National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
PROFESSIONAL PROCEDURES GUIDE

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP AND PARTNERSHIPS

PARK HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

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The Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a servicewide effort of people in parks, regional offices, centers and the Washington office dedicated to a mission of the preservation and protection of the cultural landscapes in the parks of the National Park System. A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Examples include farmsteads, battlefields, national cemeteries and urban streetscapes.

Cover Photograph: Cadillac Mountain Road, Acadia National Park, 2008. (Northeast Region)

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Cultural landscapes are settings that human beings have created in the natural world. They reveal fundamental ties between people and the land—ties based on our need to grow food, give form to our settlements, meet requirements for recreation, and find suitable places to bury our dead. Cultural landscapes are intertwined patterns of things both natural and constructed—plants and fences, watercourses, and buildings. They range from formal gardens to cattle ranches, from cemeteries and pilgrimage routes to village squares. They are special places—expressions of human manipulation of and adaptation to the land and the environment.

As the recognition of cultural landscapes has expanded nationally and internationally, landscape inventories are increasingly being initiated by federal, state, and local governments, and private, non-profit organizations. These inventories involve a variety of professionals, such as landscape architects, historians, biologists, and geographers. These efforts, although varied in scope, all serve the same purpose: to document the qualities and attributes of a cultural landscape that make it significant and worth preserving.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI provides a management inventory of evaluated cultural landscapes, as per Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies, and the Cultural Resource Management Guideline. As such, the CLI aids park managers in planning, programming, and recording treatment and management decisions.

Since the 1960s, the NPS has undertaken system-wide inventories of cultural resources, such as historic structures, archeological resources, and museum objects. However, in light of the increased recognition of cultural landscapes since the 1990s, the need for an inventory of these resources was identified. As a result, the CLI was initiated and the extent and condition of the resources in the National Park system are beginning to be known.

In 1990, the Secretary of the Interior's Annual Control Report identified a material weakness in the preservation of cultural landscapes and historic structures. This weakness was stated as:

> *Historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes are damaged by neglect or deferred work due to insufficient funds or staffing.*

In fiscal years 1992 and 1994, the NPS budget increased to address the deficiencies that contribute to the material weakness. One of five corrective actions targeted for funding was the initiation of the CLI. In 1994, drawing upon inventory work that had been done throughout the country, a three-year initiation was commenced to design and field-test an inventory methodology for cultural landscapes in the park system and to pilot an automated database to collect and query the findings.

To date, all NPS regions have participated in the design, development, and testing of the CLI, providing broad professional expertise and geographic diversity. Annual workshops have been held to review the findings of the fieldwork, discuss professional procedures, and revise the design of the inventory accordingly. As a result, the CLI at the end of fiscal year 2007 contained 401complete records representing landscapes in 133 parks.

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE CLI

The conceptual framework of the CLI is based on two major challenges faced in developing a standardized inventory of cultural landscapes in the national park system: 1) the range and diversity of these resources in the system, and 2) the need to identify the scope of landscapes in a park or region; establish work priorities; and be responsive to park management. Additionally, a third challenge relates to the lack of baseline data and contextual information for cultural landscapes, which presents difficulties in determining the significance of these resources. Therefore, the CLI has to provide the flexibility to address diverse landscapes, serve as a tool for defining programmatic needs, respond to park needs, and facilitate the collection of basic information on cultural landscapes in the system in order to obtain concurrence on their significance and eligibility.

The CLI framework includes a hierarchy for subdividing complex landscapes into identifiable components and features. The application of this framework to a particular cultural landscape is flexible. As with all research and inventory efforts, professional judgment is essential in determining the manner in which the cultural landscape is subdivided for documentation and the appropriate level of inventory needed to reach consensus on the CLI findings.

AUTOMATING THE CLI

In fiscal year 1996, an Information Requirements and System Design Study was completed for the CLI to validate and verify the findings of the three years of design development and determine alternatives for automating and implementing the CLI system-wide. Listed below are the primary findings of the study:

- The primary management intents of the CLI are to: identify cultural landscapes in the national park system and provide information on their location; record information about these resources related to their identification, description, historical development, evaluation and analysis of contributing landscape characteristics and features, condition, and management; and assist managers and cultural resource specialists in determining treatment and management decisions, and recording these decisions.
- All CLI management information needs derive directly from legislation, as interpreted by a variety of NPS management policies, guidelines, strategic plans, and the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide.
- Information in the CLI is identified and organized using a consistent methodology, which is conducted by Park Cultural Landscapes Program staff, contractors, and consultants.
- The CLI must be able to share information with the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the National Register Information System (NRIS), the Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB), the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) and other databases.

Need for an Automated Inventory System

Due to the complex nature of cultural landscape documentation, an automated system was identified as necessary to help address the following issues:

- CLI information content is voluminous, spanning 27 information categories.
- Types of CLI information are diverse, including numerical data, narrative text, dates, maps, pictures, and other graphical objects.
- Anticipated CLI information uses are diverse, and involve three primary user organizations – park resource management, cultural landscapes program, and the Denver Service Center.
- The hierarchy for defining a cultural landscape is complex, and requires a variety of views to properly see its relationships.

When the CLI was implemented system-wide in 1998, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) was used to automate the inventory system. CLAIMS was a custom designed software system that automated data entry and editing activities, provided ad hoc and preprogrammed queries, along with management and other reports associated with the CLI. CLAIMS was a PC-based system that was managed by each region and annual uploads were provided to the Washington office. Since 1998, improvements have been made to both the process and software as needed. In fiscal year 2005, the CLI was moved to a web-based platform. This improvement

allows completed records to be added throughout the year, a user to query or report on current data, but most importantly it provides NPS intranet access to approved users.

IMPLEMENTING THE CLI

In fiscal year 1997, funding was allocated to initiate the CLI in all regions. At that time, two key CLI administrative practices were established: the identification of CLI Coordinators for each region who provide professional oversight and management of the inventory; and the requirement of a five-year plan with annual updates from each region, which identifies strategies and priorities for conducting the CLI.

CLI Data Collection and Reporting

The collection and refinement of CLI data for the purposes of completing CLI inventory unit records is an ongoing process throughout the year. To be considered "complete, accurate and reliable" or "certified" a CLI inventory unit record requires concurrence on the CLI findings from the park superintendent. In addition, for inventory unit records that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Keeper of the National Register. When these conditions are met, a record is added to the CLI through an established approval process.

Reporting from the CLI is possible throughout the year because the CLI is a web-based system. The system is also used to create a comprehensive status report on the progress of the CLI program at the end of each fiscal year. This report is required for NPS reporting associated with the Government Results and Performance Act (GRPA), which monitors the progress made toward completing increasing numbers of CLI records, and the goal of increasing the number of NPS landscapes which have been worked into good condition.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GUIDE

This guide is intended to provide professional procedural guidance for completing a CLI inventory unit record to ensure consistency and high quality data. The guidance is related to the completion of a management inventory for the purposes of satisfying requirements with Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, *NPS Management Policies, Director's Order 28, and Cultural Resource Management Guideline*.

Much of the guidance contained in this section was drawn from a variety of existing reference materials, primarily the National Register Bulletin series. The following National Register Bulletins were referenced:

- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties
- Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places
- Guidelines for Identifying , Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties
- Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places
- How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
- How to Complete a National Register Nomination Form
- How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes
- How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties

Terminology

The need for clear and consistent terminology can not be overstated. The terminology used in the CLI directly relates to NPS policy, guidelines, and standards (e.g., *Management Policies, Cultural Resource Management Guideline, National Register Bulletin*). However, there are distinctions between the National Register programs and the park programs in the use and appli-

cation of terminology. Primarily, this distinction relates to resource types defined by NPS policy and categories for listed properties in the National Register defined by the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Resource types (i.e., archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, ethnographic resources, and museum objects) used in organizing *NPS Management Policies and the Cultural Resource Management Guideline* reflect cultural resource disciplines and their specialized methodologies and techniques. The categories used for listing properties in the National Register (i.e., building, district, site, structure, and object) generally differ from these resource types, but there is some overlap. For instance, a cultural landscape which includes buildings, structures, and objects could be listed in the National Register as either a site or a district.

Every attempt will be made to be consistent with National Register terminology and, when distinctions exist, to define the relationship between the National Register and park program terminology. For instance, in defining a cultural landscape in the CLI, the boundaries generally relate to a "property" and the landscape is classified as a "site" or "district," as it would in the National Register. In addition to these terms, the CLI uses its own terms (as mentioned above) to identify landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the significance of the landscape and are important based on the management of the landscape. These characteristics may or may not be considered "contributing resources" for the National Register. The National Register associates contributing resources with property types (i.e., building, site, structure, object, and district) and it defines contributing resources as adding "to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant (*National Register Bulletin 16A*)."

In order to identify landscape characteristics such as spatial organization, vegetation, and views as contributing to the historic character of the property, they may be defined in the Register nomination in two ways. The first is to describe them as individually as part of the historic character of the district. The second is to define them collectively as a single resource that works as a "site" that is identified along with buildings, structures, and objects within a district.

COMPLETING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY FOR LANDSCAPES AND COMPONENT LANDSCAPES

This section of the Professional Procedures Guide outlines all of the information collected and recorded for landscapes and component landscapes (referred to collectively as "inventory units") in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory database. This information is structured according to a series of data elements. Each data element is defined and instructions are given for how to provide the desired information. Data element headings followed by (R) are required and must be completed for the inventory unit to be considered certified as "complete, accurate and reliable" when uploaded into the national CLI database. Data element headings followed by (O) are optional. Where specific options (referred to in the guide as "pick lists") are associated with a data element, the guide provides definitions for each option. Responding to these data elements involves selecting one or more of the options in the pick list, as appropriate. Other data elements require information in a narrative format. For these data elements, the CLI database establishes specific character limits (255, 1000, 4000 or 64000 characters long) depending on the data element. Data elements with character lengths larger than 255 are indicated in parentheses after their respective data element headings. Finally, the guide contains professional guidance and resources under the "Sidebars" headings to help clarify the intent and content of the data elements.

This section of the guide is organized to correspond with the organization of the CLI database and includes the following ten sections (referred to as "pages" in the database):

1. Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan
2. Concurrence Status
3. Geographic Information and Location Map

4. Management Information
5. National Register Information
6. Chronology and Physical History
7. Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity
8. Condition Assessment
9. Treatment
10. Bibliography and Supplemental Information

In the CLI database, several data elements that provide the unique identification of an inventory unit are repeated at the top of each section. These data elements are entered in the database by the Regional CLI Coordinator when the inventory unit is established in the CLI database (referred to as the CLI record of an inventory unit). These data elements include:

- Cultural Landscape Inventory Unit Name
- Cultural Landscape Inventory Number
- Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name
- Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number
- Park Name
- Park Alpha Code
- Park Org Code fields.

Although the data elements are repeated at each section, they are described only once in the Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan section of this guide. See **Appendix A: Park Organization, Alpha Codes, and Organization Codes** for information on the codes. Other appendices are included at the end of the guide that include lengthy pick lists or additional professional guidance for completing the CLI for an inventory unit.

The Concurrence Status section of the CLI database includes data elements drawn from the National Register Information section. These data elements are defined in the National Register Information section of this guide.

Cape Cod National Seashore (Northeast Region)

SECTION 1

INVENTORY UNIT SUMMARY AND SITE PLAN

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SECTION 1
INVENTORY UNIT SUMMARY AND SITE PLAN

The following data elements provide information that uniquely identifies the inventory unit and the park in which it is located.

INVENTORY UNIT

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name (R, automatically entered)

The name officially designated for the inventory unit. For example, an inventory unit name may be a park name (Gettysburg National Military Park) or it may the historic name of the property within the park (Richard Vaughn Farm, Cuyahoga National Park) or an area of the park that has gained significance over time (Rim Village, Crater Lake National Park). This name will appear in CLI reports and queries. The inventory unit name may be a current name, historic name, or a name that is both current and historic. The Cultural Landscape Inventory Name is entered in the database by the Regional CLI Coordinator when the CLI record for the inventory unit is created. Once entered, the Cultural Landscape Inventory Name will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

(See **Sidebar 1: Defining the Inventory Unit Name**)

Cultural Landscape Inventory Number (R, automatically entered)

The unique six-digit number that identifies the inventory unit. The Cultural Landscape Inventory Number is automatically assigned by the CLI database when the CLI record for the inventory unit is created by the Regional CLI Coordinator. The Cultural Landscape Inventory Number will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

Sidebar 1: Defining the Inventory Unit Name

Naming Districts

Use traditional terms such as "village," "ranch," "courthouse square," or "town site," or the generic term "historic district," to indicate the kind of district when naming districts based on their location or historic ownership. Modifiers such as "prehistoric," "commercial," "civic," "rural," "industrial," or "residential" may also be used to define the predominant historic quality of a district. Names of historic districts should reflect the area as whole rather than specific resources. For example:

Mystic Town Site Historic District
Snake Valley Archeological District
Burke's Garden Rural Historic District

Properties with Common Names

Differentiate properties with common names by numbering them or adding the location to the name. For example:

United States Post Office - Walnut Street Branch
World War II Japanese Fortification - Site 2

Properties in Different Parks or Regions with the Same Name

If properties with the same name are found in different parks or regions during the annual upload processing, the National Center staff may rename an inventory unit to clarify its location. Each region will be contacted prior to renaming the inventory unit. The renaming will start with the region-defined inventory unit name followed by a hyphen and then the park alpha code. For example:

Miller Farm - DEWA
Superintendent's Residence - MUWO
Miller Farm - SLBE
Superintendent's Residence – CRLA

Sidebar 2: Parent-Child Relationships in the CLI

In order to associate related inventory units (i.e., landscapes with component landscapes), a 'parent-child' relationship must be established in the CLI database. The landscape is the parent in this relationship and a component landscape(s) is the child. In addition, within the inventory unit, associated features are defined for both landscapes and component landscapes.

A landscape is a single property or a district that is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. A landscape feature is a physical unit that is part of the existing character of a landscape. Each feature is identified in association with one of thirteen landscape characteristics and as contributing or noncontributing to the historic character of the landscape, or as managed as a cultural resource.

A component landscape is a definable physical area within the boundaries of a landscape that is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. It contributes to the significance of the landscape, and may also be individually eligible for the National Register. A component landscape warrants individual documentation to adequately record the physical character or assemblage of related features. A component landscape feature is a physical unit that is part of the existing character of a component landscape. Each feature is identified in association with one of thirteen landscape characteristics, and evaluated as contributing or noncontributing to the historic character of the component landscape, or as managed as a cultural resource.

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name (R, automatically entered if applicable)

The name that identifies the "parent landscape" of the inventory unit. If the inventory unit is a landscape, the Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name is the same as the Cultural Landscape Inventory Name (i.e., a landscape is its own parent). The Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name is entered in the database by the Regional CLI Coordinator when the CLI record for the inventory unit is created. Once entered, the Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

(See **Sidebar 2: 'Parent-Child' Relationships in the CLI**)

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number (R, automatically entered if applicable)

The unique six-digit number that identifies the parent landscape of the inventory unit. If the inventory unit is a landscape, the Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number is the same as the Cultural Landscape Inventory Number (i.e., a landscape is its own parent). This unique six-digit number is automatically assigned by the CLI database when the CLI record for the inventory unit is created by the Regional CLI Coordinator. Once entered, the Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

Park Name (R, automatically entered)

The name that uniquely identifies the park in which the inventory unit is located (e.g., Gettysburg National Military Park). The Park Name is entered in CLI database by the Regional CLI Coordinator when the CLI record for the inventory unit is created. Once entered, the Park Name will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

Park Alpha Code (R, automatically entered)

The four letter alpha code that uniquely identifies the park in which the inventory unit is located (e.g., GETT). The Park Alpha Code is automatically entered in CLI database when the Regional CLI Coordinator selects the park from the pick list. The Park Alpha Code will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

Park Org Code (R, automatically entered)

The four digit org code that uniquely identifies the park in which the inventory unit is located (e.g., 1850). The Park Org Code is automatically entered in CLI database

when the Regional CLI Coordinator selects the park from the pick list. The Park Org Code will self-populate throughout the system where needed.

Landscape/Component Landscape Description (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative overview of the inventory unit that includes:

- a physical description of the landscape, including size, location, setting, landscape type or style, distinct qualities, and significant features
- a brief explanation of the period of significance
- a brief summary of the landscape's principle characteristics and features
- a summary of the landscape's integrity
- the condition of the landscape at the time of the record's completion

The description should be concise, factual, and well organized. Use common professional terms, especially those employed by the National Register of Historic Places, to describe significance and integrity. Define any regional or local terms that are not commonly understood or generally used.

(See examples for recommended narrative structure and content in **Appendix B: Examples of Landscape/Component Landscape Description**)

Inventory Unit Size (acres) (R)

Indicate the acreage for the inventory unit. Acreage should be accurate to the nearest whole acre; fractions of acres should be recorded, if known, to the nearest one-tenth acre. For large properties, such as districts over 100 acres, use a USGS acreage estimator or digitizer to calculate acreage.

Property Level (R, automatically entered)

The level of subdivision of the inventory unit that has been determined to clearly articulate its character and physical qualities. The Property Level is entered in CLI database by the Regional CLI Coordinator when the CLI record for the inventory unit is created. The Property Level can be one of the following options:

> **Landscape:** A landscape that is listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a site or district; the combination of component landscapes and/or landscape charateristics and features that define the historic character of a cultural landscape.
>
> **Component Landscape:** A definable physical area within the boundaries of a landscape that is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. A component landscape contributes to the significance of the landscape and may be individually eligible for the National Register. A component landscape warrants individual documentation to adequately record the physical character or assemblage of related features. An example may be garden, overlook, cemetery, campground, farmstead, or road system.

(See **Sidebar 3: Defining Property Levels and the Hierarchy for Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in the CLI**)

Park Report Cover Image (R)

Provide the graphic image that will appear on the cover of the CLI park report.

Park Report Cover Date (O)

This date, in YYYY format, represents the completion of the CLI record. It is recommended that the date identify the year in which the park superintendent concurred with the findings of the CLI record or the SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI record, whichever is later.

SITE PLAN GRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following data elements in this table provide information on graphics associated with a site plan of the inventory unit.

Site Plan Graphic (R)

Provide one or more site plans that graphically illustrate the inventory unit. At a minimum, the plan should:

- clearly delineate the boundaries of the inventory unit
- document existing conditions
- include both contributing and noncontributing landscape characteristics and features
- be at an approximate graphic scale with a scale noted on the plan

Sidebar 3: Defining Property Levels and the Hierarchy for Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in the CLI

The diversity of cultural landscapes in the national park system, both in terms of scale and physical complexity, presents a significant challenge for a standardized inventory. Based on this diversity and the need to clearly articulate the physical character of the landscape for the purposes of the CLI, and ultimately for management, a hierarchy has been defined for subdividing a landscape into identifiable components and features. This hierarchy includes landscapes, landscape features, component landscapes, and component landscapes features.

Landscape: **A landscape that is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places as a site or district; the combination of component landscapes and/or landscape characteristics and features that define the historic character of a cultural landscape. Examples include Gettysburg National Military Park, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Cades Cove Historic District (Great Smoky Mountains National Park), Dungeness Historic District (Cumberland Island National Seashore), Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, The Mall (National Mall and Memorial Parks), and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.**

Landscape Feature: **A physical unit that is part of the existing character of a landscape, can be managed as an individual element, and is identified as contributing or noncontributing to the historic significance of the landscape. Examples include a woodlot, earthwork, hedge, lawn, specimen tree, allee, barn, agricultural field, and vista. In the CLI, each landscape feature is identified in association with one of thirteen landscape characteristics.**

Component Landscape: **A definable physical area within the boundaries of a landscape that is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. A component landscape contributes to the significance of the landscape and may be individually eligible for the National Register. A component landscape warrants individual documentation to adequately record the physical character of the overall landscape and can be further subdivided into smaller features. Examples include a garden, overlook, cemetery, campground, farmstead, and road system.**

Component Landscape Feature: **A physical unit that is part of the existing character of a component landscape, can be managed as an individual element, and is identified as contributing or noncontributing to the historic significance of the landscape. Examples include a garden feature, such as a bench or fence; an overlook feature, such as stone wall or path; and a cemetery feature such as a specimen tree or tombstone. In the CLI, each component landscape feature is identified in association with one of thirteen landscape characteristics.**

The application of these categories to a particular landscape is contingent upon its character and complexity. Any subdivision beyond a single landscape should be based on the need to clearly articulate the character and physical aspects of a cultural landscape for management. The following two examples serve to illustrate this point. At Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the CLI could identify the 1.4 acre property as the landscape and specific attributes, such as the rose garden, outbuildings, fencing, and foundation plantings, could be identified as landscape features. In a more complex park, such as Gettysburg National Military Park, the CLI could identify the 3,965 acre park as the landscape, along with several component landscapes, including several farmsteads, a national cemetery, and a memorial road system. Additionally, the features associated with the landscape and the component landscape could be identified. The determination of how to apply this hierarchy to a particular park and cultural landscape is up to the professional judgment of the CLI team.

There will be a few rare cases where the park owns only a component of an entire landscape or the integrity of the landscape is compromised and only a component is eligible for the National Register. In either of these cases, a parent landscape record must be created first with an appropriate minimum number of data elements completed in order to associate the component landscape record(s). For this group of parent landscapes, there is no intention that they will be certified as complete, reliable and accurate so there is no consultation requirement.

The plan should always include a north arrow and the date it was created (mm/yyyy). The degree of detail and accuracy of the site plan will vary depending on the level of inventory being conducted, the type of landscape being inventoried, and available information.

Site Plan Graphic Caption (R)

Provide a title and/or brief description of each Site Plan Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how each Site Plan Graphic should appear in all reports.

CLI HIERARCHY DESCRIPTION GRAPHIC INFORMATION

CLI Hierarchy Description (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a narrative description of how the park is subdivided into landscapes, component landscapes, and features. Articulate the professional decisions used to determine boundaries of either the landscape or component landscape(s).

The following data elements provide information on graphics associated with a hierarchy description of the inventory unit. In the CLI database, they are in the CLI Hierarchy Description Graphic Information table.

Inventory Description Graphic (O)

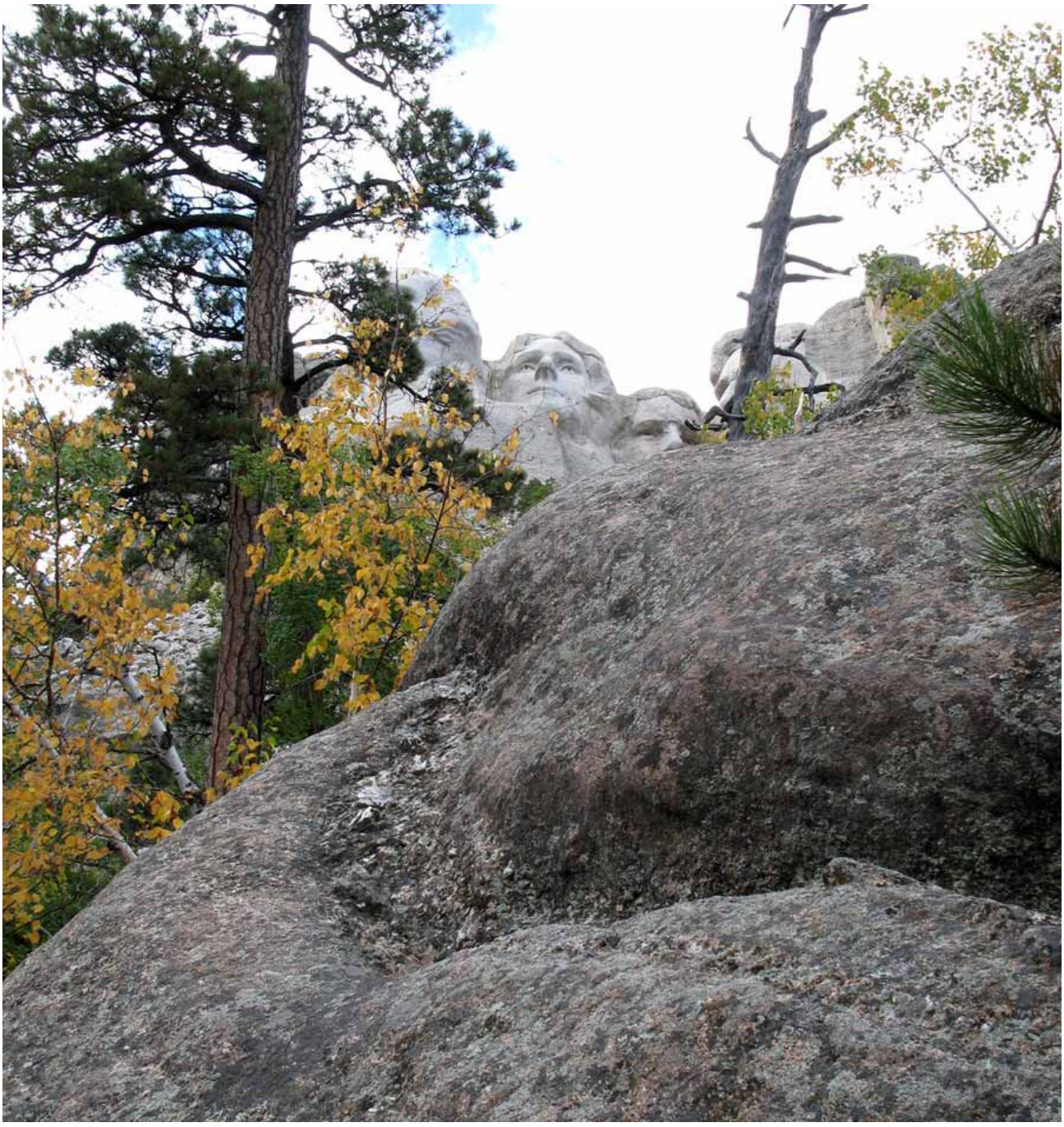
Provide one or more graphics that illustrate the relationship of the inventory unit to the division of the landscape, as per the CLI Hierarchy Description.

CLI Hierarchy Graphic Caption (O)

Provide a title and/or brief description of the CLI Hierarchy Description Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the CLI Hierarchy Description Graphic should appear in all reports.



Mount Rushmore National Memorial (Midwest Region)

SECTION 2

CONCURRENCE STATUS

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SECTION 2
CONCURRENCE STATUS

The following data elements document the completion status of the CLI record. These data elements verify that the Park Superintendent concurs with the CLI findings, and that National Register documentation is adequate for the inventory unit or that the State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places has concurred with a determination of eligibility based on the CLI findings.

INVENTORY UNIT

Inventory Unit Completion Status (R)

Indicate the current completion status of the inventory unit. Select one from the following pick list:

Complete: All required inventory data elements, at a minimum, are complete; the Park Superintendent concurs with all CLI findings; the National Register documentation is adequate for the inventory unit, or the State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places has concurred with a determination of eligibility based on the CLI findings.

Incomplete: All required inventory data elements are not complete, additional optional data elements defined by the Regional CLI Coordinator are not complete, and/or the required concurrence with the CLI findings has not been documented.

Hide: The inventory unit is incomplete and the Regional CLI Coordinator has decided to remove the inventory unit name from the Home Tab and Standard Queries (including those for GPRA) in the CLI database. Hide can also be used for inventory units that have been completed but for a variety of reasons is no longer eligible for the NR and should not be displayed on the home tab or calculated for GPRA purposes. A decision to "hide" the inventory unit name from view is based on the need to eliminate confusion for secondary users regarding incomplete records in the CLI.

(*Note: Only "Complete" records are included in annual reporting of accomplishment*)

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief explanation of the inventory unit's completion status. This statement may need to be updated or deleted when the inventory unit record is certified as "complete, accurate, and reliable." Information regarding when site visits were conducted, methodology, past research efforts, or park cultural resource contacts can also be documented here.

Park Superintendent Concurrence (R)

Indicate if the Park Superintendent has formally (with signed memorandum or form) concurred with the content and findings of the CLI for the inventory unit. Select one from the following pick list:

Yes

No

(See **Sidebar 4: Park Superintendent Concurrence**)

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the Park Superintendent concurred with the content and findings of the CLI for the inventory unit. This should be the date on the memorandum or form signed by the Park Superintendent.

National Register Eligibility (R, automatically entered)

This field is automatically inserted from the data elements entered in the National Register Information section. Refer to the National Register section of this guide for definition and guidance about this data element.

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper) (R, automatically entered)

This field is automatically inserted from the data elements entered in the National Register Information section. Refer to the National Register section of this

Sidebar 4: Park Superintendent Concurrence

Finalizing a CLI for an inventory unit requires a Park Superintendent to formally concur with the content and findings of the CLI. In particular, two key pieces of data are highlighted: "Condition Assessment" and "Management Category." Each region should have a standard memorandum or form to document and date the park's concurrence with the CLI findings. This date also is used for the "Condition Assessment Date" and the "Management Category Date" when the inventory unit is first added to the CLI database as a certified record (i.e., complete, accurate, and reliable).

The condition for the inventory unit must be reevaluated every six (6) years to keep the inventory unit certified as complete, accurate, and reliable. The Park Superintendent must formally concur with each reevaluation of condition, along with any other substantive changes to the content of the CLI record. This is accomplished through a standard memorandum or form.

Following receipt of concurrence for the condition reassessment three items need to be added/changed in the CLI database. Dates and explanatory narratives regarding condition reassessments are recorded in the Condition section of the CLI database as a new entry in the Condition Assessment table. The revision is recorded in the Concurrence section of the CLI database in two places. A copy of the Park Superintendent signed standard memorandum or form should be added to the Concurrence Graphic Information table. A new entry should be added to the Revision table and "Change in Condition" should be selected from the pick list.

guide for definition and guidance about this data element.

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative (R, automatically entered, if applicable)

This field is automatically inserted from the data elements entered in the National Register Information section. Refer to the National Register section of this guide for definition and guidance about this data element.

CONCURRENCE GRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following data elements in this table provide information on graphics associated with concurrence on the content and findings of the CLI for the inventory unit.

Concurrence Graphic (R)

Provide an electronic scanned copy of the signed concurrence documentation from the Park Superintendent and, if applicable, the signed concurrence documentation from State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or Keeper of the National Register. A copy of the Park Superintendent signed standard memorandum or form should also be added to this table, if applicable. Condition reassessment forms can also be added to this table, if applicable.

Concurrence Graphic Caption (R)

Provide a title and/or brief description of the Concurrence Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Concurrence Graphic should appear in all reports.

REVISIONS

The following data elements in this table document any substantive revisions to the content of a certified CLI record. These data elements should be completed to record revisions that require concurrence from the Park Superintendent, State Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register (e.g., changes in condition, revision to period of significance, or adding/subtracting contributing features). These data elements should not be used to record revisions that result from minor editing (e.g., misspelled words; adding name(s) to the historical narrative, or adding a more detailed description of a landscape characteristic or feature).

Revised By (R, if applicable)

Provide the name of the individual(s) who prepared the revision to the certified CLI record. Enter the individual's full name or first initial and last name. If there are multiple individuals, list all names and separate them with commas.

Type of Revision (R, if applicable)

Indicate the type of revision to the certified CLI record that requires concurrence from the Park Superintendent, State Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register. Such a revision can not be accepted until concurrence is documented. For a condition reassessment, "Change in Condition" should be selected from the pick list. Select one from the following pick list:

Addition/Deletion of Landscape Characteristic or Contributing Feature

Change in Acreage

Change in Condition (requires Park Superintendent's concurrence only)

Change in National Register Status

Other

(Note: Any of the above revisions may require additional editing throughout the inventory unit record. For example, a change in boundaries (acreage) may result in a number of changes such as the Period of Significance needing to be lengthened or additional Landscape Characteristics and/or Features being added. All of the appropriate changes are considered part of a single revision.)

Revision Concurrence Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the Park Superintendent, State Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register concurred with the revision to the certified CLI record based on an official letter, memorandum, or form.

Revision Concurrence (R, if applicable)

Indicate which party concurred with the revision to the certified CLI record. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Park Superintendent

State Historic Preservation Officer

Keeper of the National Register

Revision Explanatory Narrative (0 - 4000 characters)

Provide a brief summary of the revision to the certified CLI record and the data element(s) edited. Include information about who performed the tasks and indicate whether or not a site visit was conducted.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Revision should appear in all reports.

Denali National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

SECTION 3

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND LOCATION MAP

JANUARY 2009

SECTION 3
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND LOCATION MAP

The following data elements provide geographic information regarding the inventory unit.

INVENTORY UNIT

Boundary Description (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the physical extent of the inventory unit. Describe the boundaries using one of the following:

- legal parcel number
- block and lot numbers
- metes and bounds
- dimension of a parcel of land, reckoning from a landmark, such as a natural or cultural feature

The description should be based on the inventory unit's historic significance and integrity and include a brief and concise explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries. Account for irregular boundaries and areas excluded because of loss of integrity.

(See **Sidebar 5: Selecting Boundaries** and **Sidebar 6: Preparing Narrative Boundary Descriptions**)

Park Management Unit (O)

Provide the park management unit where the inventory unit is located, if applicable. Large parks occasionally define management units and the format may include alphabetic, numeric, or alphanumeric codes.

Land Tract Numbers (O – 4000 characters)

Indicate the land tract numbers associated with the inventory unit, if applicable. The tract numbers can be found in the NPS regional land resources programs.

GIS File Name (O)

Provide one or more GIS file names and their location for each file that relates directly to the inventory unit.

(See **Sidebar 7: GIS Files**)

GIS File Description (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the contents of each GIS file included. Indicate if processing needs to occur and whether the information is already in the regional or park GIS system. For example:

- Roads.shp—Centerline of all major roads from 1890-1980; arcview shape file; in regional and park GIS as of 1998
- Vegetation.cor—Differentially/corrected GPS points for all memorial trees in cemetery
- Trail.e00—Centerline of trail; exported Arcinfo file

Sidebar 5: Selecting Boundaries

All Cultural Landscapes

Carefully select boundaries to encompass, but not to exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property.

The area to be registered should be large enough to include all historic features of the property, but should not include "buffer zones" or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property. Leave out peripheral areas of the property that no longer retain integrity, due to subdivision, development, or other changes.

"Donut holes" are not allowed. However, for the purposes of the CLI, they are allowed if we do not have legal interest in that particular area. No area or resources within a set of boundaries may be excluded from listing in the National Register. Identify non-historic resources within the boundaries as noncontributing.

For historic sites, select boundaries that encompass the area where historic events took place. Include only portions of the site retaining historic integrity and documented to have been directly associated with the event.

Use the following features to mark the boundaries:

- **Legally recorded boundary lines.**
- **Historic legal boundaries of a single property, a group of properties, or an entire political jurisdiction when the historic property possesses continuity of historic landscape characteristics throughout, even though the ownership or division of land may have changed.**
- **Current legal boundaries, when they coincide with the area retaining historic landscape characteristics today. Acreage may be the same or smaller than that within the historic boundaries.**
- **Manmade features, such as stone walls; hedgerows; drainage ditches; the curb lines of highways, streets, and roads; areas of new construction.**
- **Boundary demarcations that are relatively permanent, such as stone walls, irrigation or drainage ditches and mature hedge rows, when such barriers are based on historic land use or ownership and encompass the concentration of related historic landscape characteristics.**
- **Long-standing vegetation that is visible at all seasons, such as a row of hardwoods, when it marks the edge of the area containing historic landscape characteristics.**
- **Rights-of-way, such as roads, established paths, and highways, when they separate areas of land that are historically significant from those that are unrelated, insignificant, or not historic.**
- **Natural topographic features, such as ridges valleys, rivers, and forests.**
- **Natural features, such as rivers, lakeshores, ridges, plateaus, and contour elevations when such features limited the historic development of the land and continue to contain historic landscape characteristics.**
- **For large properties, topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps.**
- **Lines drawn along or between fixed points, such as shorelines, or the intersection of two roads, when they contain the area retaining historic landscape features.**
- **Changes in nature of development or spatial organization, such as the departure of a community having vast tracts of communally owned farmland from the typical Midwestern grid of 160-acre farms, when differences are related to significance.**
- **Edges of new development, such as modern housing, limited access highways, or industrial parks.**

Historic Districts

Select boundaries to encompass the single area of land containing the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects making up the district. The district's significance and historic integrity should help determine the boundaries.

Consider the following factors:

- **Visual barriers that mark a change in the historic character of the area or that break the continuity of the district, such as new construction, highways, or development of a different character.**
- **Visual changes in the character of the area due to different architectural styles, types or periods, or to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources.**
- **Boundaries at a specific time in history, such as the original city limits or the legally recorded boundaries of a housing subdivision, estate, or ranch.**
- **Clearly differentiated patterns of historical development, such as commercial versus residential or industrial.**

A historic district may contain discontinuous elements only under the following circumstances:

- **When visual continuity is not a factor of historic significance, when resources are geographically separate, and when the intervening space lacks significance: for example, a cemetery located outside a rural village.**
- **When manmade resources are interconnected by natural features that are excluded from the National Register listing: for example, a canal system that incorporates natural waterways.**
- **When a portion of a district has been separated by intervening development or highway construction and when the separated portion has sufficient significance and integrity to meet the National Register criteria.**

Sidebar 6: Preparing Narrative Boundary Descriptions

Describe the boundaries in a narrative using street names, property lines, geographical features, and other lines of convenience. Begin by defining a fixed reference point and proceed by describing the perimeter in an orderly sequence, incorporating both dimensions and direction. Draw boundaries that correspond to rights-of-way to one side or the other but not along the centerline. For example:
Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Lazy River and 60' south of the center of Maple Avenue, proceed east 150' along the rear property lines of 212- 216 Maple Avenue to the west curb line of Main Street. Then proceed north 150' along the west curb line of Main Street, turning west for 50' along the rear property line of 217 Maple Avenue. Then proceed north 50' to the rear property line of 215 Maple Avenue, turning west for 100' to the east bank of the Lazy River. Then proceed south along the riverbank to the point of origin.

To describe only a portion of a city lot, use fractions, dimensions, or other means. For example:
The south 1/2 of Lot 36,
The eastern 20 feet of Lot 57

For rural properties where it is difficult to establish fixed reference points such as highways, roads, legal parcels of land, or tax parcels, refer to the section grid appearing on the USGS map if it corresponds to the actual boundaries. For example:
NW 114, SE 114, NE 114, SW 114, Section 28, Township 35, Range 17

For rural properties less than one acre, the description may be based on the dimensions of the property fixed upon a single point of reference. For example:
The property is a rectangular parcel measuring 50 x 100 feet, whose northwest corner is 15 feet directly northwest of the northwest corner of the foundation of the barn and whose southeast corner is 15 feet directly southeast of the southeast corner of the foundation of the farmhouse.

Sidebar 7: GIS Files

GIS Files may consist of corrected or uncorrected GPS files, Arcview shape files, exported Arcinfo files, or other types of associated GIS files (e.g., .ssf, .cor, .dwg, .dxf, .dgn, .shp, .dbf, .txt, .tiff, .jpg, .bil, .sid, .bmp, .img). The CLI does not store or import this information; it is purely for reference. For example:
Roads.shp—d:/GIS/clifiles/slbe/roads.shp
Vegetation.cor—regional GIS office; contact GIS Coordinator Peter Budde at . .
Trails.e00—park GIS office; contact . . .
ulsg.sid—d:/GISclifiles/ulsg/images/ulsg.sid
Landsat.img—ERDAS Imagine format satellite imagery

STATES AND COUNTIES

The following data elements in this table provide information on the state(s) and county(s) associated with the inventory unit.

State (R)

Indicate the state(s) in which the inventory unit is located. Select one or more from the pick list included in **Appendix C: States and Counties.**

County (R)

Indicate the County(s), parish(es), district(s), or equivalent areas in which the inventory unit is located. Select one or more from the pick list included in **Appendix C: States and Counties.**

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the State and County data should appear in all reports.

LOCATION MAP GRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following data elements in this table provide information on graphics associated with the location of the inventory unit.

Location Map Graphic (R)

Provide one (recommended) or more graphics that illustrate the location of the inventory unit in the park and, if appropriate, the region.

Location Map Graphic Caption (R)

Provide a title and/or brief description of the Location Map Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Location Map Graphic should appear in all reports.

BOUNDARY UTM

In this table, provide one or more Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System references to identify the exact location of the inventory unit. The UTM Grid System is a method of recording the geographic location of a historic property. UTM divides the world into 60 zones, running north and south, each covering six degrees longitude and numbered beginning at the 180-degree meridian. The UTM grid references may be determined from USGS maps with UTM ticks or translated from a Global Positioning System (GPS). The zone number, easting, and northing make up the complete UTM grid reference for any point and distinguish it from any other point on earth. A United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map and a UTM counter are necessary tools for manually determining UTM reference points. Enter only complete, unabbreviated references. The order of the UTMs should follow protocol, begin with the northeastern most point and proceed clockwise.

(See **Sidebar 8: Entering UTM References and Sidebar 9: Determining UTM References from a Map**)

Boundary UTM Source (R)

Indicate the source of the UTM point. Select one from the following pick list:

Sidebar 8: Entering UTM References

For properties less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point corresponding to the center of the property.

For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more UTM references. The references should correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the USGS map according the following steps:

1. **Draw a polygon of at least three sides on the USGS map that approximately encompasses the area to be registered.**
2. **Label the vertices of the polygon alphabetically, beginning at the northeast corner and moving clockwise.**
3. **Determine the UTM reference for the point corresponding to each vertex (See Determining UTM References from a Map)**
4. **Enter the references alphabetically on the form. Use a continuation sheet for additional references.**

For linear properties of 10 or more acres, such as a railroad, canal, highway, or trail, enter three or more UTM references. The references should correspond to points along a line drawn on the USGS map according to the following steps:

1. **Draw a line on the USGS map indicating the course of the property.**
2. **Mark and label alphabetically points along the line that correspond to the beginning, end, and each major shift in direction. Order letters in sequence from beginning to end.**
3. **Determine the UTM reference for each point.**
4. **Enter the references alphabetically.**

If UTM references define the boundaries of the property, as well as indicate location, the polygon or line delineated by the references must correspond exactly with the property's boundaries.

Sidebar 9: Determining UTM References from a Map

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System provides a simple and accurate method for recording the geographic location of a historic property. The UTM Grid System has a number of advantages over the Geographic Coordinate System of latitude and longitude, particularly speed, precision, and the use of linear, metric units of measure. A good source to determine UTM references can be found at http://www.topozone.com/)

Determining UTM references can also be accomplished, in its simplest application, with only a straightedge, a coordinate counter, and a sharp pencil as working tools. (The coordinate counter, a plastic measuring tool, may be obtained from J & J Reproduction and Drafting Supplies, Inc., 9017-F Mendenhall Court, Columbia, MD. 21045).

The UTM grid references may be determined from many USGS quadrangles published since 1950, and all published since 1959. If there is no USGS Map with UTM ticks for a location, enter the geographic coordinates for the location of the property using latitude and longitude or a State's grid system.

In the UTM system, the Earth is divided into 60 zones, running north and south, each 6 degrees wide. Each zone is numbered (most of the USA is included in zones 10 through 19), beginning at the 180-degree meridian near the International Date Line. On a USGS map, each zone is flattened and a square grid is marked off in meters superimposed upon it.

Any point in the zone may be referenced by citing its zone number, its distance in meters from a north-south reference line ("easting"), and its distance in meters from the Equator ("northing"). These three figures (the zone number, easting, and northing) make up the complete UTM grid reference for any point and distinguish it from any other point on Earth.

The simplest method of determining a UTM reference is based on drawing part of the UTM grid on the map, and measuring from the grid lines to the point. It requires the following:

- **a flat work surface on which the map may be spread out in full**
- **a straightedge (ordinary rulers may not be accurate enough) long enough to reach completely across the map-generally 28" to 36"**
- **a very sharp pencil and a worksheet**
- **a UTM coordinate counter**

To measure each point, follow these steps:

1. **Draw a line from the top of the map to the bottom (north to south), connecting the UTM ticks of the same value directly west of the point, that is the ticks with the highest easting value west of the point.**
2. **Draw a line from the left to the right side of the map (west to east), connecting the grid ticks of the same value directly south of the point, that is the ticks with the highest northing value south of the point. This line will intersect the north-south line somewhere to the southwest of the point.**
3. **Record the zone number on a worksheet. This number appears in the lower left corner of the map.**
4. **Record on a worksheet the numbers given by the map ticks through which the lines have been drawn. These are the first three digits of the easting value and the first four digits of the northing value.**
5. **Locate the scale on the coordinate counter matching that of the map, e.g. 1:24,000. Align the counter on the map so that: the side of the scale that reads from right to left lies along the east-west line, the side of the scale that reads from left to right passes directly through the point. (Check the alignment to be sure that it is precise.)**
6. **Read the coordinate counter scales, right to left for the easting and upward for the northing to get a measured value in three decimal places. In each case, enter the measured value on the worksheet after the number recorded in step 4.**
7. **Check the readings. Are all figures in the correct decimal place? Easting will have six digits and northing seven.**
8. **Check the figures for accuracy by re-measuring.**
9. **Be sure the following is given: zone number, easting, and northing (Z,E,N).**

One UTM reference is required for properties less than ten acres; three or more references for larger properties.

USGS Map 1:24000

USGS Map 1:62500

USGS Map 1:100000

GPS – Differentially Corrected

GPS – Uncorrected

Other Digital Source

Boundary UTM Type (R)

Indicate the type of point the UTM represents. Select one from the following pick list:

Point: For properties less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point corresponding to the center of the property.

Area: For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more UTM references. Multiple entries can be added if this category is selected.

Line: For linear features such as a road or trail, select this category. Multiple entries can be added if this category is selected.

Boundary UTM Datum (R)

Indicate the datum of the USGS map. Select one from the following pick list:

NAD 27 (North American Datum of 1927)

NAD 83 (North American Datum of 1983)

Other

Boundary UTM Zone (R)

Indicate which of the 60 worldwide UTM zones applies for the inventory unit.

Boundary UTM Easting (R)

Indicate the distance, in meters, from the central meridian to the inventory unit. The easting coordinates within the UTM zone are lines that measure the number of meters east of a prime meridian.

Boundary UTM Northing (R)

Indicate the distance, in meters, from the equator to the inventory unit. The northing coordinates within the UTM zone are lines that measure the number of meters north of the equator.

Boundary Datum Other (R, if applicable)

If "Other Digital Source" is selected for Boundary UTM Source, describe the type of source that was used.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Boundary UTM data should appear in all reports.

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The following data elements in this table provide information associated with the regional landscape context of the inventory unit.

Regional Landscape Context Type (O)

Indicate the type of regional landscape context that will be described in the following text. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Physiographic: The large scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape such as hill, plateau, ravine, drumlin, etc.

Cultural: The general human overlay on the physical form on the landscape.

Political: The overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use, zoning, legal restrictions, transportation, utilities, population, and political jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, city, borough, or village).

Regional Landscape Context Description (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a written description for the Regional Landscape Context Type selected.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Regional Landscape Context Type should appear in all reports.

Regional Landscape Context Graphics (O)

Provide one or more graphics that illustrates the Regional Landscape Context Type selected.

Regional Landscape Context Graphic Caption (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a title and/or brief description for each Regional Landscape Context Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Regional Landscape Context Graphic should appear in all reports.

San Juan National Historic Site (Southeast Region)

SECTION 4

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

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SECTION 4
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The following data elements provide information on the management of the inventory unit.

INVENTORY UNIT

Management Category (R)

Indicate the category of management for the inventory unit based on its significance, use, condition, and location. Each category identified is representative of a compilation of legislative mandates, policy considerations, and planning. A management category is determined based on the findings of the CLI and the criteria for each category defined below. Select one from the following pick list:

Must be Preserved and Maintained (Category A): An inventory unit meeting any one of the following criteria: the preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated; the inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance; the inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria or serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object; the inventory unit is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park's national significance; the inventory unit is prehistoric.

Should be Preserved and Maintained (Category B): An inventory unit meeting all of the following criteria (failure to meet any of the conditions moves it to Category C): the inventory unit meets National Register criteria; the inventory unit is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

May be Preserved or Maintained (Category C): An inventory unit meeting one of the following criteria: the inventory unit meets the National Register criteria but because of condition or other factors does not qualify for Category B classification; there is currently insufficient information available to determine eligibility for the National Register but preliminary study indicates eligibility, or a landscape that has been determined ineligible but is managed as a cultural resource base through an NPS planning process.

May Be Released, Altered, or Destroyed (Category D): An inventory unit meeting one of the following criteria: the inventory unit is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety of has lost its historical integrity; the inventory unit is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as defined through the planning process; the inventory unit has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces.

Management Category Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the Management Category was determined.

Management Category Explanatory Narrative (R – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing why the Management Category was selected for the inventory unit based on the criteria outlined.

ADJACENT LANDS GRAPHIC INFORMATION

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? (O)

Indicate whether adjacent lands (lands outside the boundaries of the park) contribute to the significance of the inventory unit. Select one from the following pick list:

Yes – Adjacent lands do contribute

No – Adjacent lands do not contribute

Undetermined

Adjacent Lands Description (O - 4000 characters)

Provide a narrative describing how the adjacent lands contribute to the significance of the inventory unit.

The following data elements provide information on adjacent lands associated with the inventory unit. In the CLI database, they are in the Adjacent Lands Graphic Information table.

Adjacent Lands Graphic (O)

Provide one or more graphics to illustrate the physical relationship of the adjacent lands to the inventory unit.

Adjacent Lands Graphic Caption (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a title and/or brief description of the Adjacent Lands Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Adjacent Lands Graphic should appear in all reports.

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The following data elements in this table provide information regarding the management agreements associated with the inventory unit.

Management Agreement (R)

Indicate the agreements to which the NPS is a party that are associated with the inventory unit. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Concession Contract/Permit: A document issued to authorize private persons and corporations to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for public use in the national park system.

Cooperative Agreement: A document describing the relationship between the Federal Government and State, local government, or other entity when the principal purpose is to transfer money, property (real or personal), services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other entity. Purpose is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute in lieu of acquisition of purchase or lease. Substantial involvement of the NPS is anticipated.

Special Use Permit: A document issued by a superintendent to an individual or organization to allow the use of NPS administered resources. It is used for all special park uses that do not have an approved permitting instrument. Special Use permits are used for short-term, not to exceed one year, or long-term, not to exceed five years. The special use permit is not an authority. When it is issued, that authority for the use must be cited. One of the major uses of this form is to cover commercial agriculture activities including planting, tilling, harvesting, forge cropping, and some grazing.

Lease: A document describing a contractual relationship by which one party (landlord or lessor) provides to another (tenant or lessee) the use and possession of lands, resources, buildings, or property for a specified period of time in return for fixed payments. All conditions for use and possessions are specified within the lease.

Interagency Agreement: A document describing an agreement between the NPS and another Federal Agency or office for supplies or services provided by the other agency. These agreements are also used to establish cooperative or mutual assistance between two Federal parties, and to transfer funds from one agency to another.

Memorandum of Agreement: A document describing a mutual agreement relationship which differs from a Memorandum of Understanding in that it provides a receipt of funds by the NPS from a non-federal party.

Memorandum of Understanding: A document describing mutual understanding or agreement between the NPS and a State, local government, or other party that is set forth in a written document in which both are participants. A Memorandum of Understanding does not obligate funds.

None: No management agreement is entered into by the NPS.

Other: A document describing an agreement other than those listed under Management Agreements to which the NPS is a party.

Management Agreement Expiration Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the Management Agreement expires. Enter NA if the date is not applicable or UK if unknown.

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the Management Agreement(s) and its relationship to the management of the inventory unit.

Other Management Agreement (O)

Indicate the type of agreement when "Other" is selected.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Management Agreement data should appear in all reports.

NPS LEGAL INTEREST

The following data elements in this table provide information regarding the legal interest associated with the inventory unit.

Type of Legal Interest (R)

Indicate the type of legal interest associated with the inventory unit. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Fee Simple: NPS has full legal interest in the inventory property; also known as fee title or fee simple absolute without encumbrances.

Less than Fee Simple: NPS has less than full legal interest in the inventory property, including easements and rights-of-way.

Fee Simple Reservation: Fee simple with encumbrances. (Encumbrances means you own the rights but have allowed someone limited use). If "Fee Simple Reservation" is selected, complete two associated data fields: "Fee Simple Reservation for Life" and "Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date."

None – Other Federal Agency Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is owned by another Federal agency. If "None – Other Federal Agency Owned" is selected, complete associated data field: "Other Agency or Organization."

None – State Government Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is owned by a State agency. If "None – State Agency Owned" is selected, complete associated data field: "Other Agency or Organization."

None – Local Government Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is owned by a local government. If "None – Local Government Owned" is selected, complete associated data field: "Other Agency or Organization."

None – Privately Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is privately owned. If "None – Privately Owned" is selected, complete associated data field: "Other Agency or Organization."

Fee Simple Reservation for Life (R, if applicable)

If "Fee Simple Reservation" was chosen as the Type of Legal Interest, indicate whether the Fee Simple Reser-

Sidebar 10: Relationship of CLI to FMSS

Facility Management Software System (FMSS) is a computerized and systematic process for guiding maintenance and operations of NPS assets (buildings, roads, trails and walks, maintained landscapes, outdoor sculpture) at the park level. FMSS generates annual inspection forms, work orders, preventive maintenance reports, and safety plans.

FMSS organizes its information on the basis of assets and features. The CLI organizes its information on the basis of landscapes, landscape features, component landscapes, and component landscape features. The organization of the FMSS may or may not be parallel with the organization of a CLI record (i.e., a landscape may be physically divided for maintenance differently from the way the CLI divides it based on historical significance). It is important to consult with the park's Chief of Maintenance to understand how the landscape is maintained and to identify how the information in the CLI record can best serve maintenance. However, the first priority for organizing the information in the CLI record should be the historical significance and character of the landscape as defined by the professionals conducting the work.

Maintained Landscapes (ML) is one of the largest and most complex asset types in the NPS. From beaches to forests to orchards, this asset type contains important cultural, recreational, and facility landscapes. These assets serve as the foundation for most parks, and currently there are over 5,000 ML assets that represent over 4.1 million acres and over 26,000 related equipments/features. ML assets are classified into twenty-two (22) main categories, called 'Landscape Types,' by park managers according to the primary use of the land as well as according to the maintenance conducted in the park.

In FMSS, there are cultural indicator attributes that include fields to mark a maintained landscape's CLI status. In the future, a new field will be added to provide parks with the opportunity to label a maintained landscape or individual feature as having cultural value. This 'Contributing Cultural/Historic' attribute will be completed using a 'Yes/No' value, and will be helpful to park assets and equipment that have yet to undergo a cultural inventory process.

vation is for the life of the tenant. Select one from the following pick list:

Yes

No

Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date (R, if applicable)

If "No" was chosen for Fee Simple Reservation for Life, indicate the expiration date (mm/dd/yyyy) of the fee simple reservation.

Other Agency or Organization (R, if applicable)

If one of the "None" options were chosen as the Type of Legal Interest, indicate the name of the agency, organization, or individual that has legal interest in the inventory unit.

NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide amplifying details regarding the legal interest in the inventory unit (e.g., scenic easements, conveyance).

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the NPS Legal Interest data should appear in all reports.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO SITE

The following data elements in this table provide information regarding the public access associated with the inventory unit.

Public Access (R)

Indicate the type of public access to the inventory unit. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Unrestricted: No restrictions apply to public access to the inventory unit.

With Permission: The public must have permission from the NPS, property owner, or tenant in order to access the inventory unit.

Other Restrictions: Specific restrictions apply for access to the inventory unit.

No Access Currently: There is no public access to the inventory unit.

Public Access Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the Public Access to the inventory unit.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Public Access data should appear in all reports.

FMSS ASSET

The following data elements in this table provide information regarding the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) asset code associated with the inventory unit.

FMSS Asset Location Code (O)

This code provides the link between the CLI and FMSS. FMSS asset codes are associated with specific asset categories, i.e., Roads 1100, Trails 2100, Maintained Landscapes 3100, Buildings 4100, etc. A specific asset location code is system-generated and assigned once a particular asset is added to FMSS. The asset code includes the asset category and a specific asset number, such as 3100-xxxx.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the FMSS Asset Location Code should appear in all reports.

(See **Sidebar 10: Relationship of CLI to FMSS**)

John Muir National Historic Site (Pacific West Region)

SECTION 5

NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION

JANUARY 2009

SECTION 5
NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION

The following data elements provide information regarding the National Register of Historic Places documentation, significance, and eligibility associated with the inventory unit.

INVENTORY UNIT

National Register Landscape Documentation (R)

Indicate the status of the inventory unit's National Register listing and documentation at the time the CLI is initiated and prior to its certification as complete, accurate, and reliable. Note: If this status changes at a later date, it should be noted in the National Register Explanatory Narrative data element. Select one from the following pick list:

Entered – Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Entered – Inadequately documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places but is not adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

SHPO – Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register by a State Historic Preservation Officer and is adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI (e.g., Determination of Eligibility).

SHPO – Inadequately documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register by a State Historic Preservation Officer, but not adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Keeper – Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register by the Keeper of the National Register, and is adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Keeper – Inadequately documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register by the Keeper of the National Register, but not adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Undocumented: The inventory unit is not within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register.

(See **Sidebar 11: Considerations for Determining National Register Landscape Documentation**)

National Register Explanatory Narrative (R – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the existing National Register documentation associated with the inventory unit. The text should describe the documentation history including all eligibility determinations that have been made to date (i.e., National Register nominations, determinations of eligibility, Section 110 consensus determinations), and any other documentation pertaining to resources within the boundaries of the inventory unit. Date(s) of documentation must be included in this narrative. If documentation on the landscape is inadequate, the narrative should include a description of how the information is insufficient. Any changes to the status of the inventory unit's National Register listing and documentation that occurs after the CLI is certificated as complete, accurate, and reliable should be noted in this section.

(See **Sidebar 12: Writing the National Register Explanatory Narrative** and **Appendix D: Examples of National Register Explanatory Narratives** for examples)

National Register Eligibility (R, if applicable)

This data element is applicable if the landscape is not adequately documented, and "Entered-Inadequately Documented," "SHPO-Inadequately Documented," or "Keeper-Inadequately Documented" was selected from the National Register Landscape Documentation data

Sidebar 11: Considerations for Determining National Register Landscape Documentation

The intent of this data element is to indicate the status of the inventory unit's National Register listing and documentation at the time the CLI is initiated and prior to its certification as complete, accurate, and reliable. In order to do so, it is recommended that the National Register Explanatory Narrative data element be completed when the CLI work is initiated. Include a summary of the existing National Register documentation that describes all eligibility determinations that have been made to date including National Register nominations, determinations of eligibility, Section 110 consensus determinations, and any other documentation pertaining to resources within the boundaries of the inventory unit. Both the National Register Landscape Documentation and National Register Explanatory Narrative data elements may be updated to reflect additional documentation and listing that occurs subsequent to the initial certification of the inventory unit as complete, accurate, and reliable.

Historical units of the national park system are automatically listed on the National Register by law as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Within the national park system, "historical units" include the terms: National Historic Site, National Military Park, National Battlefield Park, National Battlefield Site, National Historical Park, National Monument, National Memorial and International Historic Site. Therefore, all physical components of the park are considered "listed" (or "entered" as per this status list) in the National Register whether or not they are identified in a National Register nomination. Therefore, the status of the National Register landscape documentation for a CLI in a historical unit of the national park system would be either "Entered-Documented" or "Entered-Inadequately Documented."

If "Entered-Documented," "SHPO-Documented," or "Keeper-Documented" is selected, National Register Eligibility data elements are not applicable to the inventory unit. The selection of one of these options indicates that the inventory unit is eligible and adequate documentation of the landscape's significance, characteristics and features exists.

Sidebar 12: Writing the National Register Explanatory Narrative

The National Register Explanatory Narrative is a key piece of information in the concurrence package. The narrative is essentially a history of consultation with the SHPO. It informs other menu items such as current National Register status, the statement of significance, determining existing and proposed areas of significance, etc. It is also a key component in the concurrence package cover letter, for both the LCS and the CLI. The following is a checklist of the possible types of National Register documentation available:

- **National Historic Landmark designation**
- **National Register Documentation**
- **Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs)**
- **LCS concurrence letters**
- **Other CLI records**
- **Determinations as a result of a Section 106 action**
- **Legislatively derived significance**
- **NRIS data base report**
- **Administrative listing (10/15/66) or date of establishment of a historical park and subsequent boundary adjustments**
- **Non park specific evaluations, Multiple Property Documentation Forms, Thematic nominations, historic districts that include NPS properties**
- **Overlapping designations (i.e. National Register, historical park boundary, National Historic Landmark designation)**

Possible sources include: NRIS electronic database, CLI concurrence letters, LCS concurrence letters, Section 106 park project files undertaking, National Historic Landmark files at WASO, National Register files at WASO, and SHPO files.

element. This data element also applies to landscapes ineligible but managed as cultural resources as determined through the National Park Service planning process. This data element is not applicable if the landscape is adequately documented and its eligibility is not in question, and "Entered-Documented," "SHPO-Documented," or "Keeper-Documented" was selected from the National Register Landscape Documentation data element. Select one from the following pick list:

Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination: The State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or appropriate staff concur with the findings of the CLI that the inventory unit is eligible for the National Register or contributes to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Eligible – Keeper: The Keeper of the National Register concurs with the findings of the CLI that the inventory unit is eligible for the National Register or contributes to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Ineligible – SHPO Consensus Determination: The State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or appropriate staff do not concur with the findings of the CLI and responds that the inventory unit is ineligible for the National Register or does not contribute to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Ineligible – Keeper: The Keeper of the National Register does not concur with the findings of the CLI and formally responds that the inventory unit is ineligible for the National Register or does not contribute to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Ineligible – Managed as a Cultural Resource: The inventory unit has been determined ineligible for the National Register through a concurrence process with the State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or Keeper of the National Register, but through the National Park Service planning process (General Management Plan) a decision has been made to manage the inventory unit as a cultural resource.

Sidebar 13: Landscapes Not Managed as a Cultural Resource

One of the options for documenting the National Register eligibility of a landscape or component landscape includes "Not Managed as Cultural Resource." This option has been included to identify landscapes that are not managed as cultural resources (if at all) by the NPS but have important associations with inventory units in the CLI. These landscapes are either:

- **ineligible for the National Register based on the findings of a CLI, or**
- **include property for which the NPS does not have, nor plans to obtain, any legal interest.**

As an example, the developed areas of Yosemite National Park, as related to NPS park development in the early twentieth century, may be defined as a landscape that does not retain historic integrity and is, therefore, ineligible for the National Register. However, several fragments or portions of the developed area may retain integrity and be identified as component landscapes in the CLI. An example of a landscape which includes property for which the NPS does not have, nor plans to obtain, any legal interest may be the Santa Fe Trail. An individual park will only contain one or more portions of the trail, and the trail in its entirety is not managed as a cultural resource by the NPS. By identifying the entire developed area of Yosemite National Park or the entire Santa Fe Trail as a landscape, the relationships between the discontinuous components can be illustrated. Otherwise, each component landscape would have to be defined as a landscape.

Landscapes "Not Managed as Cultural Resource" are included in the CLI because they directly relate (thematically) to component landscapes which are eligible for the National Register, and it is desirable to illustrate the relationship of the component landscape to this broader context. However, defining a landscape in this manner requires the CLI recorder to distinguish between a property which has been reduced in size but by definition is still a "landscape," and a property which has been reduced to fragments (either owned by NPS or not) which by definition are "components" related to a "landscape" which is either ineligible or extends beyond park boundaries.

Allowing for these instances will provide a mechanism for illustrating the contextual relationship of the component landscapes inventoried, as well as the existence of significant adjacent lands. These landscapes will not be included in the general CLI reports and queries.

Not Managed as Cultural Resource: The inventory unit (in this case a landscape only) has been determined ineligible for the National Register or includes property for which the National Park Service does not have, nor plans to obtain, any legal interest, but is included in the CLI because it is directly related to a component landscape(s) which is eligible for the National Register.

Undetermined: No determination of the eligibility of the inventory unit has been made and a determination will be pursued based on the findings of the CLI. This is not a valid choice for a completed record.

(See **Sidebar 13: Landscapes Not Managed as Cultural Resource**)

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper) (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the inventory unit was determined eligible or ineligible by a State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or the Keeper of the National Register based on the findings of the CLI. This data element does not apply if "Entered-Documented," "SHPO-Documented," or "Keeper-Documented" was selected from the National Register Landscape Documentation data element.

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative regarding any issues or considerations encountered in obtaining State Historic Preservation Officer(s) or the Keeper of the National Register concurrence. The text should note any stipulations or revisions that resulted from consultation with either group.

(See **Sidebar 14: Consensus Determinations for Eligibility**)

Sidebar 14: Consensus Determinations for Eligibility

The CLI is finalized with a consensus determination opinion by the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer(s) (SHPO) regarding the findings of the inventory for the following:

- **an inventory unit within a property listed in the National Register and inadequately documented**
- **an inventory unit within a property determined eligible for listing in the National Register and inadequately documented**
- **an inventory unit not currently within the boundaries of a National Register eligible property but considered eligible based on the findings of the CLI**

For landscapes and component landscapes, NPS will work with SHPOs to confirm which landscape characteristics contribute to the significance of the property, along with an associated list of contributing and non-contributing features. Those inventoried and found to be "ineligible" also will be submitted to the SHPO and recorded in the CLI, as per Section 110 guidance. The recommended format for presenting the CLI information to the SHPO regarding a consensus determination is the Park Report with a custom cover letter or the SHPO-defined format, if available.

When a consensus determination opinion cannot be achieved (the SHPO disagrees with the findings of the CLI, or chooses not to review the CLI), a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) must be completed. Ideally, the DOE should address all contributing resources within an eligible property (e.g., cultural landscapes, structures, archeology) not previously listed in the National Register or which are not included in an existing National Register nomination. However, the ability to coordinate and sequence the CLI with other inventory efforts may not be possible in light of the different developmental stages of these inventory programs. Therefore, at a minimum, the DOE form completed as part of the CLI will indicate whether or not other resources have been evaluated concurrently. The key differences between a consensus determination and a DOE are:

- **the level of information required is greater for a DOE**
- **a DOE requires the participation of the Keeper of the National Register**

(See Appendix E: Guidelines for Inventory and Consensus Determination Consultation, Appendix F: Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and Appendix P: Examples of Cover Letters)

National Register Significance Level (R)

Indicate the National Register significance level for the inventory unit. If more than one significance level is applicable, choose the highest level. Select one from the following pick list:

International: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of the world as a whole. It illustrates the worldwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its landscape type or style, or information potential. The inventory unit must be of universal significance to humankind representing or illustrating an important theme in world history.

National: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of the United States and its territories as a whole. It illustrates the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its landscape type or style or information potential. The inventory unit must be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the nation's history.

State: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of a State as a whole. It can be located in only a portion of the State's present political boundary and does not have to belong to property types found throughout the State. The context of the inventory unit must be important statewide with historic associations or information potential that extends beyond a single local area. American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marian Island, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are considered separate states.

Local: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of a town, city, county, cultural area, region, or ay portions thereof. It is defined by the importance of the property, not necessarily the physical location of the property.

Not Significant: An inventory unit that is less than 50 years old, appears to have no significance, or has lost integrity based on the findings of the CLI.

National Register Significance - Contributing/Individual (R)

Indicate whether the inventory unit contributes to the significance of a property listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register; or if it is listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register as a separate property based on its individual significance. Select one from the following pick list:

Contributing

Individual

National Register Classification (R)

Indicate the National Register property category associated with the inventory unit. Select one from the following pick list:

Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, in ruins, or destroyed, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

District: A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Multiple Property: A group of historic properties related by a common theme (patterns of history), general geographical area, and period of time.

National Historic Landmark Status (R)

Indicate whether or not the inventory unit is, or is part of, a National Historic Landmark. Such properties are designated by the Secretary of the Interior based on their national significance in illustrating or representing United States prehistory and history of the United States. Select one from the following pick list:

Yes

No

National Historic Landmark Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the inventory unit was determined to be a National Historic Landmark.

National Historic Landmark Theme (R, if applicable)

Provide the theme, sub-theme, and/or facet under which the landscape was designated a National Historic Landmark, as indicated on the nomination form.

World Heritage Site Status (R)

Indicate if the inventory unit is a World Heritage Site. Such properties are found to possess "universal significance to mankind" as designated under the World Heritage Convention. Select one from the following:

Yes

No

World Heritage Site Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the inventory unit was determined to be a World Heritage Site.

World Heritage Category (R, if applicable)

Indicate the category under which the landscape was designated a World Heritage Site. Select one from the following pick list:

Cultural

Natural

Both Cultural and Natural

Statement of Significance (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative stating the inventory unit's historic significance. In general, use an opening, summary paragraph to explain how the property meets the National Register criteria, how it contributed to the areas of significance listed, and the way it was important to the history of its locality, state, or the nation during the period of significance. Mention the important themes or historic contexts to which the property relates. Discuss the facts and circumstances of the property's history that led to its importance focusing on the primary area(s) of significance. Clearly articulate the connection between each area of significance, its corresponding criterion, and period of significance. This section should not be redundant of the history section. Use the key facts that directly support and/or highlight the significance of the property.

(See **Sidebar 15: Writing a Statement of Significance, Sidebar 16: Evaluating and Stating Significance,** and **Appendix G: Examples of Statements of Significance**

Sidebar 15: Writing a Statement of Significance

The statement of significance consists of:

- **A paragraph summarizing the inventory unit's significance**
- **Several supporting paragraphs that briefly discuss:**
  - **The history of the property, particularly as it represents important historic contexts and reflects the significant events, associations, characteristics, or other reasons the property meets the National Register criteria, and**
  - **The historic contexts, themes, trends, and patterns of development relating to the property.**

Summary Paragraph

Simply and clearly state the reasons why the property meets the National Register criteria.

- **Provide brief facts illustrating how the property meets the criteria, how it contributed to the areas of significance listed, and the ways in which the property was important to the pre-history and history of its locality, State or the nation during the period of significance.**
- **Mention the important historic themes, contexts, trends or patterns of development to which the property relates, and whether the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance through existing physical features; that is, does it retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.**
- **Substantiate these facts by mentioning the specific associations or characteristics of the property that give it significance under each criterion. These can include historic events, activities, persons, physical features, artistic qualities, landscape/garden styles, and archeological evidence.**
- **Also be sure to identify the role of any important persons or cultural affiliations, and the ways in which the property meets the special standards for any criteria considerations.**

Supporting Paragraphs

Use the summary paragraph as an outline for building the case for significance in the supporting paragraphs.

- **Begin by providing a brief chronological history of the property, then move in to a discussion of the historic context of the property. Only present and discuss facts that directly support the significance of the property, avoid narrating the entire history. For example, identify significant landscape architectural details if a landscape is significant for its design, or explain the role that an agricultural landscape has played in local commerce or industry.**

- **Be specific – give dates and proper names of pertinent people and places, and provide descriptive and historical information about the area where the property is located - do not assume the reader will be familiar with the property or its history.**
- **Explain the role of the property in relationship to broad historic trends, illustrate with specific facts about the property and its community.**
- **Further explore the ways in which the property relates to important themes in the prehistory or history of its community, State, or the nation. Consider, for example, the historic context of the role of cherry production in a State's agricultural economy since the early twentieth-century, or that reforestation has occurred in eighty percent of a county extensively farmed in the 1840s. This can lead to the identification of significant cherry-producing areas or reforested farms that have evidence of early land uses and division.**
- **For each area of significance, discuss the facts and circumstances in the property's history that led to its importance. Make a clear connection between each area of significance, the corresponding National Register criterion, and the period of significance. Be sure to discuss in more detail the specific associations and characteristics of the property that were mentioned in the summary paragraph – show how the property is unique, outstanding or strongly representative of an important historic context when compared with other properties of the same or similar period, characteristics, or associations. Consult with the SHPO staff for help in determining how much and what kinds of information are needed.**
- **Incorporate the following information to the extent that it relates to the significance of the property:**
  - **specific events**
  - **activities and uses**
  - **influence of technology**
  - **aspects of development**
  - **cultural affiliations**
  - **political organization**
  - **social or cultural traditions**
  - **common landscape architectural styles or types**
  - **construction materials and methods**
  - **role of important persons or organizations**
  - **trends in local or regional development patterns of physical development**
  - **economic forces**
  - **presence and condition of similar properties**

Sidebar 16: Evaluating and Stating Significance

The following guidelines and questions should be considered when evaluating the significance of a property and developing the statement of significance. Incorporate the answers to the questions directly pertaining to the property's historic significance and integrity in the narrative.

The following areas of significance commonly apply to landscapes:

- **Agriculture: Where the land has been used for cultivating crops, raising livestock, and other activities that have contributed to the growth, development, and economy of a community during particular periods of its history.**
- **Architecture: Where a collection of high-style or vernacular buildings and outbuildings, by historical association, function, design, spatial arrangement, or setting, are integrally related to large areas of landscape and are indicative of the physical development, materials, or land uses of a State, region, or community, or the building practices or traditions of the people who occupied it.**
- **Archeology: Where patterns visible upon the land or evident in subsurface remains can provide important information about land use and occupation of prehistoric or historic peoples.**
- **Community planning and development: Where the spatial organization and character of the landscape are the result of either a consciously designed plan or vernacular patterns of land use or land division.**

- **Conservation: Where the landscape has been the subject of an important stage, event, or development in the conservation of natural or cultural resources.**
- **Engineering: Where the landscape and its uses reflect the practical application of scientific principles to serve human needs, such as reclamation, irrigation, and water power.**
- **Exploration/settlement: Where the landscape continues to reflect the exploration, establishment, or early development of a community or region.**
- **Industry: Where the landscape has been shaped or manipulated to provide goods or services, through activities such as lumbering, mining, milling and quarrying, that have contributed to the development of a community or society in general.**
- **Landscape architecture: Where the landscape contains sites, such as gardens, residential subdivisions, and parks, which have been based on established design principles or conscious designs, or are the work of a master, having importance within the context of landscape design.**
- **Science: Where the landscape, has been the subject of research related to the advancement or understanding of agriculture, horticulture, silviculture, animal husbandry, or other scientific principles.**

The following questions may apply:

- **What events took place on the significant dates indicated, and in what ways are they important to the property?**
- **In what ways does the property physically reflect its period of significance, and in what ways does it reflect changes after the period of significance?**
- **What is the period of significance based on? Be specific and refer to existing resources or features within the property or important events in the property's history.**
- **How does the property relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there?**
- **How have alterations such as the destruction of original buildings, changes in land use, and changes in foliage or topography affected the integrity of the site and its ability to convey its significant associations? For example, if the forested site of a treaty signing is now a park in a suburban development, the site may have lost much of its historic integrity and may not be eligible for the National Register.**
- **In what ways does the event that occurred on the property reflect the broad patterns of American history and why is it significant?**
- **What are the physical features and characteristics that distinguish the property, including, topography, land use, spatial organization, street patterns, structures, and building materials?**
- **What are the origins and key events in the historical development of the property?**
- **Are any landscape architects, designers, builders or planners important to the property's development?**
- **How have significant individuals or events contributed to the development of the property?**
- **Does the property convey a sense of cohesiveness through design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association?**
- **How do the elements within the property contribute to the feeling of time and place?**
- **How has the property affected the historical development of the community, region, or State? How does the property reflect the history of the community, region, or State?**
- **How does the property compare to other similar areas in the locality, region, or State and what are the qualities that distinguish the property from its surroundings?**
- **If there are any preservation or restoration activities on the property, do they affect the property's significance?**
- **Does the property contain any resources outside the period of significance that are contributing? If so, identify them and explain their importance.**
- **If the property has industrial significance, how do the industrial functions or processes represented relate to the broader industrial or technological development of the locality, region, State or nation? How important were the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the district? How do the remaining landscape characteristics, processes and physical forms, within the property reflect industrial production or process?**
- **If the property is rural, how are the natural and manmade elements of the property linked historically or architecturally, functionally, or by common ethnic or social background? How does the open space constitute or unite significant features of the property?**
- **Does the property have any resources of possible archeological significance? If so, how are they likely to yield important information? How do they relate to the prehistory or history of the property?**

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

National Register Significance Criteria (R)

In this table, indicate the significance criteria for which the inventory unit qualifies for listing on the National Register. Criteria is defined as the quality of significance in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture; that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects; and that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Inventory units are often significant for more than one criterion. Select only those that are supported by the narrative statement of significance. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Criterion A: The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history

Criterion B: The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Criterion C: The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the National Register Significance Criteria should appear in all reports.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

National Register Criteria Consideration (R, if applicable)

In this table, indicate the National Register criteria considerations for the inventory unit, if applicable. The criteria considerations set forth special standards for listing certain kinds of properties usually excluded from the National Register. Ordinarily the following properties are not considered eligible for the National Register: cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of properties that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following criteria considerations. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Criteria Consideration A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance

Criteria Consideration B: A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event

Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

Criteria Consideration E: A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived

Criteria Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance

Criteria Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the National Register Criteria Consideration should appear in all reports.

NATIONAL REGISTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following data elements in this table include information about the landscape's period(s) of significance. The period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with the important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics that qualify it for National Register listing.

Start Year: (R) (enter one to many)

Indicate the beginning year (yyyy) for the period(s) of significance according to National Register criteria.

Start Era (R)

Indicate the start era. Select one from the following pick list:

AD

BC

End Year (R)

Indicate the end year (yyyy) for each period(s) of significance marking the span of time in which the inventory unit attained significance according to National Register criteria.

End Era (R)

Indicate the End Era. Select one from the following pick list:

AD

BC

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Period of Significance should appear in all reports.

(See **Sidebar 17: Selecting the Period of Significance**)

Sidebar 17: Selecting the Period of Significance

Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction. For prehistoric properties, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information; it is often the period associated with a particular cultural group.

- **Criterion A: For the site of an important event, such as a pivotal five-month labor strike, the period of significance is the time when the event occurred. For properties associated with historic trends, such as commercial development, the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend.**
- **Criterion B: The period of significance for a property significant for Criterion B is usually the length of time the property was associated with the important person.**
- **Criterion C: For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and /or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.**
- **Criterion D: The period of significance for an archeological site is the estimated time when it was occupied or used for reasons related to its importance, for example, 3000-2500 BC.**

Additional Guidelines

- **The property must possess historic integrity for all periods of significance entered.**
- **The period of significance is based upon the time when the property made the contributions or achieved the character on which significance is based. Continued use or activity does not necessarily justify continuing the period of significance.**
- **Fifty years ago is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period. (Events and activities occurring within the last fifty years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as "historic" and to justify extending a period of significance beyond the limit of 50 years ago.)**
- **Base the period of significance on specific events directly related to the significance of the property: for example, the date of construction for a garden significant for its design or the length of time a farm operated and contributed to local lifestyle and economy.**

HISTORIC CONTEXT THEME

The following data elements in this table include information about the theme(s), sub-theme(s), and facet(s) of history associated with the inventory unit. In the CLI database, they are nested under "National Register Period of Significance" and are accessible after the National Register Period of Significance data fields are entered.

(See **Sidebar 18: Identifying Historic Contexts** and **Sidebar 19: Developing a Historic Context**)

Historic Context Theme (R)

Indicate the historic context theme(s) associated with the inventory unit for each Period of Significance identified. Select one or more from the pick list provided in **Appendix I: Historic Context**.

Historic Context Sub-theme (R)

Indicate the sub-theme(s) associated with the inventory unit for each historic context theme selected. Select one or more sub-themes from **Appendix I: Historic Context**.

Sidebar 18: Identifying Historic Contexts

Historic context is an organizing structure for interpreting history that groups historic properties sharing a common theme, geographic location, and time period. The historic context provides the basis for comparative analysis of the significance of one property to another within the same context. As such, it can be a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties. Every cultural landscape has at least one historic context that is the basis of its significance.

Thematic classification has been used by the NPS in response to a Congressional mandate to ensure that the full diversity of American history and prehistory is expressed in the NPS' identification and interpretation of historic properties. The first theme outline developed by the NPS was prepared in 1936 and has been revised on several occasions based on new scholarship and the way we look at the past. The thematic framework was last revised in 1994 and eight seemingly discrete categories, not meant to be mutually exclusive, were identified.

The themes identified in 1994 are also used in the CLI. These eight categories embrace prehistory to the modern period and a multiplicity of human experiences. However, in order to provide greater specificity in the themes related to cultural landscapes in the national park system, each category has two subcategories (sub-themes and facets). These subcategories have been primarily drawn from "History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program," (1987), a variety of sources related to cultural landscapes in the United States, and suggestions from field staff undertaking CLI work.

An example of the three levels is as follows: *Expressing Cultural Values (Historic Context Theme), Landscape Architecture (Historic Context Sub-theme), The City Beautiful Movement (Historic Context Facet)*

Sidebar 19: Developing a Historic Context

A historic context is an important theme, pattern, or trend in the historical development of a locality, State, or the nation at a particular time in history or prehistory. To develop a historic context, identify and provide facts about one or more themes of history to which the property relates through its historic uses, activities, associations, and physical characteristics. Theme, geographical place, and period of time should organize these facts. Facts may relate to other properties having similar associations or characteristics and existing in the same place and time.

Properties Significant for Criterion A

Explain how the event or pattern of events made an important contribution to the history of the community, State, or nation, and how related types of properties reflect these events. For example, state how the advent of the railroad affected the growth and character of a town in the late nineteenth century and how it is represented today by the 1870 depot.

Properties Significant for Criterion B

Explain why the person or persons with whom the property is associated is important to the history of the community, State, or nation. Also identify other properties associated with the person and explain their role in the career of the person. For example, discuss how an author who depicted the people, events, and places of her region achieved statewide recognition and how a rustic mountain retreat and boarding house where she wrote and found inspiration are the surviving properties best associated with her life and career.

Properties Significant for Criterion C

- **Type or Method of Construction: Explain why the type, period, or method of construction represents landscape features or patterns that are significant in the development of the community, State, or nation. For example, describe how a style, a new innovation in design or implementation, or a use of particular building or construction material, is articulated in a landscape or landscape feature.**
- **Work of a Master: Provide facts about the career and work of the artist, landscape architect, landscape designer or engineer, to explain how the person was accomplished in his or her field and made contributions to the art, landscape architecture or design of the community, State, or nation. For example, discuss how a landscape architect, such as Beatrix Farrand, gained recognition of campus and estate designs, as well as her contributions to the Arts and Crafts Movement in landscape architecture.**
- **High Artistic Values: Describe the quality of artistry or craftsmanship present in comparable works in the community, State, or nation. For example, discuss how the design of New York's Central Park is a notable example of public park design which led the movement of developing public parks across the nation.**

Properties Significant for Criterion D

Explain why the information the site is likely to yield is important to the knowledge of the prehistory or history of the community, State, or nation. For example, discuss how the data on hunting and gathering practices and technology of a Late Archaic culture will broaden the knowledge and understanding of the culture's occupation regionally.

Properties of Local Significance

Identify the local events and activities relating to the property and discuss their importance to local history.

Properties of State Significance

Discuss how the property reflects the history of the State and the ways in which the property is one of the best of similarly associated properties in the State to represent the theme.

Properties of National Significance

Discuss how the property reflects an important aspect of the history of the Nation as a whole or has contributed in an exceptional way to the diverse geographical and cultural character of the Nation. Also, explain how the property relates to other properties nationwide having similar associations.

(See Appendix H: Documenting Nationally Significant Properties)

For a complete discussion of historic context, see the following National Register Bulletins:

- **How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (#15)**
- **How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (#16B)**

Also refer to the following National Register Bulletins for specific guidelines in developing and/or defining historic contexts:

- **How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes (#18)**
- **Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (#30)**
- **Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (#38)**
- **Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields (#40)**
- **Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (#41)**
- **Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Properties (#42)**

Historic Context Facet (R, if applicable)

Indicate the facet associated with the inventory unit for each sub-theme selected. Select one or more facets from **Appendix I: Historic Context**.

Other Historic Facet (R, if applicable)

Provide the facet of history if "Other" is selected for a facet.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Historic Context Theme should appear in all reports.

NATIONAL REGISTER AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following data elements in this table include information relating to the aspects(s) of historic development for which the inventory unit meets the National Register criteria. Facts about the history and existing landscape characteristics related to the themes and property types determined by the property's historic context are used to determine areas of significance for a property.

(See **Sidebar 20: Selecting Areas of Significance** and **Sidebar 21: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions**)

Area of Significance Category (R)

Indicate the aspects(s) of historic development for which the inventory unit meets the National Register criteria. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Agriculture

Architecture

Archeology

Art

Commerce

Communications

Community Planning and Development

Conservation

Economics

Education

Engineering

Entertainment/Recreation

Ethnic Heritage

Exploration/Settlement

Health/Medicine

Industry

Invention

Landscape Architecture

Law

Literature

Maritime History

Military

Other

Performing Arts

Philosophy

Politics/Government

Religion

Science

Social History

Transportation

Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative (R, if applicable)

If "Other" was selected in the Area of Significance Category data element, it should be described here.

Area of Significance Subcategory (R, if applicable)

Indicate the appropriate subcategory if the Area of Significance Category selected is either "Archeology" or "Ethnic Heritage." For "Archeology" select one or more from the following pick list:

Historic-Aboriginal

Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Prehistoric

For "Ethnic Heritage" select one or more from the following pick list:

Sidebar 20: Selecting Areas of Significance

- Criterion A: For a property significant under Criterion A, select the category relating to the historic event or role for which the property is significant, such as "transportation" for a railroad line, trolley car line, or stagecoach route.
- Criterion B: For a property significant under Criterion B, select the category in which the significant individual or individuals made the contributions for which is they are known or for which the property is illustrative. For example, select "ethnic heritage" and "social history" for the home, community, or district where a significant social leader lived.
- Criterion C: For a property significant under Criterion C, an Area of Significance may be "art," "landscape architecture," "engineering," "architecture," or "community planning and development" depending on the type of property and its importance. A rural property may contain a formal garden having high artistic value or a farmyard laid out according to a professionally designed plan in an agricultural journal and therefore is significant in the areas of "art" or "landscape architecture" respectively.
- Criterion D: For a property significant under Criterion D, enter the subcategory of archeology that best describes the type of historic or prehistoric group about which the property is likely to yield information. Also, enter any categories and subcategories about which the site is likely to provide information. For example, select "prehistoric archeology," "agriculture," and "engineering" for the ruins of an ancient irrigation system that is likely to provide information about prehistoric subsistence and technology.

An area of significance must be entered for each National Register criterion entered above. Enter only areas that are supported by the written narrative statement of significance. For districts, enter areas of significance applying to the district as a whole. If properties within the district individually meet the National Register criteria, enter their areas of significance also.

Do not confuse area of significance with historic function. Historic function relates to the practical and routine uses of a property, while area of significance relates to the property's contributions to the broader patterns of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. For example, a canal system may have significance for its impact on the settlement and agricultural development of a region but have little importance in the history of transportation routes.

When selecting "archeology" or "ethnic heritage," enter the subcategory that best applies to the property's significance. If no subcategory applies, enter only the general category.

When selecting "archeology," "ethnic heritage," or "maritime history," also enter areas of significance that closely relate to the events, activities, characteristics, or information for which the property is significant. For example, select "industry" for a prehistoric tool-making site or "military" for a liberty ship that was engaged in an important battle.

Do not enter "local history" with "other." Local history is a level of significance, not an area of significance. Instead, enter the area that most closely relates to the theme or pattern in local history with which the property is associated. For example, choose "health/medicine" for the home of an eminent local physician, "commerce" for the site of a traditional marketplace, or "community planning and development" for a residential subdivision that established a pattern for a community's expansion.

Sidebar 21: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions

- Agriculture: The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.
- Architecture: The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.
- Archeology
    - Prehistoric: The study of prehistoric and historic cultures through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.
    - Historic—Aboriginal: Archeological study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records.

- Historic—Non-Aboriginal: Archeological study of non-aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
- Art: The creation of painting, print making, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.
- Commerce: The business of trading goods, service, and commodities.
- Communications: The technology and process of transmitting information.
- Community Planning and Development: The design or development of the physical structure of communities.
- Conservation: The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.
- Economics: The study of the production, distribution, consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.
- Education: The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.
- Engineering: The practical applications of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs.
- Entertainment/Recreation: The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement, or sport.
- Ethnic Heritage: The history of persons having a common ethnic or racial identity.
  - Asian: The history of persons having origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
  - Black: The history of persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
  - European: The history of persons having origins in Europe.
  - Hispanic: The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America.
  - Native American: The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America.
  - Pacific Islanders: The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia.
  - Other: The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.
- Exploration/ Settlement: The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.
- Health/Medicine: The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Industry: The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
- Invention: The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
- Landscape Architecture: The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.
- Law: The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.
- Literature: The creation of prose and poetry.
- Maritime History: The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
- Military: The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.
- Performing Arts: The creation of drama, dance, and music.
- Philosophy: The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
- Politics/Government: The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
- Religion: The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
- Science: The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
- Social History: The history of effort to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the life ways of its social groups.
- Transportation: The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.
- Other: Any area not covered by the above categories.

Asian

Black

European

Hispanic

Native American

Other

Pacific Islander

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Areas of Significance should appear in all reports.

STATE REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

The following data elements in this table include information on a state's inventory of significant properties that is associated with the inventory unit.

State Register Documentation Name (O)

Provide the State Register name for the inventory unit.

State Register Documentation Identification Number (O)

Provide the alphanumeric State Register Document Identification Number for the inventory unit.

State Register Date Listed (O)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the inventory unit was listed on the State Register.

State Register Documentation Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a narrative explanation about the State Register documentation. The text may describe the purpose and use of the State Register, the history of documenting the inventory unit for the State Register, or include information regarding any inadequacies in the existing nomination.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the State Register of Documentation should appear in all reports.

NRIS INFORMATION

The following data elements in this table provide information from the National Register Information System (NRIS), a database containing information on approved National Register nominations. An inventory unit may be associated with one or more nominations listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Park Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number) (R, if applicable)

Provide the park alpha code, primary name, and unique number listed in the NRIS database for the documentation associated with the inventory unit.

Other National Register Name (R, if applicable)

Provide secondary names listed in the NRIS database.

Primary Certification Date (R, If applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the primary certification was determined according to the NRIS database.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the NRIS Information should appear in all reports.

OTHER CERTIFICATIONS

The following data elements in this table provide information about other certifications that have been determined for the inventory unit. These data elements are nested under "NRIS Information" in the CLI database and are accessible after the NRIS Information data fields are entered.

Other Certification (R, if applicable)

Indicate the other certifications that have been determined for the nomination (e.g., National Historic Landmark, amendment) according to the NRIS database.

Other Certification Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date(s) (mm/dd/yyyy) of the Other Certification(s) according to the NRIS database.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Other Certifications data should appear in all reports.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

SECTION 6

CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL HISTORY

JANUARY 2009

SECTION 6
CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL HISTORY

The following data elements provide information on the historic and current function, use, and name of the inventory unit; the ethnographic significance of the inventory unit; and a physical history and annotated chronology of the inventory unit.

(See **Sidebar 22: Entering Functions and Uses**)

INVENTORY UNIT

Primary Historic Function – Major Category (R)

Indicate the major category of the historic function(s) for the inventory unit. Select one from the pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Primary Historic Function – Category (R)

Indicate the detailed category for the Primary Historic Function – Major Category selected for the inventory unit. Select one from the appropriate pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Primary Historic Function (R)

Indicate the historic function for the Primary Historic Function – Category selected for the inventory unit. Select from the appropriate pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Primary Current Use – Major Category (R)

Indicate the major category of the current use associated with the inventory unit. Select from the pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Primary Current Use – Category (R)

Indicate the detailed category for the Primary Current Use – Major Category selected for the inventory unit. Select from the appropriate pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Primary Current Use (R)

Indicate the current use for the Primary Current Use – Category selected for the inventory unit. Select one from the appropriate pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List.**

(Note: *Other Historic Functions and Current Uses can be entered in a table described later in this section.*)

OTHER CURRENT AND HISTORIC USES/ FUNCTIONS

The following data elements in this table provide additional information pertaining to the other current and historic uses and functions of the inventory unit.

Other Historic Function or Current Use – Major Category (O)

Indicate the major category of the other historic function or current use for the inventory unit.

Select one from the pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List.**

Other Historic Function or Current Use – Category (O)

Indicate the detailed category for the Other Historic Function or Current Use – Major Category selected for the inventory unit. Select one from the appropriate pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Other Historic Function or Current Use (O)

Indicate the historic function or the current use for the Other Historic Function or Current Use – Category selected for the inventory unit. Select one from the appropriate pick list included in **Appendix J: Historic and Current Function and Use List**.

Sidebar 22: Entering Functions and Uses

General Guidelines

Enter the most specific category and subcategory. For example, for a college dormitory, enter "EDUCATION/education-related housing" rather than "DOMESTIC /institutional housing."

If no subcategory applies, enter the general category by itself. If, in addition, none of the general categories relates to the property's function, enter "OTHER:"

For properties with many functions, such as a farm, list only the principal or predominant ones, placing the most important first.

For districts, enter the functions applying to the district as a whole, such as DOMESTIC/village site or EDUCATION/college. For districts, also enter the functions of buildings, sites, structures, and objects that are:

- **of outstanding importance to the district, such as a county courthouse in a commercial center (GOVERNMENT/ county courthouse) or,**
- **present in substantial numbers, such as apartment buildings in a residential district (DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling) or storage pits in a village site (TRADE/trade).**
- **containing resources having different functions and relatively equal importance, such as a group of public buildings whose functions are GOVERNMENT/city hall, GOVERNMENT/courthouse, and GOVERNMENT/post office.**

Historic Functions

Only one primary historic function can be entered in the database. Other historic functions should be entered in the "Other Historic and Current Uses/Functions" table.

- **Enter functions for contributing resources only.**
- **Select functions that relate directly to the property's significance and occurred during the period of significance.**
- **Enter functions for extant resources only.**
- **Enter only functions that can be verified by research, testing, or examination of physical evidence.**
- **Enter functions related to the property itself, not to the occupation of associated persons or role of associated events. For example, the home/property of a prominent landscape architect is "DOMESTIC/ small residential landscape" not "LANDSCAPE/ scientific landscape" unless the home/property was a test garden or arboretum (in which case, list both functions).**

Current Uses

Only one primary current use can be entered in the database. Other current uses should be entered in the "Other Historic and Current Uses/Functions" table. Enter uses for both contributing and noncontributing resources.

Other Historic Function or Current Use – Type (O)

Indicate the type of use for the Other Historic Function or Current Use selected. Select one from the following pick list:

Current

Historic

Both Current and Historic

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Other Historic Function or Current Use data should appear.

CURRENT AND HISTORIC NAMES

The following data elements in this table provide information regarding the name(s) associated with the inventory unit.

(See **Sidebar 23: Defining Current and Historic Names**)

Current and Historic Name (R)

Provide the name(s)—historic, current, or both historic and current—associated with the inventory unit. Multiple names can be entered.

Sidebar 23: Defining Current and Historic Names

Current Name

The Current Name(s) may reflect the property's history, current ownership, or popular use and may or may not fall into the categories given for historic names.

Historic Name

The Historic Name(s) best reflects the property's historic importance or was commonly used for the property during the period of significance. The Historic Name may be preferred for general reference because it continues to be meaningful, regardless of changes in ownership or use, and most often relates to the reasons that the property is eligible for the National Register.

Using Names of Persons

When a Current Name or Historic Name relates to or is associated with a person, enter the name as it is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, using the following format: last name, first name. For example:
Burnham, Daniel
Vaux, Calvert

Type of Current and Historic Name (R)

Indicate if the name entered is historic, current, or both. Select one from the following pick list:

Current

Historic

Both Current and Historic

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Current and Historic Name should appear in all reports.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TYPES

The following data elements in this table provide information about the type of cultural landscape identified for the inventory unit.

Cultural Landscape Type (R)

Indicate the type(s) of cultural landscape associated with the inventory. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Historic Designed Landscape: A landscape significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

Historic Vernacular Landscape: A landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

Historic Site: A landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.

Ethnographic Landscape: A landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary communities such as that at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, New Orleans neighborhoods, the Timbisha Shoshone community at Death Valley, and massive geological structures such as Devils Tower. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are included.

(*Note: The identification of a cultural landscape as an ethnographic landscape should be based on consultation and concurrence with a cultural anthropologist working with the park.*)

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Cultural Landscape Types should appear in all reports.

ETHNOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATED GROUPS

The following data elements provide information about the groups associated with the ethnographic resources of the inventory unit. (*Note: The identification of a cultural landscape as an ethnographic landscape should be based on consultation and concurrence with a cultural anthropologist working with the park.*)

Ethnographic Study Conducted (O)

Indicate if an ethnographic study has been conducted for the inventory unit and if the information in the study is restricted. Select one from the following pick list:

Yes – Restricted Information

Yes – Unrestricted Information

No survey conducted

Ethnographic Significance Description (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative that describes the ethnographic significance associated with the inventory unit.

The following data elements provide additional information on groups with cultural affiliation with the inventory unit. In the CLI database, they are in the Ethnographic Associated Groups table.

Ethnographic Associated Group Name (O)

Indicate the group name(s) that has a cultural affiliation with the inventory unit. Cultural affiliation is the archeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of artifacts or resources belongs. It is generally a term given to a specific culture group for which assemblages of artifacts have been found at several sites of the same age in the same region.

(See **Sidebar 24: Entering Associated Groups**)

Sidebar 24: Entering Associated Groups

According to NPS Management Policies, social/cultural entities such as tribes, communities and kinship units are "traditionally associated" with a particular park when:

- **The entity regards the park's resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; and**
- **The association has endured for at least two generations (40 years), and**
- **The association began prior to the establishment of the park.**

For aboriginal prehistoric and historic cultures, enter the name commonly used to identify the cultural group, or enter the period of time represented by the archeological remains. Examples of cultural groups include:

Chiricahua Apache	***Hopewell***	***Mississippian***	***Red Ochre***
Paleo-Indian	***Late Archaic***		

For non-aboriginal historic cultures, enter the ethnic background, occupation, geographical reference or topography, or another term that is commonly used to identify members of the cultural group. Examples include:

Sea Islander	***Appalachian***	***Black Freedman***	***Italian-American***
Shaker	***Euro-American***	***Mormon***	***Missionaries***

For contemporary traditionally associated people(s), enter the commonly used identifier or the term commonly used to identify members of the cultural group such as ethnicity, occupation, geographical location or physiographic region. Examples include:

American Indians	***Inuit (Eskimos)***	***Native Hawaiians***	***African Americans***
Hispanics	***Chinese Americans***	***Euro-Americans***	***Farmer***
Fisherman	***Artisan***	***Basket weaver***	***Healer***

Association Historic, Current, or Both (O)

Indicate whether the group's association with the inventory unit is current, historic, or both. Select one from the following pick list:

Current

Historic

Both Current and Historic

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Ethnographic Associated Group data should appear in all reports.

CHRONOLOGY

The following data elements in this table provide chronological information regarding the physical history of the inventory unit.

Start Year of Major Event (R)

Provide the start year (yyyy) of the major event.

Start Era of Major Event (R)

Provide the start era (AD/BC) that the event took place.

AD

BC

End Year of Major Event (R)

Provide the end year (yyyy) of the major event.

End Era of Major Event (R)

Provide the end era (AD/BC) that the event took place.

AD

BC

(See **Sidebar 25: Identifying Major Event Dates**)

Major Event (R)

Indicate the key event(s) that was integral to the physical development of the inventory unit historically. Select one or more events from the following pick list:

Abandoned

Altered

Built

Colonized

Conserved

Cultivated

Damaged

Demolished

Designed

Destroyed

Developed

Domesticated

Engineered

Eroded

Established

Excavated

Expanded

Exploited

Explored

Farmed/Harvested

Sidebar 25: Identifying Major Event Dates

The start and end dates of a major event should mark the occurrence of specific events directly related to the significance of the property. For example, it should be the date of construction that also marked the beginning of an important individual's residency, or the closing of a mine that ended a community's growth. For a property significant for National Register Criterion C, enter the date of the construction or alterations through which the property achieved its importance.

For the purpose of the CLI, major events must correspond to physical change in the landscape. Important historical or social events that did not affect the development of the land are not appropriate for this chronology. For example, if the inventory unit is discussed in detail in a published document, summarize the physical development information by era in the chronology, then in the Physical History section or in the Bibliography note the reference and add a statement that the reader should consult the original document for more information.

Sidebar 26: Entering Associated Names

Enter the full name of the person(s) responsible for the design or construction of the property. Enter as complete a name as possible. If a person is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, enter the name as it appears in that source. For more than one landscape architect/designer, place the name of the one most important to the property first (i.e., Farrand, Beatrix; Jensen, Jens).

Enter the names of landscape architecture and engineering firms or companies only if the names of the specific persons responsible for the major event associated with the landscape are unknown.

If the property's major event is derived from the stock plans of a company or government agency and is credited to a specific individual, enter the name of the company or agency. Examples include:
U.S. Treasury
Southern Pacific Railroad
U.S. Army

Enter the name of property owner(s) or contractor(s) only if they were actually responsible for the major event associated with the property.

Graded

Homesteaded

Inhabited

Land Transfer

Maintained

Memorialized

Military Operation

Mined

Moved

Naturalized

Neglected

Paved

Planned

Planted

Platted

Preserved

Prospected

Purchased/Sold

Ranched/Grazed

Reconstructed

Rehabilitated

Removed

Restored

Retained

Settled

Stabilized

Urbanized

(See **Appendix K: Major Event List**)

Major Event Description (R - 1000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative description of the major event.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Major Event should appear in all reports.

ASSOCIATED NAMES

The following data elements provide the names and associations of people associated with the major event entered for the inventory unit, and are nested under "Chronology" and are accessible after a Chronology entry has been made.

Associated Name (O)

Provide the name(s) of the individual or group that is associated with the major event(s), if applicable.

(See **Sidebar 26: Entering Associated Names**)

Association (O)

Indicate the type of association that each individual or group had to the major event. Select one from the following pick list:

Architect

Engineer

Gardener

Horticulturist

Landscape Architect

Owner

Sculptor

Other

Association Other (O)

If "Other" is selected for Association, provide the type of association that the individual or group had to the major event.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Associated Name should appear in all reports.

PHYSICAL HISTORY

The following data elements in this table provide information on the physical history and evolution of the inventory unit.

Physical History Time Period (O)

Provide the dates of the physical history time period that will be described in the following narrative. This date can be in any format (yyyy, mm/dd/yyyy, July 1898, July 4, 1776, etc.). The time period may reflect the period of significance, the chronology of physical development or evolutionary change to the landscape, or other key dates (e.g., 1918–Park Roads Constructed; 1918–Park Village Constructed). The time period also may include significant events or activities with the same time period. In these cases, provide a descriptor following the date to uniquely identify each section of the narrative (e.g., 1863 – First Battle, 1863 – Second Battle). Multiple Physical History Time Periods can be entered.

Physical History Narrative (O – 64,000 characters)

Provide a concise narrative description of the events, associations, development, etc., associated with the time period identified for the inventory unit.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Physical History data should appear in all reports.

HISTORY GRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following data elements provide information on graphics associated with the physical history time period identified. In the CLI database, these elements are nested under "Physical History" and are accessible after a Physical History entry has been made.

History Graphic (O)

Provide one or more graphics illustrating the narrative for the time period identified.

History Graphic Caption (O)

Provide a title and/or brief description for each History Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) that the History Graphic should appear in all reports.

Isle Royale National Park (Midwest Region)

SECTION 7

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

MARCH 2009

SECTION 7
ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

The following data elements provide information on the landscape characteristics and features associated with the inventory unit, including whether or not they contribute to the historic character of the property, and the integrity of the inventory unit.

INVENTORY UNIT

Analysis and Evaluation Summary (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative summary that identifies the landscape characteristics that apply to the inventory unit and indicates how the characteristics are related to the significance of the inventory unit. The text should describe how the characteristics and associated features have changed, or remained the same, since the period of significance. Based on the analysis and evaluation of the landscape characteristics and associated features, describe the integrity of the inventory unit based on the seven aspects of integrity defined by the National Register (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association).

(See **Sidebar 27: Evaluating Integrity, Sidebar 28: Assessing Integrity,** and **Appendix L: Examples of Analysis and Evaluation Summary.** Additional guidance is offered in the following National Register Bulletins:

- How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes (#18)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years (#22)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (#30)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (#38)

Sidebar 27: Evaluating Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects of integrity.

Decisions about historic integrity require professional judgments about whether a property today reflects the spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations that it attained during the period(s) of significance. A property's period(s) of significance becomes the benchmark for measuring whether changes outside the period of significance contribute to or alter its integrity.

Landscapes have unique attributes that often complicate the evaluation of integrity, but the degree to which the overall landscape and its significant features are present today must be evaluated. In general, the researcher should ask the following questions when evaluating integrity:
1) To what degree does the landscape convey its historic character?
2) To what degree has the original fabric been retained?
3) Are changes to the landscape irrevocable or can they be corrected so that the property retains integrity?

The relationships between landscape characteristics and the seven aspects of integrity are complex. Patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, and clusters directly relate to integrity of design and strongly influence the cohesiveness of a landscape. Boundary demarcations, small-scale elements, vegetation, and the evidence of responses to natural systems and features all add to location and setting. Continuing or compatible land uses and activities enhance integrity of feeling and association. Buildings and structures, vegetation, small-scale features, and land uses all reflect materials,

workmanship, and design. Archeological sites may strengthen integrity by providing physical evidence of activities no longer practiced.

Single major changes as well as cumulative effects threaten historic integrity. Loss or relocation of a few features usually does not affect a property's overall historic integrity. But the repeated loss of buildings, structures, roadways, and small-scale features, as well as gradual changes to boundaries and land uses, may cumulatively destroy integrity. However, it is important to remember that the National Register will accept significant and distinguishable entities whose components may lack individual distinction. For example, for industrial sites, the passage of time, exposure to a harsh environment, abandonment, vandalism, and neglect often combine to cause the deterioration of individual property components. Although these individual components may appear to lack distinction, the combined impact of these separate components may enable the property to convey the collective image of a historically significant industrial operation.

The clearest evaluation of integrity is based on the presence of identifiable landscape characteristics and features of the original site. To evaluate the historic integrity of a landscape, it is useful to compare the landscape's present appearance and function to its historical appearance and function. The relationship between present function and that intended or actually in use during the period of significance may also affect landscape integrity. Features to be evaluated should also be considered in terms of survival, condition, and appropriateness to the original design intent and period of significance.

Vegetation, an important feature of most landscapes, is not stable; it is always changing—by seasonal cycles, maturation, pruning, removal, neglect, and other forces. Changes in vegetation impact historic integrity, which is determined by the extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident, and the degree to which incompatible elements obscuring that character can be reversed. As vegetation matures, a change in tree canopy, scale, and overall massing may affect the overall character of the landscape. It is important to consider not only changes to the individual feature but also how such changes affect the landscape as a whole.

Adjacent off site conditions will not be considered in the evaluation of integrity, unless they were included as part of the landscape in a period of significance. In such cases, a landscape's immediate surroundings may have an impact on an evaluation of integrity. Major adjacent encroachment, such as highways, parking lots, and new buildings, may violate the original intent and intrude upon the property. Views from the property, for example, that were intended to be pastoral but that are now industrial, or views that were established along sight lines to buildings, monuments, or other features that have been destroyed, may be a serious detriment to the integrity of a historic landscape.

Sidebar 28: Assessing Integrity

Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Integrity can be assessed only after significance is fully understood. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant. The steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- Define the *essential physical features* that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the *essential physical features are visible* enough to convey their significance
- Determine whether the property should be *compared with similar properties.*
- Determine, based on significance and essential physical features, *which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property* and if they are present.

All properties change over time, and as such, it is not necessary for a property to retain all of its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those that define both why a property is significant and when it was significant. They are the features without which a property can no longer be identified.

See page 46 of the National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (#15), for guidance regarding the relationship between essential physical features and specific National Register Criteria.

- Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Americas's Historic Battlefields (#40)
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (#41)
- Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Properties (#42) (for specific guidelines in developing and/or defining integrity evaluation)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

The following data elements in this table provide information on the landscape characteristics associated with the inventory unit.

Landscape Characteristic (R)

Identify the landscape characteristic associated with the inventory unit. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of an inventory unit which have either influenced the history of the development of the landscape, or are products of its development, respectively. Landscape characteristics must be uniquely identified for each inventory unit according to the type of landscape, and the nature of its historical development. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Archeological Sites

Buildings and Structures

Circulation

Cluster Arrangement

Constructed Water Features

Cultural Traditions

Land Use

Natural Systems and Features

Other

Small-Scale Features

Spatial Organization

Topography

Vegetation

Views and Vistas

(*Note: A minimum of one characteristic must be described to have a complete inventory unit record).*

Landscape Characteristic Explanatory Narrative (O – 64,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative to describe the landscape characteristic selected. The narrative should draw upon both documentary evidence and field observations. It should document the evolution of the characteristic and its associated features to the present. Describe the major changes between the period of significance and the current condition. Indicate whether the landscape characteristic and its associated features have historic integrity. Include specific facts and, wherever possible, dates. Organize the information in a logical manner, by first describing the characteristic and its associated features as they existed during the historic period and then their existing condition. The amount of detail needed in the description depends on the size and complexity of the landscape characteristic and its associated features and the extent to which alterations, additions, and deterioration have affected integrity; the greater the change, the more thorough the description of additions, replacement materials, and other alterations should be.

Other Landscape Characteristic (O)

If "Other" was chosen as a Landscape Characteristic, this should be used if one or more landscape characteristics need to be combined for analysis purposes, such as Land Use and Topography.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) that the Landscape Characteristics data should appear in all reports.

(See **Sidebar 29: Landscape Characteristics Definitions, Features, and Documentation**)

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The following data elements in this subtable provide information for all features (contributing and noncontributing) identified for each landscape characteristic selected. In the CLI database, these data elements are nested under "Landscape Characteristics" and are accessible after a landscape characteristic entry is made.

Feature Name (R)

Provide the name of the feature associated with the Landscape Characteristic selected (e.g., Adam's orchard, entry drive).

Feature Contribution (R)

Indicate whether the feature is considered contributing or non-contributing to the National Register eligibility of the inventory unit, or if its is undetermined or managed as a cultural resource. Select one from the following pick list:

Contributing

Noncontributing

Undetermined

Managed as a Cultural Resource

LCS Alpha Code, Name, and Number (R, if applicable)

Provide the following information for each feature listed in the List of Classified Structures (LCS): IDLCS Number, LCS Structure Name, and LCS Structure Number. The CLI database includes a pick list of all LCS structures associated with a park that will include this information.

Historic Structure Number (R, if applicable)

Provide the historic structure number for each feature listed, if applicable.

Feature UTM Source (O)

Indicate the source of the UTM point for the feature. Select one from the following pick list:

USGS Map 1:24,000

USGS Map 1:62,500

USGS Map 1:100,000

GPS - Differentially Corrected

GPS - Uncorrected

Feature UTM Point Type (O)

Indicate the type of point the UTM for the feature represents. Select one from the following pick list:

Area

Line

Point

Feature UTM Datum (O)

Indicate the datum of the USGS map. Select one from the following pick list:

NAD 27 (North American Datum of 1927)

NAD 83 (North American Datum of 1983)

Other

Feature UTM Zone (O)

Describe the UTM zone location of the feature. UTM divides the world into 60 zones, running north and south, each covering six degrees longitude and numbered beginning at the 180-degree meridian.

GIS URL (O)

Provide the URL information from GIS.

Feature UTM Easting (O)

Describe the distance, in meters, from the central meridian to the feature. The easting coordinates within the UTM zone are lines that measure the number of meters east of a prime meridian.

Feature UTM Northing (O)

Describe the distance, in meters, from the equator to the feature. The northing coordinates within the UTM zone are lines that measure the number of meters north of the equator.

ANCS ID (O)

For a feature listed in the Automated National Catalogue System (ANCS), provide the three (3) part, 12-character ANCS+ identification number for the feature:

- part one – first four (4) spaces are the park alpha code;
- part two – is a collection designation that is left blank if the park has only one collection;
- part three – is a unique sequential number assigned to an object.

Examples from the ANCS+: SHEN 190 or COLO Y 3456 (Y is a designation for the Yorktown collection)

ANCS Name (O)

Provide the name in the ANCS database for the feature identified.

ASMIS ID (O)

For a feature listed in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS), provide the nine-digit ASMIS identification number for the feature where the first four (4) spaces are the park alpha code, followed by five (5) numbers.

ASMIS Name (O)

Provide the name in the ASMIS database for the feature identified.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) that the Landscape Characteristic Feature data should appear in all reports.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES GRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following data elements in this table provide information on graphics associated with the landscape characteristics and features identified. In the CLI database, these data elements are nested under the "Landscape Characteristics" table and are accessible after a Landscape Characteristic entry has been made.

Analysis and Evaluation Graphic (O)

Provide one or more graphics for each characteristic selected.

Analysis and Evaluation Graphic Caption (O)

Provide a title and/or brief description of each Analysis and Evaluation Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Analysis and Evaluation Graphic should appear in all reports.

Sidebar 29: Landscape Characteristics - Definitions, Features, and Documentation

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Definition:

The natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. The following may be included:

- **Geomorphology: the large scale patterns of land forms**
- **Geology: the surficial; characteristics of the earth**
- **Hydrology: the system of surface and subsurface water.**
- **Ecology: the interrelationships among living organisms and their environment.**
- **Climate: the temperature, wind velocity, and precipitation**
- **Native vegetation: indigenous plant communities and aggregate and individual plan features.**

Features:

ravines, valleys, watersheds, wetlands, rock outcrops

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe the physical environment and ecological systems of the region.**
- **Describe the kinds of features that have resulted from cultural adaptation and response to the natural environment.**
- **Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance by name, type, and location.**

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Definition:

The three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Features:
circulation systems, views and vistas, areas of land use, natural features, cluster of structures, division of property

Documentation/Narrative:
- **Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.**
- **Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to natural and cultural traditions.**
- **Relate spatial organization to components including vegetation boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.**
- **Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.**

LAND USE

Definition:
The principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Features:
fields, pastures, orchard, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, logging areas

Documentation/Narrative:
- **Describe principal and significant land uses.**
- **Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition, and related vegetation.**
- **Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.**
- **Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.**
- **Identify threats to integrity, and indicate their location, extent, and impact on historic integrity.**
- **Identify areas having major importance or predominance by location and type and classify as historic or non-historic.**
- **Overall patterns of the circulation network, areas of land use, natural features, cluster of structures, and division of property.**
- **Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.**
- **Relate patterns to land uses and activities, responses to natural and cultural traditions.**
- **Relate spatial organization to components including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.**
- **Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.**

CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Definition:
The practices that have influenced the development of the landscape in terms of land use, patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials.

Features:
land use practices, buildings and structures, ethnic or religious institutions, community organization construction methods, technology, trades and skills, use of plants, craftsmanship, methods of transportation, patterns of land division

Documentation/Narrative:
- **Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.**
- **Identify the sources of cultural influences and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.**
- **Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.**

TOPOGRAPHY

Definition:

The three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Features:

earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, terraces

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe the physical patterns of the landscape that characterize it as a whole.**
- **Relate the cultural or traditional adaptations of land use and/or settlement patterns to the natural topography.**
- **Describe or locate any areas of significant change to historic adaptations to the topography.**

VEGETATION

Definition:

Deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Features:

functional and ornamental trees and shrubs, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, allees, shelter belts, forests, grasslands

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation by type, condition, age, use, and general/specific location.**
- **Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.**
- **Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land use and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.**
- **For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that might be grown over a period of several years.**

CIRCULATION

Definition:

The spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Features:

paths, roads, streams, canals, highways, railways, waterways

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape and connect the landscape with the larger region.**
- **Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.**
- **Identify principle roadways and other transportation routes, by name, type, and location and classify as contributing or noncontributing.**

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Definition:

The elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities are buildings; and the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity are structures. Engineering systems are also structures, and mechanical engineering systems may be distinguished from structural engineering systems:

- **Mechanical engineering systems: conduct utilities within the landscape (such as power lines, hydrants, culverts).**
- **Structural engineering systems: provide physical stabilization in the landscape (such as retaining walls, dikes, foundations).**

Features:
houses, barns, stables, schools, churches, factories, bridges, windmills, gazebos, silos, dams, power lines, hydrants, culverts, retaining walls, dikes, foundations

Documentation/Narrative:
- **Describe the kinds of buildings and structures present.**
- **Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings and structures to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.**
- **Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.**
- **Discuss the impact of non-historic construction and alterations on historic integrity.**
- **Identify all buildings and structures by location, name or number, and type and classify as contributing or noncontributing.**

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT

Definition:
The location and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated spaces in the landscape.

Features:
village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, ranching complexes, mining complexes

Documentation/Narrative:
- **Describe the clusters, historic and non-historic, found in the landscape by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, density, condition, and composition.**
- **Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses and activities.**
- **Identify principal, representative, or important examples by name type, function, and location.**
- **Discuss the impact of non-historic development on historic integrity.**
- **Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters by type and location and classify as contributing or noncontributing.**

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Definition:
The prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscapes characteristics and associated features. Views and vistas are distinguished as follows:
- **Views: the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived.**
- **Vistas: the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.**

Features:
n/a

Documentation/Narrative:
- **Describe the character of the viewpoint within the boundaries of the landscape; whether it's a clearing, designed lookout structure, controlled with vegetation, etc.**
- **Describe the views/vistas into the landscape from adjacent properties, or approaches into the landscape to specific features, etc.**
- **Describe the view/vistas in terms of the response to topography or other natural features.**
- **Describe significant perceptual qualities such as smells, sounds, etc. from the viewpoint.**
- **Identify views and vistas onto and off of the property.**

CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES

Definition:

The built features and elements which utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Features:

fountains, pools, ponds, lakes, cascades, canals, reservoirs

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe the principal constructed water features by name, type, location, date, and function.**
- **Describe the appearance, style, materials, and current condition, identifying distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.**
- **Relate the function, form, materials, and construction to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.**
- **Discuss the impact of non-historic construction and alteration on historic integrity.**
- **Identify all constructed water features and classify as contributing or noncontributing.**

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Definition:

The elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Features:

fences, benches, monuments, road markers, flagpoles, signs, foot bridges, cow paths, isolated vegetation, curbstones, trail ruts, culverts, foundations, minor ruins

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe the kinds of elements that collectively add to the landscape's setting, by type, function, general location, and approximate date.**
- **Relate these elements to historic patterns of land use, spatial organization, cultural traditions, boundary demarcation, circulation networks, or vegetation.**
- **Discuss the extent of which the loss of these has cumulatively affected historic integrity.**

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Graphic or written documentation of sensitive archeological and/or ethnographic data needs to be carefully considered in completing the CLI. Documenting archeological and ethnographic site locations should be dealt with based on the standard policy of a region, cluster, or park. Consideration should be given to the resolution of the map/diagram, the type of site involved, and the frequency of on-site monitoring (i.e., visible NPS presence). Each region, cluster, or park should determine the appropriate approach to this issue based on the recommendations of an ethnographer and archeologist.

Definition:

The location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.

Features:

road traces, reforested fields, ruins of farmsteads, mills, mines, irrigation systems, piers and wharves, quarries

Documentation/Narrative:

- **Describe the type of archeological sites, their cultural affiliation and the period of history or prehistory represented.**
- **Indicate the extent of archeological sites within the landscape, their distribution, environmental setting, and general location.**
- **Identify archeological sites by number or name and describe surface and subsurface features, condition, disturbances, and any excavation or testing. However, specific locational information for archeological sites should not be given.**

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (National Capital Region)

SECTION 8

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

JANUARY 2009

SECTION 8
CONDITION ASSESSMENT

The following data elements provide information on the stabilization cost and current condition of the inventory unit

INVENTORY UNIT

Stabilization Cost (O)

Provide an estimated cost of the physical work necessary to stabilize the inventory unit, if applicable. Include all associated features (except those listed in the LCS) excluding professional services.

(See **Sidebar 30: Cost Estimating**)

Stabilization Cost Date (O)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the estimate for the Stabilization Cost was determined.

Stabilization Cost Level of Estimate (O)

Indicate the accuracy of the Stabilization Cost according to one of three categories. Select one from the following pick list:

A- Working Drawings

B- Preliminary Plans/HSR or CLR

C- Similar Facilities

Stabilization Cost Estimator (O)

Indicate where the landscape stabilization cost estimates were developed. Select one from the following pick list:

Regional Office

Denver Service Center

Other Center

Park/FMSS

Contractor

Stabilization Measures Description (O - 4000 characters)

Provide a list of immediate actions needed to address stabilization of the inventory unit, including those that address any identified impacts. The stabilization cost data should be derived from this list of actions.

Stabilization Cost Explanatory Narrative (O)

Provide a brief narrative that explains cost estimating details for the inventory unit, including any special conditions, limitations, or assumptions made in determining the cost. The stabilization of LCS buildings, structures, and features should also be discussed to the extent that it effects the stabilization of the landscape.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

The following data elements in this table provide information on the current condition of the inventory unit as well as condition reassessments.

The condition for the inventory unit must be reevaluated every six (6) years to keep the inventory unit certified as complete, accurate, and reliable. The Park Superintendent must formally concur with each reevaluation of condition, along with any other substantive changes to the content of the CLI record. This is accomplished in this field as a new entry. It is also accomplished in the Concurrence section through a signed standard memorandum or form that is included as a graphic in the Concurrence Graphic Information table, and as a new entry in the Revision table.

Condition Assessment (R)

Indicate the current condition of the inventory unit. Select one from the following pick list:

Good: Indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent

Sidebar 30: Cost Estimating

Cost estimating for the CLI should not include professional services or technical reports/surveys; hazardous materials reports and surveys.

Class "C" level estimates are based on "similar facilities," or: anticipated square footage and landscape type; anticipated site development, including existing and proposed utilities; anticipated structural systems; known or anticipated unusual site conditions.

Class "B" level estimates are based on "preliminary plans", or: site design, including existing and proposed utilities, grading, plantings, etc.; site design, including plans, elevations, and typical details; outline specifications, including cut sheets of proposed equipment, fixtures or specialty items which might significantly influence the estimate; initial quantity take-offs for utilities, site work, and systems (civil, landscape architectural and architectural).

Class "A" level estimates are based on "working drawings," or final construction drawings and specifications and include contractor costs for overhead, profit, and general conditions.

Cost estimating for stabilization is done in a similar manner.

(See R.S. Means Building Construction Cost Data [other specific cost references are available through R.S. Means] and the Denver Service Center's Class C Estimating Guide, New Construction)

further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: This pick can be used during consultation with the park regarding the landscape's condition. Condition must be determined before a record can be approved as complete.

Condition Assessment Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the current condition assessment was completed for the inventory unit.

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative (R – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the current condition assessment of the inventory unit. Explain changes in condition or aspects of condition that are important to note for this inventory unit. The narrative may also note what may be needed to improve the condition from fair to good or from poor to fair.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Condition Assessment data should appear in all reports.

IMPACTS TO INVENTORY UNIT

The following data elements in this table provide information on the impacts affecting the condition of the inventory unit.

Impact Type (R)

Indicate the impact(s) associated with the inventory unit. An impact is defined as a detectable result of an agent or series of agents having a negative effect on the significance, characteristics of resource's integrity, and for which some form of mitigation or preventative action is possible. Select one or more from the following pick list:

Adjacent Lands

Agriculture

Consumptive Use

Deferred Maintenance

Earthquakes

Erosion

Exposure to Elements

Fertilization Practices

Fire

Flooding

Impending Development

Improper Drainage

Inappropriate Maintenance

Microclimate

Neglect

Operations on site

Other

Pests/Diseases

Planting Practices

Pollution

Poor Security/Lighting

Pruning Practices

Release to Succession

Removal/Replacement

Structural Deterioration

Soil Compaction

Unknown

Vandalism/Theft/Arson

Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Visitation

Impact Type – Other (O)

Provide the impact if "Other" is the selected for Impact Type.

Internal or External (R)

Indicate whether the impact is from inside or outside of the park's boundaries. Select one from the following pick list:

Internal

External

Both Internal and External

Impact Explanatory Narrative (R - 1000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the type of impact including how it is negatively affecting the condition of the inventory unit. Cross reference this section with Stabilization Measures.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Impacts to Inventory Unit data should appear in all reports.

Manzanar National Historical Park (Pacific West Region)

SECTION 9
TREATMENT

JANUARY 2009

SECTION 9
TREATMENT

The following data elements provide information about any landscape treatment that has been selected and approved for the inventory unit. Approved treatments are determined through an NPS planning process or formal public review and comment. Descriptions of the approved landscape treatments can typically be found in a General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Historic Structure Report, Cultural Landscape Report, Vegetation Management Plan, Regional Neglect/Removal Memo, or other similar documents.

INVENTORY UNIT

Approved Landscape Treatment (R)

Indicate the treatment of the inventory unit that has been selected and approved through the NPS planning process. Select one from the following pick list:

Preservation: The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity and material of an inventory unit. Preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property may be taken, but preservation work focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic material and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for an inventory unit through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions of features that convey its historical, cultural or aesthetic values.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of an inventory unit as it appeared at a particular period of time (period of significance), by the removal of features present from other periods in its history and/or the reconstruction or replacement of missing features from the period of significance.

Reconstruction: The act or process of depicting, by means of new work, the form, feature, and detailing of a non-surviving inventory unit or any part thereof, for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific time and in its historic location.

Neglect: No treatment or preservation measures will be taken for the inventory unit (this is not an acceptable response for a completed inventory unit that is either listed in the National Register or is determined eligible for listing).

Undetermined: No treatment has been approved.

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed (R)

Indicate if the Approved Landscape Treatment has been completed. Select one from the following pick list:

Yes

No

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative (O – 4000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative regarding the Approved Landscape Treatment for the inventory unit.

Approved Landscape Treatment Document (R, if applicable)

Indicate the document that includes a description of the Approved Landscape Treatment. To be considered "approved," the document must have gone through the NPS planning process or formal public review and comment. Select one from the following pick list:

General Management Plan

Development Concept Plan

Historic Structure Report

Cultural Landscape Report

Vegetation Management Plan

Regional Neglect/Removal Memo

Other Document

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm-dd-yyyy) the Approved Landscape Treatment Document was approved.

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost (O)

Indicate the projected cost of physical work necessary to accomplish the Approved Landscape Treatment selected (excluding LCS treatment costs or professional services).

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Date (O)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the Approved Landscape Treatment Cost was determined.

Approved Landscape Treatment Level of Estimate (O)

Indicate the accuracy of information on which the Approved Landscape Treatment Cost was determined. Select one from the following pick list:

A- Working Drawings

B- Preliminary Plans/HSR or CLR

C- Similar Facilities

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost – Estimator (O)

Indicate where the Approved Landscape Treatment Cost was developed. Select one from the following pick list:

Regional Office

Denver Service Center

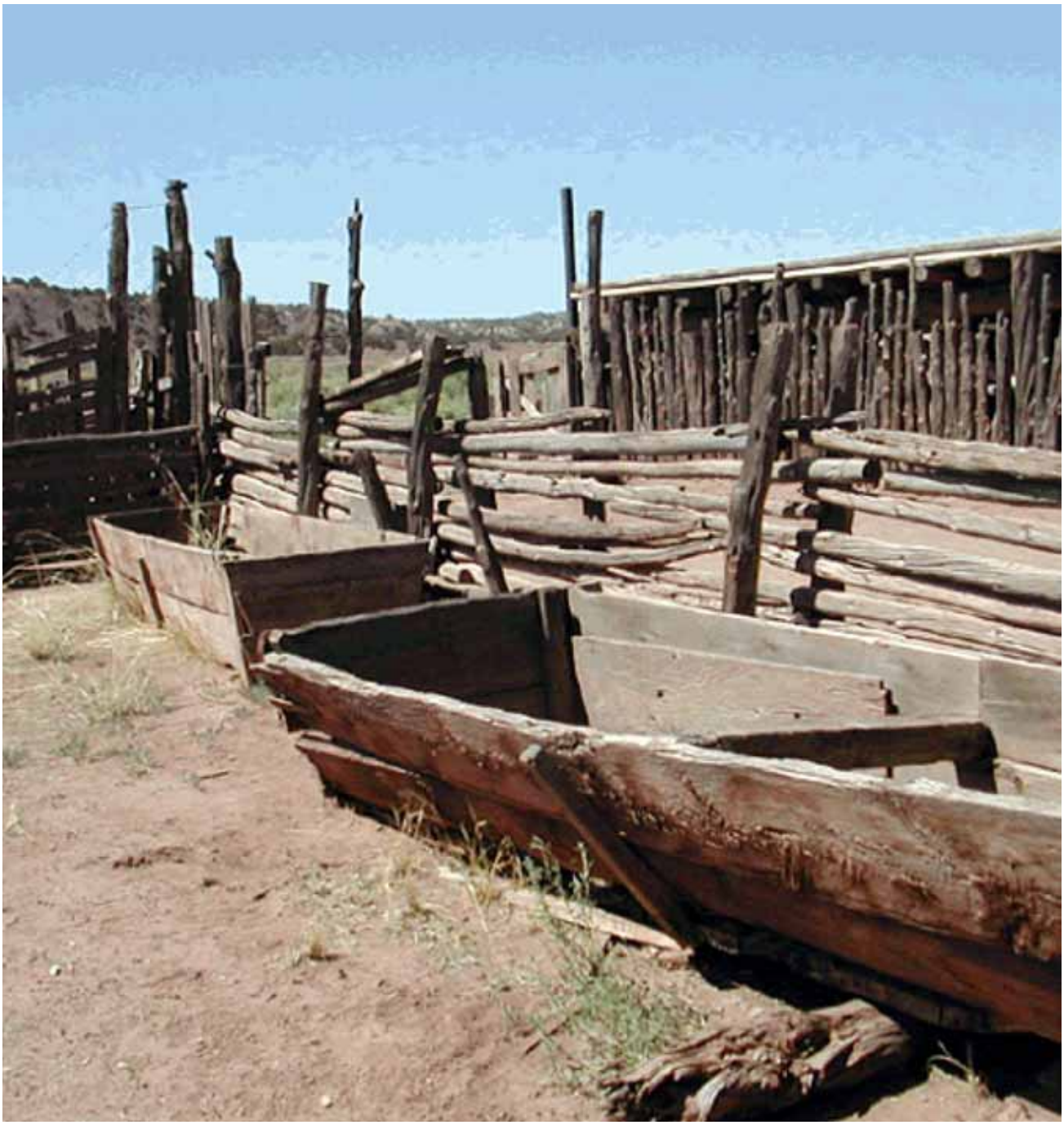
Other Center

Park/FMSS

Contractor

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Explanatory Narrative (O)

Provide a brief narrative explaining the treatment cost estimate including any details on special conditions, limitations, and assumptions made in creating the estimate.



Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site (Intermountain Region)

SECTION 10

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

JANUARY 2009

SECTION 10
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The following data elements provide bibliographic information for the sources used to create the inventory unit record, along with any supplemental information that supports the findings of the CLI record.

INVENTORY UNIT

Bibliography (R)

Indicate the primary and published secondary sources used in documenting and evaluating the inventory unit. These include books, journal or magazine articles, planning documents, historic resource studies or survey reports, census data, newspaper articles, deeds, wills, correspondence, business records, diaries, and other sources. Do not include general reference works unless they provide specific information about the inventory unit or have assisted in evaluating the property's significance. A minimum of one source is required.

Citation Title (R)

Provide the title of the work being cited.

Citation Author (R)

Provide the author(s) and or editor(s) of the work being cited.

Year of Publication (O)

Provide the year (yyyy) that the citation was published or prepared.

Publisher (O)

Provide the name of the publisher of the resource.

Source Name (O)

Indicate the source for the citation. Select one from the following pick list:

CRBIB – the Cultural Resources Management Bibliography

DSC TIC – the Denver Service Center Technical Service Center

HABS – Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER – Historic American Engineering Record

HALS – Historic American Landscape Survey

Library of Congress or Dewey Decimal System

Other

Other Source Name (O)

If "Other" was selected, provide the name of the other source.

Citation Number (O)

Provide the citation number of the publication, if appropriate.

Citation Type (O)

Indicate the type of citation. Select one from the following pick list:

Graphic

Narrative

Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location (O)

Provide the location where the citation can be found.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Bibliography data should appear in all reports.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The following data elements provide information on supplemental sources of data associated with the inventory unit, such as unpublished references, maps, plant lists, unidentified photographs, oral interviews, oral history tapes, correspondence, etc.

Supplemental Information Title (O)

Provide the title of the supplemental information.

Supplemental Information Narrative (O – 64,000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the supplemental information's relevance to the inventory unit.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Supplemental Information data should appear in all reports.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following data elements provide information on graphics association with a supplemental data.

Supplemental Information Graphic (O)

Provide a graphic associated with the supplemental information.

Supplemental Graphic Caption (O)

Provide a title and/or brief description for each Supplemental Information Graphic.

Display Sequence (O)

Indicate the sequence (1,2,3…) for how the Supplemental Graphic should appear in all reports.

APPENDIX A

PARK ORGANIZATION, ALPHA CODES, AND ORGANIZATION CODES

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX A: PARK ORGANIZATION, ALPHA CODES, AND ORGANIZATION CODES

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
Alaska Region			
ALAG	0002	Alagnak Wild River	KATM
ANIA	9800	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	KATM
BELA	9805	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	WEAR
CAKR	9810	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	WEAR
DENA	9830	Denali National Park & Preserve	DENA
GAAR	9840	Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve	GAAR
GLBA	9815	Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve	GLBA
KATM	9820	Katmai National Park & Preserve	KATM
KEFJ	9845	Kenai Fjords National Park	KEFJ
KLGO	9825	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	KLGO
KOVA	9850	Kobuk Valley National Park	WEAR
LACL	9855	Lake Clark National Park & Preserve	KATM
NOAT	9860	Noatak National Preserve	WEAR
SITK	9835	Sitka National Historical Park	SITK
WRST	9865	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve	WRST
YUCH	9870	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	YUCH
Intermountain Region			
ALFL	7550	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	LAMR
AMIS	7100	Amistad National Recreation Area	AMIS
ARCH	1348	Arches National Park	SEUG
BAND	7120	Bandelier National Monument	BAND
BEOL	1310	Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site	BEOL
BIBE	7130	Big Bend National Park	BIBE
BICA	1320	Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	BICA
BITH	7140	Big Thicket National Preserve	BITH
BLCA	1377	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	BLCA

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
BRCA	1330	Bryce Canyon National Park	BRCA
CACH	7390	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	CACH
CAGR	8610	Casa Grande Ruins National Monument	CAGR
CANY	1340	Canyonlands National Park	SEUG
CARE	1350	Capitol Reef National Park	CARE
CAVE	7170	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	CAVE
CAVO	7160	Capulin Volcano National Monument	CAVO
CEBR	1360	Cedar Breaks National Monument	ZION
CHAM	7210	Chamizal National Memorial	CHAM
CHCU	7400	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	CHCU
CHIC	7510	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	CHIC
CHIR	8620	Chiricahua National Monument	CHIR
COLM	1378	Colorado National Monument	COLM
CORO	8630	Coronado National Memorial	CORO
CURE	1379	Curecanti National Recreation Area	
DETO	1390	Devils Tower National Monument	
DINO	1400	Dinosaur National Monument	DIMO
ELMA	7190	El Malpais National Monument	ELMA
ELMO	7410	El Morro National Monument	ELMO
FLFO	1410	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	FLFO
FOBO	8640	Fort Bowie National Historic Site	CHIR
FOBU	1468	Fossil Butte National Monument	FOBU
FODA	7220	Fort Davis National Historic Site	FODA
FOLA	1420	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	FOLA
FOUN	7230	Fort Union National Monument	FOUN
GICL	7250	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	GICL
GLAC	1430	Glacier National Park	GLAC
GLCA	1440	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	GLCA
GOSP	1450	Golden Spike National Historic Site	GOSP
GRCA	8210	Grand Canyon National Park	GRCA
GRKO	1586	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	GRKO

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
GRSA	1470	Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve	GRSA
GRTE	1460	Grand Teton National Park	GRTE
GUMO	7180	Guadalupe Mountains National Park	GUMO
HOVE	1347	Hovenweep National Monument	SEUG
HUTR	7420	Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site	HUTR
JODR	1467	John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway	GRTE
LAMR	7540	Lake Meredith National Recreation Area	LAMR
LIBI	1380	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	LIBI
LYJO	7350	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park	LYJO
MEVE	1490	Mesa Verde National Park	MEVE
MOCA	8650	Montezuma Castle National Monument	MOCA
NABR	1349	Natural Bridges National Monument	SEUG
NAVA	7430	Navajo National Monument	NAVA
OKCI	7900	Oklahoma City National Memorial	OKCI
ORPI	8660	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	ORPI
OSFT		Old Sante Fe Trail Building	
PAAL	7580	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site	PAAL
PAIS	7490	Padre Island National Seashore	PAIS
PECO	7500	Pecos National Historical Park	PECO
PEFO	8430	Petrified Forest National Park	PEFO
PETR	7570	Petroglyph National Monument	PETR
PISP	1510	Pipe Spring National Monument	ZION
RABR	1449	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	GLCA
RIGR	7560	Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River	BIBE
ROMO	1520	Rocky Mountain National Park	ROMO
SAAN	7600	San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	
SAGU	8670	Saguaro National Park	
SAPU	7260	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
SAND	0006	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	BEOL
SUCR	7460	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	FLAG
TICA	1550	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	TICA
TONT	8680	Tonto National Monument	TONT
TUMA	8690	Tumacacori National Historical Park	TUMA
TUZI	8700	Tuzigoot National Monument	MOCA
WABA	7720	Washita Battlefield National Historic Site	WABA
WACA	7450	Walnut Canyon National Monument	FLAG
WHSA	7810	White Sands National Monument	WHSA
WUPA	7470	Wupatki National Monument	FLAG
YELL	1570	Yellowstone National Park	YELL
YUHO	1499	Yucca House National Monument	MEVE
ZION	1590	Zion National Park	ZION
Midwest Region			
AGFO	6710	Agate Fossil Beds National Monument	SCBL
APIS	6140	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	APIS
ARPO	7110	Arkansas Post National Memorial	ARPO
BADL	1300	Badlands National Park	BADL
BADL	1301	Badlands-South Unit	BADL
BRVB	6145	Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site	BRVB
BUFF	7150	Buffalo National River	BUFF
CUVA	6160	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	CUVA
DAAV	6295	Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park	DAAV
EFMO	6290	Effigy Mounds National Monument	EFMO
Fl LA	6170	First Ladies National Historic Site	CUVA
FOLS	6340	Fort Lamed National Historic Site	FOLS
FOSC	6350	Fort Scott National Historic Site	FOSC
FOSM	7320	Fort Smith National Historic Site	FOSM
FOUS	1549	Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site	THRO
GERO	6402	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park	GERO

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
GRPO	6150	Grand Portage National Monument	GRPO
GWCA	6360	George Washington Carver National Monument	GWCA
HEHO	6470	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site	HEHO
HOCU	6514	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	HOCU
HOME	6480	Homestead National Monument of America	HOME
HOSP	7300	Hot Springs National Park	HOSP
HSTR	6460	Harry S Truman National Historic Site	HSTR
INDU	6300	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	INDU
ISRO	6310	Isle Royale National Park	ISRO
JAGA	6380	James A. Garfield National Historic Site	CUVA
JECA	1569	Jewel Cave National Monument	WICA
JEFF	6520	Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	JEFF
KEWE	6410	Keweenaw National Historical Park	ISRO
KNRI	1548	Knife River Indian Village National Historic Site	THRO
LIBO	6400	Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial	LIBO
LIHO	6530	Lincoln Home National Historic Site	LINO
LIRO	7310	Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site	LIRO
MIMI	1305	Minuteman Missile National Historic Site	BADL
MISS	6286	Mississippi National River & Recreation Area	MISS
MNRR	6288	Missouri National Recreational River	NIOB
MORU	1500	Mount Rushmore National Memorial	MORU
NICO	6345	Nicodemus National Historic Site	FOLS
NIOB	6630	Niobrara National Scenic River	NIOB
OZAR	6640	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	OZAR
PERI	7330	Pea Ridge National Military Park	PERI

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
PEVI	6516	Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	CUVA
PIPE	6540	Pipestone National Monument	PIPE
PIRO	6320	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore	PIRO
SACN	6590	Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway	SACN
SCBL	6700	Scotts Bluff National Monument	SCBL
SLBE	6620	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	SLBE
TAPR	6355	Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve	TAPR
THRO	1540	Theodore Roosevelt National Park	THRO
ULSG	6519	Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site	JEFF
VOYA	6820	Voyageurs National Park	VOYA
WICA	1560	Wind Cave National Park	WICA
WICR	6370	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield	WICR
WIHO	6518	William Howard Taft National Historic Site	WIHO
National Capital Region			
ANTI	3120	Antietam National Battlefield	ANTI
ANTC	3129	Antietam National Cemetery	ANTI
APPA	2490	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	HAFE
ARHO	3332	Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial	GWMP
BATT	3439	Battleground National Cemetery	ROCR
BAWA	3530	Baltimore-Washington Parkway	NAMA
CATO	3200	Catoctin Mountain Park	CATO
CHOH	3100	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	CHOH
CHOH	3113	C & 0 Canal-Conococheague District	CHOH
CHOH	3114	C & 0 Canal-Four Locks District	CHOH
CHOH	3115	C & 0 Canal-Palisades District	CHOH
CHOH	3116	C & 0 Canal-Monocacy District	CHOH
CHOH	3117	C & 0 Canal-Paw Paw District	CHOH
CHOH	311 A	Western Maryland Railroad	CHOH
CLBA	3340	Clara Barton National Historic Site	GWMP
COGA	0004	Constitution Gardens	NAMA
NACC	3494	East Potomac Park	NAMA

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
FOTH	3409	Ford's Theatre National Historic Site	NAMA
FOWA	3551	Fort Washington Park	NAMA
FRDE	3996	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial	NAMA
FRDO	3543	Frederick Douglass National Historic Site	NACE
GLEC	3338	Glen Echo Park	GWMP
GREE	3535	Greenbelt Park	NACE
GRFA	3334	Great Falls Park Virginia	GWMP
GWMP	3300	George Washington Memorial Parkway	GWMP
GWMP	330D	Fort Circle Parks	GWMP
GWMP	330E	Lady Bird Johnson Park	GWMP
GWMP	330F	Memorial Avenue	GWMP
GWMP	3301	Jones Point Park	GWMP
GWMP	330G	Mount Vernon Memorial Highway	GWMP
GWMP	330A	Clara Barton Parkway	GWMP
GWMP	330B	Arlington Ridge Park	GWMP
GWMP	330H	Fort Hunt Park	GWMP
HAFE	3850	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	HAFE
JEFM	3491	Thomas Jefferson Memorial	NAMA
KOWA	3475	Korean War Veterans Memorial	NAMA
LBME	3341	LBJ Memorial Grove-on-the-Potomac	GWMP
LI NC	3492	Lincoln Memorial	NAMA
MAMC	3545	Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site	NACE
MANA	3840	Manassas National Battlefield Park	MANA
MONO	3130	Monocacy National Battlefield	MONO
NACC	340A	L'Enfant Plan Reservations	NAMA
NACC	3410	Old Post Office National Historic Site	NAMA
NACC	340B	Miscellaneous Reservations	NAMA
NACC	3350	United States Navy Memorial	NAMA
NACC	340C	Japanese-American Patriotism in World War II Memorial	NAMA
VIET	0003	Vietnam Veterans Memorial	NAMA
NACC	3495	West Potomac Park	NAMA
NAMA	3547	Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens	NACE
NAMA	3562	Harmony Hall	NACE

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
NAMA	350A	L'Enfant Plan Reservations	NACE
NAMA	3561	Fort Circle Park-East	NACE
NAMA	3560	Anacostia Park	NACE
NAMA	3564	Suitland Parkway	NACE
NAMA	3553	Oxon Cove Park	NACE
NAMA	350B	D.C. Street Plan Parks	NACE
NAMA	3563	Capitol Hill Parks	NACE
NAMA	3408	National Mall	NAMA
NACC	3567	National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial	NAMA
PAAV	3992	Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site	NAMA
PEAV	399A	Pennsylvania Avenue National Historical Park	NAMA
PISC	3552	Piscataway Park	NAMA
POHE	3620	Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail	GWMP
PRWI	3700	Prince William Forest Park	PRWI
ROCR	3450	Rock Creek Park	ROCR
ROCR	345D	Montrose Park	ROCR
ROCR	345C	Dumbarton Oaks Park	ROCR
ROCR	345E	Miscellaneous Reservations	ROCR
ROCR	3472	Fort Circle Park	ROCR
ROCR	3471	Meridian Hill Park	ROCR
ROCR	3463	The Old Stone House	ROCR
ROCR	345A	D.C. Street Plan Parks	ROCR
ROCR	345B	Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway	ROCR
TRIS	3336	Theodore Roosevelt Island	GWMP
WASH	3493	Washington Monument	NACC
WHHO	3951	The White House (President's Park)	WHHO
WHHO	395B	LaFayette Park	WHHO
WHHO	395A	The Ellipse	WHHO
WOTR	3800	Wolf Trap Farm Park	WOTR
Northeast Region			
ACAD	1700	Acadia National Park	ACAD
ADAM	1710	Adams National Historical Park	ADAM
ALPO	4130	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site	FONE
APCO	4180	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	APCO
ASIS	4190	Assateague Island National Seashore	ASIS
BLUE	4782	Bluestone National Scenic River	NERI

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
BOAF	1723	Boston African-American National Historic Site	BOAF
BOHA	1727	Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area	BOHA
BOST	1720	Boston National Historical Park	BOST
BOST	1725	Boston-Dorchester Heights	BOST
BOWA	4210	Booker T. Washington National Monument	BOWA
CACL	1812	Castle Clinton National Monument	MASI
CACO	1730	Cape Cod National Seashore	CACO
CEBE	4240	Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park	CEBE
COLO	4290	Colonial National Historical Park	COLO
COLO	4297	Colonial Parkway	COLO
DELA	4957	Delaware National Scenic River	DELA
DEWA	4320	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	DEWA
EDAL	4330	Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site	INDE
EDIS	1840	Edison National Historic Site	EDIS
EISE	4410	Eisenhower National Historic Site	GETT
ELIS	1945	Ellis Island National Monument	STLI
ELRO	1793	Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site	ROVA
FEHA	1813	Federal Hall National Memorial	MASI
FITS	1750	Fire Island National Seashore	FITS
FONE	4160	Fort Necessity National Battlefield	FONE
FOMC	4340	Fort McHenry National Monument & Historic Shrine	FOMC
FOST	1760	Fort Stanwix National Monument	FOST
FRED	4379	Fredericksburg National Cemetery	FRSP
FRHI	4360	Friendship Hill National Historic Site	FONE
FRLA	1850	Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site	FRLA
FRSP	4370	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park	FRSP
GARI	4781	Gauley River National Recreation Area	NERI
GATE	1770	Gateway National Recreation Area	GATE
GATE	1772	Gateway-Breezy Point District	GATE

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
GATE	1773	Gateway-Staten Island District	GATE
GATE	1774	Gateway-Jamaica Bay Unit	GATE
GATE	1775	Gateway-Sandy Hook Unit	GATE
GEGR	1814	General Grant National Memorial	MASI
GETC	4409	Gettysburg National Cemetery	GETT
GETT	4400	Gettysburg National Military Park	GETT
GEWA	4380	George Washington Birthplace National Monument	GEWA
GOIS	1766	Governors Island National Monument	GOIS
GREG	5555	Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River	GREG
HAGR	1815	Hamilton Grange National Memorial	MASI
HAMP	4350	Hampton National Historic Site	FOMC
HOFR	1795	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	ROVA
HOFU	4430	Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site	HOFU
INDE	4450	Independence National Historical Park	INDE
JOFI	1805	John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site	FRLA
JOFL	4150	Johnstown Flood National Memorial	FONE
LONG	1800	Longfellow National Historic Site	FRLA
LOWE	1780	Lowell National Historical Park	LOWE
MABI	1818	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park	MABI
MAVA	1950	Martin Van Buren National Historic Site	MAVA
MAWA	4790	Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site	RICH
MIMA	1820	Minute Man National Historical Park	MIMA
MORR	1830	Morristown National Historical Park	MORR
NEBE	1842	New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park	NEBE
NERI	4780	New River Gorge National River	NERI
PETE	4770	Petersburg National Battlefield	PETE
POGR	4779	Poplar Grove National Cemetery	PETE
RICH	4800	Richmond National Battlefield Park	RICH

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
ROWI	1860	Roger Williams National Memorial	ROWI
SACR	1708	Saint Croix Island International Historic Site	ACAD
SAGA	1915	Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site	SAGA
SAHI	1880	Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	SAHI
SAIR	1920	Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site	SAMA
SAMA	1900	Salem Maritime National Historic Site	SAMA
SAPA	1890	Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site	MASI
SARA	1910	Saratoga National Historical Park	SARA
SHEN	4840	Shenandoah National Park	SHEN
STEA	4810	Steamtown National Historic Site	STEA
SPAR	1930	Springfield Armory National Historic Site	SPAR
STLI	1940	Statue of Liberty National Monument	STLI
THKO	4460	Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial	INDE
THRB	1816	Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	MASI
THRI	1960	Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site	THRI
THST	4850	Thomas Stone National Historic Site	GEWA
UPDE	4870	Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River	UPDE
VAFO	4860	Valley Forge National Historical Park	VAFO
VAMA	1797	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	ROVA
WEFA	1953	Weir Farm National Historic Site	WEFA
WORI	1955	Women's Rights National Historical Park	WORI
YORK	4299	Yorktown National Cemetery	YORK
Pacific West Region			
ALKA	8270	Alakahakai National Historic Trail	KAHO
AMME	8780	American Memorial Park	WAPA
BIHO	9374	Big Hole National Battlefield	NEPE

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
CABR	8110	Cabrillo National Monument	CABR
CHIS	8120	Channel Islands National Park	CHIS
CIRO	9606	City of Rocks National Reserve	HAFO
CRLA	9320	Crater Lake National Park	CRLA
CRMO	9280	Craters of the Moon National Monument	CRMO
DEVA	8130	Death Valley National Park	DEVA
DEPO	8590	Devils Postpile National Monument	SEKI
EBLA	9290	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	EBLA
EUON	8190	Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	EUON
FOPO	8160	Fort Point National Historic Site	GOGA
FOVA	9430	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	FOVA
GOGA	8140	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	GOGA
PARA	8230	Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument	PARA
GRBA	8420	Great Basin National Park	GRBA
HAFO	9608	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	HAFO
HALE	8290	Haleakala National Park	HALE
HAVO	8300	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	HAVO
JODA	9325	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	JODA
JOMU	8510	John Muir National Historic Site	EUON
JOTR	8330	Joshua Tree National Park	JOTR
JUBA	8350	Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail	JUBA
KALA	8896	Kalaupapa National Historical Park	KALA
KAHO	8320	Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park	KAHO
KLSE	9580	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	KLSE
LAME	8360	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	LAME
LARO	9260	Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	LARO
LAVO	8400	Lassen Volcanic National Park	LAVO
LABE	8410	Lava Beds National Monument	LABE

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
LEWI	9420	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park	LEWI
MANZ	8760	Manzanar National Historic Site	MANZ
MIIN	9360	Minidoka Internment National Monument	MIIN
MOJA	8380	Mojave National Preserve	MOJA
MORA	9450	Mount Rainier National Park	MORA
MUWO	8180	Muir Woods National Monument	GOGA
NPSA	8770	National Park of American Samoa	NPSA
NEPE	9370	Nez Perce National Historical Park	NEPE
NOCA	9470	North Cascades National Park	NOCA
OLYM	9500	Olympic National Park	OLYM
ORCA	9340	Oregon Caves National Monument	ORCA
PINN	8450	Pinnacles National Monument	PINN
PORE	8530	Point Reyes National Seashore	PORE
PRES	8150	Presidio of San Francisco (Area A)	GOGA
PUHO	8280	Puuhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park	PUHO
PUHE	8310	Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site	PUHE
REDW	8480	Redwood National Park	REDW
RORI	8490	Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park	EUON
SAFR	8520	San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	SAFR
SAJH	9530	San Juan Island National Historical Park	SAJH
SAMO	8540	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	SAMO
SEKI	8550	Sequoia National Park (administered jointly with Kings Canyon National Park)	SEKI
USAR	8895	U.S.S. Arizona Memorial	USAR
WAPA	8790	War in the Pacific National Historical Park	WAPA
WHIS	8750	Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area	WHIS
WHMI	9550	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	WHMI
YOSE	8800	Yosemite National Park	YOSE

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
Southeast Region			
ABLI	5540	Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site	ABLI
ANDE	5100	Andersonville National Historic Site	ANDE
ANJO	5450	Andrew Johnson National Historic Site	ANJO
BICY	5120	Big Cypress National Preserve	BICY
BISC	5250	Biscayne National Park	BISC
BISO	5130	Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	BISO
BLRI	5140	Blue Ridge Parkway	BLRI
BLRI	5154	Blue Ridge-Ridge District	BLRI
BLRI	5156	Blue Ridge-Plateau District	BLRI
BLRI	5157	Blue Ridge-Highlands District	BLRI
BLRI	5158	Blue Ridge-Black Mountain District	BLRI
BLRI	5159	Blue Ridge-Pisgah District	BLRI
BRCR	5350	Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site	NATR
BUIS	5370	Buck Island Reef National Monument	CHRI
CAHA	5190	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	CAHA
CALO	5210	Cape Lookout National Seashore	CALO
CANA	5180	Canaveral National Seashore	CANA
CARL	5160	Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site	CARL
CARI	5720	Cane River Creole National Historical Park	CARI
CASA	5260	Castillo de San Marcos National Monument	CASA
CHAT	5340	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	CHAT
CHCH	5220	Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park	CHCH
CHCH	5226	Chickamauga & Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Unit	CHCH
CHPI	5440	Charles Pinckney National Historic Site	FOSU
CHRI	5380	Christiansted National Historic Site	CHRI
COSW	5240	Congaree Swamp National Monument	COSW

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
COWP	5510	Cowpens National Battlefield	COWP
CUGA	5230	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	CUGA
CUIS	5630	Cumberland Island National Seashore	CUIS
DESO	5300	De Soto National Memorial	DESO
DRTO	5299	Dry Tortugas National Park	EVER
EVER	5280	Everglades National Park	EVER
EVER	5293	Everglades-Pine Island	EVER
EVER	5294	Everglades-Flamingo	EVER
EVER	5295	Everglades-Everglade City	EVER
FOCA	5310	Fort Caroline National Memorial	TIMU
FODO	5400	Fort Donelson National Battlefield	FODO
FODC	5409	Fort Donelson National Cemetery	FODO
FOFR	5410	Fort Frederica National Monument	FOFR
FOMA	5270	Fort Matanzas National Monument	CASA
FOPU	5420	Fort Pulaski National Monument	FOPU
FORA	5185	Fort Raleigh National Historic Site	CAHA
FOSU	5430	Fort Sumter National Monument	FOSU
GRSM	5460	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	GRSM
GRSM	5468	Great Smoky Mountains-North District	GRSM
GRSM	5469	Great Smoky Mountains-South District	GRSM
GRSM	5470	Great Smoky Mountains-Cades Cove Sub district	GRSM
GRSM	5475	Great Smoky Mountains-Foothills Parkway	GRSM
GUCO	5170	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	GUCO
GUIS	5320	Gulf Islands National Seashore	GUIS
GUIS	5321	Gulf Islands-Florida District	GUIS
GUIS	5322	Gulf Islands-Mississippi District	GUIS
HOBE	5480	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	HOBE
JAZZ	5705	New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park	JAZZ
JELA	7530	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park & Preserve	JELA

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
JELA	7532	Jean Lafitte-Acadian Unit	JELA
JELA	7535	Jean Lafitte-Baratarie Unit	JELA
JELA	7536	Jean Lafitte-Chalmette Unit	JELA
JELA	7537	Jean Lafitte-Urban Unit	JELA
JICA	5690	Jimmy Carter National Historic Site	ANDE
KEMO	5490	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park	KEMO
KIMO	5500	Kings Mountain National Military Park	KIMO
LIRI	5279	Little River Canyon National Preserve	RUCA
MACA	5530	Mammoth Cave National Park	MACA
MALU	5560	Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	MALU
MOCR	5550	Moores Creek National Battlefield	MOCR
NATC	5565	Natchez National Historical Park	NATC
NATR	5570	Natchez Trace Parkway	NATR
NISI	5610	Ninety Six National Historic Site	COWP
NATT	0001	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	NATR
OBRI	5640	Obed Wild & Scenic River	OBRI
OCMU	5620	Ocmulgee National Monument	OCMU
POPO	7590	Poverty Point National Monument	POPO
RUCA	5660	Russell Cave National Monument	RUCA
SAJU	5330	San Juan National Historic Site	SAJU
SARI	5395	Salt River Bay National Historical Park & Ecological Reserve	CHRI
SHIL	5580	Shiloh National Military Park	SHIL
SHNC	5589	Shiloh National Cemetery	SHIL
SRNC	5599	Stones River National Cemetery	STRI
STRI	5590	Stones River National Battlefield	STRI
TIMU	5308	Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	TIMU
TUAI	5682	Tuskegee Airman National Historic Site	TUIN
TUIN	5680	Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site	TUIN
TUPE	5579	Tupelo National Battlefield	NATR
VICK	5600	Vicksburg National Military Park	VICK
VINC	5609	Vicksburg National Cemetery	VICK
VICO	5367	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	VIIS

Alpha Code	Org Code	Park/Subunit Name	Admin. Unit
VICR	5360	Virgin Islands National Park	VIIS
WRBR	5187	Wright Brothers National Memorial	CAHA

APPENDIX B

EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE/COMPONENT LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTIONS

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX B: EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE/COMPONENT LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTIONS

THE TELAQUANA CORRIDOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

The Telaquana Corridor Historic District (TCHD) is a historic vernacular and ethnographic landscape within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, significant under Criteria A and D. It is a well known route from the Dena'ina winter village of Kijik on the shores of Lake Clark to Telaquana Lake and another village on Trail Creek (Ch'qulch'ishtnu). A fish camp also existed on the north bank of the Telaquana River near the outlet of Telaquana Lake. The Telaquana Corridor was an important route which connected the greater Lake Clark and Iliamna regions with villages on the Mulchatna, Stony River and Kuskokwim drainages, its period of significance is 1860 to 1940. After 1900 the route became important to Euro-American trappers and miners and was the main route of migration when the Dena'ina finally abandoned the inland villages for the more accessible villages of Kijik and Nondalton. As an ethnographic landscape the district maintains remarkable integrity and today it is popular with hikers, big game hunters, and fishermen.

The Telaquana Corridor Historic District is defined by a corridor approximately a mile wide and 50 miles long, that runs from Kijik to Telaquana Lake, encompassing known historic routes, natural features and other tangible objects and sites in the landscape which contribute to the significance of the District. Many of these features are within the main Corridor boundary, however some are not. The inclusion of these discontinuous sites are justified given their association with and significance to the District. The size of this District is approximately 56,638 acres. A narrative boundary description and justification for these boundaries can be found in the boundary description section of this document. Throughout this document the terms District, Corridor, TCHD, Telaquana Corridor, Telaquana Trail or simply 'the Trail' are utilized, and are, for the purposes of this document, synonymous.

CHISANA-GOLD HILL MINING LANDSCAPE

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

Chisana - Gold Hill is a historic vernacular landscape that exemplifies the development of placer mining in Alaska, advancing through a number of discrete stages and employing a broad range of technologies and equipment. Starting with little more than a shovel and a gold pan, miners subsequently ground-sluiced promising creek bottoms and hydraulic mined the adjoining benches. The period of significance for this landscape is 1913 to 1942.

The Chisana - Gold Hill Historic Mining Landscape is situated in south-eastern Alaska, just south of the Nutzotin Mountains near the eastern headwaters of the Chisana River and on the north eastern edge of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. Vegetation in the area is mainly associated with various tundra communities, interspersed with low shrubs on the slopes and riparian areas along the creeks. The area is characterized topographically by rolling hills and narrow, deeply incised valleys, with elevations ranging from 5,815 feet at the summit of Gold Hill to 3,200 feet near the townsite of Chisana City. Its higher areas provide sweeping vistas of both the Wrangell and Nutzotin Mountains.

While miners usually built seasonal residences near their claims, they eventually established several larger and more distant communities as well. They also developed and maintained an extensive local transportation system, joining

their mines, homes, and communities to the regional network which connected with Dawson City in the Yukon Territory, and with McCarthy, Chitina, and Gulkana, in Alaska.

Many elements of the Chisana Historic Landscape could undoubtedly qualify for individual nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Others, more adversely impacted by the passage of time and the region's harsh subarctic environment, clearly lack such distinction. Together these buildings, structures, sites, and objects contribute significantly to the integrity of the landscape as a whole. Their setting still conveys the environmental characteristics of the district's most significant era, the boom lasting from 1913 to 1915. Their spatial organization reflects the area's topographical advantages and constraints. Their diverse designs demonstrate technological innovation as well as the miners' continuously evolving needs. Their various construction materials reveal the full range of locally available options. Their workmanship provides invaluable insight into the skills, engineering practices, and aesthetic preferences of their day. Their feeling of isolation and abandonment reflects the boom and bust cycle characteristic of all mining regions. When combined with their well-documented association with prominent people and events, these features convey a clear sense of the landscape's historic identity.

CAMP GROSVENOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Katmai National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

Approximately 250 air miles south west of Anchorage, Alaska, Grosvenor Lake Lodge is one of the five original fishing camps established by Ray Petersen in southwest Alaska during the 1950s. The camp sits on a small peninsula separating lakes Grosvenor and Coville, where the physical constriction of the waterway makes the fishing for rainbow trout ideal. Native house remains exist nearby (XMK-004), indicating that this has been an excellent subsistence location for hundreds if not thousands of years. The Camp Grosvenor Historic District (XMK-132) is a 2.34 acre historic district associated with the context of early tourism development in Alaska. It is significant under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration G. Camp Grosvenor contains representative buildings from all of its major era's of development and can be characterized as a historic vernacular landscape. A determination of eligibility exists from 2002, and describes primarily the structures of the district. The district's period of significance is 1950 to 1959. This CLI updates the National Register of Historic Places eligibility status of the district, adds a site specific chronology and site plan, describes the landscape characteristics, and illustrates how these characteristics contribute to the integrity of the district.

FOLGER PARK

National Capital Parks East - Capitol Hill Parks (National Capital Region)

Folger Park is a two-acre park located in a residential neighborhood on Capitol Hill in Southeast Washington, D.C., a couple of blocks south of the U.S. Capitol. It is a formal urban park bounded on the north and south by D Street, on the west by 2nd Street, and on the east by 3rd Street. It lies within the corridor of North Carolina Avenue, which touches the park at the northeast and southwest corners. The site is important as a component of Andrew Ellicott's 1792 revision of the 1791 L'Enfant Plan for Washington. As it exists today, the park is mostly the result of National Park Service work conducted in 1936. There do not appear to be any remnants of the original 1880s design.

Folger Park has two Periods of Significance: 1791-1792, when this area first appeared on Ellicott's modification of the L'Enfant Plan, and 1936, when it was redesigned. Except for vegetation, the park has not greatly changed

since 1936. The vegetation conforms only in the most general way to the 1936 design – grass panels, street trees, densely grouped trees and shrubs behind the benches at the east and west ends, bordering privet hedges, and trees on the grass panels. Most of the trees planted in 1936 have died.

First developed in the 1880s under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPBG), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the original design was symmetrical but picturesque, with curving gravel walks and dense plantings. The two main curved walks formed several oval grass panels. A circular fountain, with a granite coping and a single spray, occupied a central plaza. Surrounded by rows of street trees, the park contained dense plantings of trees and shrubs, many of them flowering.

From its creation in the mid-1880s through the end of the nineteenth century, Folger Park appears to have been well maintained. In 1905 it still retained an abundance of native and non-native plantings. By the 1920s, however, many of its trees and shrubs had been lost; probably, like most of the downtown and Capitol Hill parks, it had begun to suffer from poor or irregular maintenance. The condition of these parks led to their major overhaul in the 1930s, when not only Folger Park but also Franklin Park and Lincoln Park were entirely redesigned with funding from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs, primarily the Public Works Administration (and perhaps the Works Progress Administration as well). New circulation systems were developed for these three parks that established axial alignments of walks oriented to the cardinal directions (as is the Washington street grid); these axes were overlaid on curving oval walks that followed the parks' perimeters. Simpler vegetative palettes, comprising lines of trees circling the park and informally arranged trees on grass panels, replaced the earlier profusion of trees and shrubs in a multitude of species and varieties.

The new design of Folger Park featured a cross-shaped arrangement of double parallel asphalt walks set within an oval walk that ran near the park's boundary. Entrances at the four corners connected with the oval walk; entrances at the mid-points of each of the four sides led to a central square plaza, paved with flagstones and featuring an octagonal "wading" pool. The new circulation established strong east-west and north-south axes. Four rectangular flower beds were to be contained in the arms of the cross. This circulation layout remains largely intact today, along with its original bituminous concrete paving material and the flagstone paving of the plaza.

Placed at the east and west ends of the long axis were identical structures composed of a drinking fountain flanked by twin benches. These were constructed of exposed-aggregate concrete. Centered in the wall behind each fountain was a red cast-concrete plaque depicting the park's new plan. With their classical references – the exedral form (twin benches forming a niche), and drinking fountains shaped like sections of a Doric column – and stylized appearance, the structures are late Art Deco.

Unlike the circulation and structures, it is not known how much of the 1936 planting plan was carried out. A single photograph of 1964 showing one quadrant of the park suggests the planting was mostly implemented, but most of the trees have since died. The 1936 plan called for trees and shrubs to be added in each quadrant of the park, with the resulting composition almost entirely symmetrical across the park as a whole. Open lawns were to be planted with deciduous trees, the majority of them oriental plane trees. Looser arrangements of shrubs interspersed with trees were to form identical backdrops behind each of the fountain bench structures. Privet hedges surrounded the grass panels.

Sometime before 1964, the wading pool was converted into a planter for annuals and roses. A planting plan of 1984 called for the addition of several new trees to augment existing vegetation, which was then sparse.

Today, the lines of street trees remain, though most of them have numerous gaps. The arrangement of trees within the park is quite different from that called for in 1936. Instead of numerous trees placed informally, but symmetri-

cally, across the grass panels, only a single tree now grows on most panels. The 1984 plan reveals that the four panels with curved sides within the oval walk had pairs of trees (a Southern magnolia and a copper beech) situated along the north-south walks; today two of these pairs exist, and of the other two, only a single tree remains. Privet hedges remain around the park's perimeter. Plantings of somewhat different, simpler composition than shown in the 1936 plan create backdrops behind the fountain and bench structures. Many of the street trees have died; only D Street, to the south, retains a nearly unbroken line of trees.

Most of the park's small-scale features date from the 1936 redesign. The remaining significant features are the iron frame and wood-slat benches, a design developed for National Capital Parks in the mid-1930s, and the quarter-round concrete curbs, a type of boundary element first used in the city parks in 1904/1905. Lights and trash receptacles are more recent additions.

The most important vistas from the park are along its east-west and north-south axes. The view to the south opens out to a large green space, former site of Providence Hospital.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON MEMORIAL PARK

George Washington Memorial Parkway - Lady Bird Johnson Park (National Capital Region)

Lady Bird Johnson Park is a constructed 157-acre island that extends along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, directly across from West Potomac Park in Washington, D.C. The island lies within the boundary of the District of Columbia and is administered by the George Washington Memorial Parkway. When viewed from Washington, the spreading lawns of Lady Bird Johnson Park serve as a verdant, open foreground to Arlington National Cemetery and Arlington House, the Robert E. Lee Memorial, on the Virginia hills to the west.

Originally known as Columbia Island, the island was created between about 1915 and 1930 to serve as the western terminus of Arlington Memorial Bridge and a symbolic entrance into Nation's Capital. A traffic circle, known as Memorial Circle, marks the intersection of the bridge axis with two roadways, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, completed mostly by 1932 and running between Arlington Memorial Bridge and Mount Vernon, and George Washington Memorial Parkway, completed in 1965, and extending from Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Capital Beltway, I-495 (since the 1930s, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway has formed the southern section of George Washington Memorial Parkway). Two pairs of classical pylons flank Memorial Circle on the east and west, framing the entrances to Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Avenue, respectively. The Mount Vernon Trail, a multi-use trail for walkers and bikers, runs through a broad, grassy verge between the parkway and the river.

The island is traversed by a complex system of roadways that include ten bridges, many of them faced with granite. Though certain circulation features, particularly the composition centered around the western end of Arlington Memorial Bridge and Memorial Circle, retain vestiges of a City Beautiful formality, most of the island's landscape is a simple, modern design based on picturesque landscape aesthetics. Much of the terrain is undulating and covered with lawns. Groupings of deciduous and evergreen trees frame and define views for motorists and pedestrians. Numerous native tree species have been retained.

The western boundary of the island is defined by two constructed water features. The narrow Boundary Channel flows from the river at the north end of the island, passing between the island and the Virginia shore and emptying at the south into the artificial lagoon called Columbia Lagoon (also known as Columbia Basin or Pentagon Lagoon). The flow of the channel reverses during the incoming tide. The small Columbia Marina is situated on the eastern shore of the basin, opposite the Pentagon.

Two monuments are located at the island's southern end. The Navy-Marine Memorial, an aluminum sculpture depicting sea gulls flying over a curling wave, was designed to honor sailors lost at sea. Constructed in the 1920s, the memorial was not placed in its current location until 1934. A component landscape, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, was built in the 1970s in memory of the late president. The Memorial Grove juxtaposes a secluded meadow, sheltered by trees and berms, with a white pine grove surrounding an open plaza containing a large stone monolith. From this plaza visitors gain dramatic views of East and West Potomac Parks and the Washington Monument.

No extensive landscaping was carried out on the island until the 1950s. In the intervening decades a native riparian growth became established, particularly along the shorelines. A succession of landscaping and development plans was prepared for the island over the years. About 75 flowering trees were planted along Mount Vernon Memorial Highway on the south end of the island in the early 1930s, and grass was seeded for lawns. However, it was not until the 1960s that landscaping of the entire island was undertaken under the Johnson administration's Beautification Program and a planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward D. Stone, Jr. Large drifts of daffodils and massed flowering dogwoods and other trees were planted, with initial planting efforts focused on developing the area around Memorial Circle.

Over the last 30 years the Stone plan has been implemented in phases. Thousands of the original dogwoods have been lost, and daffodil beds have been altered and thinned. Locally native species of trees of similar character have been substituted for some that have failed to thrive.

The island's Period of Significance has been defined as extending from 1915, the year when deposition of dredged material for the island is believed to have begun, to 1979, the date of the last known revision of the planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward D. Stone, Jr., and implemented in phases by the National Park Service. This period includes construction of the island; construction of all its major features, including roads, bridges, and the two memorials; and the Beautification Program (1964-1968) and conception and initial implementation of the Stone planting plan, developed under the Beautification Program.

THE MALL

National Mall (National Capital Region)

The central area of the Mall, within this inventory's study boundaries, is a rigorously simple but monumental landscape that encompasses 135 acres between 3rd and 14th Streets, and Madison and Jefferson Drives, N.W., in the center of Washington, D.C. The National Park Service oversaw the implementation of the plan, mostly in the 1930s, with strong design support and legislative assistance from the National Capital Planning Commission; the 1930s plan followed the 1902 McMillan Plan, which sought to revive the conception of the 1791 L'Enfant Plan for a broad promenade lined by fine buildings and gardens that would form the center of the capital city's cultural and social life. The Periods of Significance extend from 1791-1792, the date of the L'Enfant Plan and its revision by Andrew Ellicott, and 1902-1975, extending from the date of the McMillan Plan to the year when the last tree panel on the Mall was planted, following the removal of the last temporary military buildings in 1971. The Mall retains a high level of historic integrity, and is in fair condition overall. The major problems affecting the Mall are soil compaction and chronic wear and tear on the turf caused by recurrent visitor use (both passive, individual use and far more intrusive organized activities); and the unevenness of the elm canopy, caused by later in-fill plantings, construction activities, over fifty years of Dutch elm disease losses, and the incompatible form of some replacement elms.

The creation of this linear landscape opened the view between the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument. The landscape, view, and spatial organization of the Mall are all interdependent and reinforce each other. Central grass panels are flanked north and south by panels planted with four rows each of American elm trees, almost six hundred in all. A few dozen elms remain from an early planting in the 1920s, and some portion of the rest date from the major planting in 1935. Others are replacements planted since the 1930s, many of them cultivars of a disease-resistant elm from the 1930s planting; there are a few other cultivars or varieties as well, and several trees of other species.

Behind the lines of elms, imposing museum buildings designed in Victorian, Beaux-Arts classical, and modern styles line the Mall on the north and south. Two sculpture gardens are located at the north and south along the 8th Street cross axis, designated as an important element on the L'Enfant Plan.

The landscape is overlaid with a grid of walks and cross walks. The two former inner Mall drives, parallel to Madison and Jefferson Drives, have been converted into gravel walks. Single or paired gravel and concrete walks follow the routes of most cross-axial streets, except 11th Street. Fourth and 7th Streets are surface roads that cross the Mall, and 9th and 12th Streets are tunneled beneath it. All street curbs are granite.

Benches designed in a historic, standard National Capital Region style are placed along the outer edges of the east-west walks and the inner edges of the walks along Madison and Jefferson Drives. All benches face the center of the Mall. Light standards in a style designed specifically for the Mall in the 1930s and trash receptacles designed in the 1960s are located between the benches along the inner Mall Walks. Other features include four small food service buildings and short sections of post-and-chain barriers.

A few constructed areas interrupt the continuity of the lines of elms, but do not detract from the monumental landscape. The Smithsonian Castle extends to within 300 feet of the Mall's center line. The sunken sculpture garden of the Hirshhorn Museum also extends into a Mall tree panel, and has its own varied planting palette. An entrance to an underground Metro station is located in a tree panel between the Freer Gallery of Art and the Department of Agriculture building, and a small permitted carousel is situated in the tree panel in front of the Arts and Industries building.

UNION SQUARE

National Mall (National Capital Region)

Union Square is the section of the Mall located between 1st and 3rd Streets, N.W. and S.W., Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. and Maryland Avenue, S.W. The wedge-shaped site lies at the foot of Capitol Hill and functions as an intermediate landscape between the Capitol Grounds and the Mall. The enormous memorial to Ulysses S. Grant (installed 1922) extends for 250+ feet across the site's east end, parallel to and a short distance from 1st Street. The memorial comprises a raised marble platform with balustraded ends at north and south and long flights of stairs to east and west. The bronze figure of Grant sitting quietly on his horse occupies the center. The figure, on a high marble pedestal, is flanked at the north and south ends by bronze groups of men and horses, representing Cavalry and Artillery respectively, which, in contrast to the still figure of Grant, depict violent action.

Planting beds at the ends of the platform help tie it visually to the ground. Tall hedges of yew and a few boxwood also anchor the sculpture group and screen views of the traffic along 1st Street. Groups of trees beyond the hedges in the park's northeast and southeast corners help frame the composition; several of these trees are remnants of the nineteenth-century Botanic Garden plantings.

A six-acre wedge-shaped pool, with a broad, simple limestone coping, occupies the central third of the site and is set slightly below ground level. The pool and its circulation system were designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and installed in 1969-1971. Stairs lead down to the pool and its surrounding pavement on three sides. West of the pool is a large limestone and concrete plaza, demarcated by tall concrete bollards and Bacon Twin Twenty lights at the west end. Union Square's western end is occupied by a grass panel, crossed by two asphalt walks parallel to the diagonal lines of Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, which divide the panel into three sections. Large old trees, including more remnants of the Botanic Garden planting, and a number of younger trees occupy the other grass panels; the groupings themselves are remnants of the trees landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. used in his design for Union Square. Sidewalks surround the square on all four sides.

CADILLAC MOUNTAIN SUMMIT

Acadia National Park (Northeast Region)

Cadillac Mountain summit is a National Park Service (NPS) developed area in Acadia National Park, located in Hancock County, Maine. Acadia was the first national park established east of the Mississippi River and today encompasses over 47,000 acres across Mount Desert Island, the Schoodic Peninsula, and other smaller islands. Cadillac Mountain is the highest point on the Atlantic coast between Labrador and Brazil, and the highest mountain on Mount Desert Island. The rocky summit features three high points, or "peaks," dominated by broad granite ledges and outcrops interspersed with shrubs and grasses and lesser amounts of mixed conifer woodland and forest. Access to the summit is primarily from Cadillac Mountain Road, a segment of the park's historic motor road system that climbs the mountain's north and west slopes and terminates as a broad, tear drop-shaped loop nestled between the eastern and middle peaks. Three of the park's historic trails also ascend the mountain and connect to the site's walkways, trails, and parking areas organized around the loop. Visitor facilities at the summit are limited to a small concession and restroom building on a wooded slope below the middle peak, well away from views of the island-studded horizon and the Atlantic Ocean. Additional parking is provided below the west peak, at the Blue Hill overlook, which offers views to Eagle Lake and the ranges of mountains that march to the west. The Cadillac Mountain summit is the most popular visitor attraction in the park, and on a typical summer's day around 6,000 visitors make the journey there.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Since the 1850s, the story of Mount Desert Island's tallest mountain has been about getting to the top and experiencing the spectacular views. Early walkers and hikers ascended the mountain's north slope along a rough path that was improved by the government to access a survey station. As the island's summer population and tourist economy grew, additional trails were blazed to the summit from the east and south, and another road was built along the north ridge for the locally popular "buckboard" horse-drawn wagons. A small hotel/boarding house served travelers on the mountain's wind-swept middle peak until 1883 when a much larger Victorian-style hotel was constructed on the same peak and just steps from the terminus of a cog railroad. The hotel and railroad were the vision of a local entrepreneur named Frank Clergue, and were initially quite successful despite a devastating fire that meant rebuilding the hotel on the summit's eastern peak. The cog railroad climbed the mountain's wooded west slope from Eagle Lake to the summit, but by 1890 was closed, partly because of a new carriage road that offered a quicker trip to the summit from Bar Harbor. By the late 1890s the Summit Hotel was razed. All that remains of these ventures today are some stone foundations and a few iron bolts that once secured the railroad line to the mountain's granite ledges.

Cadillac Mountain summit and around 6,000 acres of land on Mount Desert Island became part of Sieur de Monts National Monument in 1916 (renamed Lafayette National Park in 1919 and then Acadia National Park in 1929). However, it was not until the late 1920s when access to the summit was improved. In the early 1920s, the carriage road had badly deteriorated, prompting the park's first superintendent, George B. Dorr, to include a summit motor road in the park's motor road proposal. Construction on the first motor began in 1922 but was soon halted by a small but vocal opposition that eventually lead to hearings in Washington, D.C. Construction on the motor road (later named Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) resumed in 1924, and at that time surveying and preliminary grading for Cadillac Mountain Road began. Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road was completed in 1927, but on Cadillac Mountain Road, the mountain's granite proved to be a formidable obstacle and by 1928 the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads (now the Federal Highways Administration), in partnership with the NPS, took the lead on the project. When Cadillac Mountain Road was opened to traffic in October 1931, it was widely praised as an excellent example of outstanding road construction in mountainous terrain and in the use of the NPS Rustic Design style.

Parking at the summit initially consisted of a small lot prior to the motor road's terminal loop. Realizing more parking was needed, and that visitors would likely wish to stop and walk around to enjoy the views, NPS designers implemented plans for a much larger parking area within the terminal loop as well as new walkways and trails. A Ranger Station, restrooms, and a small refreshment stand called the Cadillac Tavern were constructed between 1932 and 1934, and were inconspicuously sited on a wooded slope between the middle peak and parking area so as not to impact the viewsheds. Like the motor road, the new facilities and circulation features also demonstrated the Rustic Design style and visually blended in with the surrounding landscape.

Much of the trail work on the summit and throughout Acadia National Park was completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), one of the Roosevelt administration's New Deal programs. In 1933, under the supervision of NPS landscape architects, the CCC constructed the paved loop trail around the eastern peak. The CCC built several other connector trails from the summit parking area to the visitor facilities, and installed new plantings in several locations at the summit and along the motor road to hide construction scars. Projects involving trail maintenance, seeding, and sodding continued until 1941 when the CCC participated in building the first of two military radar stations on the summit. Soon after converting the tavern into barracks in 1942, the CCC disbanded and the summit was closed for the duration of World War II.

The two radar station complexes and the tavern were removed after the war and the summit was reopened. A radio transmitter complex was built near the old tavern site beginning in the 1950s, and in 1966 a new parking and overlook area was developed below the western peak, now called the Blue Hill overlook. By 1983, the Ranger Station was removed and replaced by a new concession building constructed in the same location and design as the historic building. Today, the Cadillac Mountain summit remains one of the most popular developed areas in the park, its panoramic views drawing countless visitors from sunrise to sunset.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

On June 29, 2007, the "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) was accepted by the National Register for Historic Places. The MPDF identified the Cadillac Mountain summit as a developed area within the "Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas" property type and identified contexts and registration requirements with which to evaluate this type of park resource. One segment of the park's motor road system and three segments of the park's hiking trail system provide access to the summit. The Maine State Historic Preservation Office concurred with NPS determinations that the motor road system on Mount Desert Island and the park's hiking trails were eligible for listing on the National Register (March 26, 1993 and December 17, 2001,

respectively). These motor road and trail segments are contributing features for the site, but because only portions of them are within the site's boundaries, the individual significance of each segment is not evaluated in this report. Both the motor road system and hiking trail system are considered separate property types with unique periods of significance. They will be evaluated in future Cultural Landscape Inventories.

The Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under Criterion A for its association with the context identified in the MPDF, "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1937)," in the area of entertainment/recreation. It is locally significant for its development as a major visitor destination and developed area in the park. The construction of Cadillac Mountain Road beginning in 1928 and the subsequent construction of visitor facilities, walkways, and overlook trails made possible unprecedented public access to the mountain and its panoramic views and vistas. The summit is also significant under Criterion C for its association with the context identified in the MPDF, "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)," in the area of landscape architecture. It is locally significant for its retention of rustic design characteristics and features as implemented by the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The design and construction of these features effectively illustrates the harmonization of built features with the park's natural scenery.

The period of significance for the Cadillac Mountain summit begins in 1928, when the BPR finalized the alignment of Cadillac Mountain Road. It continues through the early 1930s when the motor road was opened for traffic, pedestrian circulation features were constructed, and visitor facilities were built. The CCC installed and maintained additional trails, service roads, and plantings through 1941 when they helped build a military radar station complex at the site. The period of significance ends in 1942 when the CCC converted one of the summit buildings into barracks for the station. It was one of their last projects at the summit before the CCC program was disbanded due to World War II.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

Significant landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain important to the unique identity of the Cadillac Mountain summit today. They include: natural systems and topography, spatial organization, land use, vegetation (CCC plantings, turf areas in parking areas and trailheads), circulation (a portion of Cadillac Mountain Road, summit parking area and attendant site details, overflow parking lot, portions of three park trails, Cadillac Summit Loop Trail, connecting trails and stone steps around Cadillac Summit Center area, and two service roads), views (from the summit area, from the Blue Hill overlook), and several archeological sites. Of these, features associated with natural systems and topography, circulation, and views are the most important in defining the site's character.

After 1942, minor changes were made to the layout of the summit parking area; new types of curbing, steps, and a guardwall were introduced; and historically separate visitor facilities were consolidated in a new single concession/restroom building. Nevertheless, the analysis in this report concludes that the site retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its historic significance. The developed area still occupies the summit and provides access to the scenic views. The site continues to display the harmonization of NPS Rustic Style design elements with the summit's natural features, with only a few modern intrusions. Materials have generally been maintained, and workmanship is still evident in some of the site details. Together, these qualities have sustained the site's historic character and feeling, and supported its continued use as a scenic recreational destination at Acadia National Park. Lastly, there remains a strong association with work of the BPR and NPS, the CCC, and the NPS Rustic Design style.

The condition of the landscape at the time of this report's completion is evaluated as "fair" due to the loss of soil and vegetation and sections of uneven surfaces along trails and walkways that have been caused by a combination of years of heavy visitor use and by severe weather.

FLOYD BENNETT FIELD

Gateway National Recreation Area (Northeast Region)

Floyd Bennett Field, part of the Jamaica Bay Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, located southeast of Brooklyn, New York, is a 1,450-acre former municipal airport and Naval Air Station on an island in Jamaica Bay. Floyd Bennett Field is surrounded by water on three sides and is connected to Brooklyn and the Rockaway peninsula by bridges. The site is now used largely for recreational purposes, such as for community gardening, model airplane flying, and sporting activities, and by several on-site partners such as the New York City Police Department, the New York City Department of Sanitation, and as an Armed Forces Reserve Center. The site is characterized by features dating to the municipal and Naval Air Station eras including runways, airplane hangars, and World War II-era service buildings, as well as by newer recreation-related features dating to the NPS period such as a modern sports facility, picnic and campground areas, and community gardens.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Floyd Bennett Field is significant for the period between 1928 and 1945, representing the development of New York's first municipal airport and the development of a major Naval Air Station during World War II. New York City purchased the site of the future airport, Barren Island, in the 1920s in the hopes of developing a large regional port in Jamaica Bay. When this plan failed to materialize, the property was chosen as the site of the first municipal airport in New York, closely following the opening of Newark Airport in New Jersey. Construction began in 1928 and Floyd Bennett Field was opened to commercial air traffic in 1931. The initial airport consisted of two perpendicular runways and a line of buildings along Flatbush Avenue. The airport was enlarged by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) who provided the design expertise and labor to expand the airport's capacity throughout the 1930s. By 1942, the Navy, who had been an on-site partner since the airport's inception, purchased Floyd Bennett Field from the City of New York, renaming it Naval Air Station, New York, NY (NAS New York) and closed the facility to commercial traffic. The Navy altered the airport extensively to accommodate the increased war-time activity. Runways were lengthened, scores of new buildings were built, and access to the facility was altered to create a more secure location. After 1945, Navy activity at the airfield decreased markedly, except for a brief escalation during the Korean War in the 1950s, and the Navy leased out portions of the field to other military and other public agencies. The Navy transferred the property to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1972 and Floyd Bennett Field became part of the newly established Gateway National Recreation Area.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Floyd Bennett Field is associated with significant themes and contexts that fall within National Register criteria A, B, and C. The property derives significance under Criterion A on a state level in the area of transportation for the development of early municipal airports, and on a national level in the area of military for the development Naval Air Stations on the home front in World War II. The site is significant on a state level under Criterion C for the design of early municipal airports and on a local level for the design of Naval Air Stations during World War II. Floyd Bennett Field is also significant under Criterion B for its association with important individuals in early aviation, including Wiley Post, Howard Hughes, and Douglas Corrigan, however, further examination of Criterion B falls outside the scope of this report. The period of significance for Floyd Bennett Field is 1928-1945, beginning with the construction of the municipal airport and continuing through the end of World War II.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

Floyd Bennett Field reflects the conditions of the municipal airport and Navy airport eras. Several dominant landscape characteristics convey the property's historic character including spatial organization, circulation, vegetation,

buildings and structures, and views and vistas. Historically, the flat terrain, open landscape, and proximity to water created ideal conditions for an airport, where sight lines were readily available and access for seaplanes was plentiful. Though initial airport development took place on a fraction of the land that was eventually included in the airport boundary, outlying areas were characterized by low-growing native vegetation, much of which was inundated regularly by the tides. Vegetation inside the airport was sparse, with the exception of a planting scheme at the airport entrance and Administration Building that included street trees and shrubs. As the City, WPA, and the Navy expanded the airport in the 1930s and 1940s new circulation features and buildings altered the spatial organization of the site. Runways, taxiways, aprons, roads, and parking lots were built to accommodate larger aircraft and increased numbers of personnel. To increase the buildable acreage, the Navy built seawalls and filled land on the island's perimeter. The Navy added many new buildings, often in new clusters of development outside of the original airport boundary. By 1945, most of the island's land mass was developed to some degree, contrasting with the sparse appearance of the municipal airport era. New clusters of development on the north, south, and east sides of the island blocked some direct water views but the historically flat and open character of the landscape remained due to the low growing vegetation, flat terrain, and long, open view corridors of the runways and taxiways.

The Navy made some changes to the airbase after 1945, including the demolition of several hangars and barracks. More significant alterations occurred during the NPS period beginning in 1972 when management objectives favored natural resource goals and the creation of recreational opportunities. Successional vegetation was allowed to grow in several formerly open expanses between the runways and along the northern extents of the site, impacting the historically open view corridors.

Despite the changes made, many character defining aspects of the landscape remain today. The runways and taxiways still create dramatic swaths of open, linear space. Clusters of development established during the municipal airport and World War II eras remain, including Hangar Row and the Seaplane Patrol Base on Jamaica Bay. As such, the study area retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the period of significance, 1928-1945. The condition of the landscape is fair. The growth of unmanaged vegetation in areas that were formerly maintained has impacted the condition. Likewise, numerous buildings on site are in disrepair.

FORT POINT UNITED STATES COAST GUARD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

Golden Gare National Recreation Area (Pacific West Region)

The United States Coast Guard (U.S.C.G.) Fort Point Station is a five-acre historic district located in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California. It is sited within the boundaries of the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark (NHL) along the protected waters of the San Francisco Bay. Several of the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station structures were listed as contributing to the Presidio of San Francisco in the 1993 NHL documentation. This CLI establishes the significance of the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station as an individual historic district with boundaries and periods of significance that are different than those established for the Presidio of San Francisco NHL. The 1993 NHL documentation for the Presidio identifies the period of significance from 1776 to 1945. For the purposes of the CLI, the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station period of significance extends from 1915 to 1964. This time frame includes the period of initial development at its existing site, until the time new lifesaving equipment was introduced that drastically altered the way in which the site was used.

The U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station contains structures associated with maritime transportation and early social and humanitarian efforts. The original Forth Point Lifeboat Station was built just east of the existing station in 1890 to come to the aid of ships stranded or wrecked at sea. The Station was moved in 1915 to make room for the Panama-Pacific

International Exposition. It has stood in its present location since 1915 with substantial additions and alterations being made throughout the period of significance. The major contributing features of the district include the 1890 boathouse, the Officer in Charge quarters, the 1915 boathouse, tide-gauge house, buoy shack, storage building, pier, breakwater, and concrete seawall. Additional features include a row of Canary Island date palms, lawns, footpaths, and driveways. Some features such as the juniper hedges and the Monterey cypress windbreak do not contribute but are compatible with the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station historic district. Other features such as the planters, accessible ramps, the entrance gate, and some of the foundation plantings do not contribute and are not compatible with the historic district.

Currently, the station is maintained in good working order by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Park Service. Most of the structures are used as office and educational space by NOAA and the buildings are maintained in fair condition. Overall, the district is in good condition and exhibits all seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.

Those landscape characteristics that contribute to the significance of the proposed district include natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small scale features. The natural systems and features of the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station provided an ideal location for lifeboat station. The gentle slope leading to the San Francisco Bay, the clear views of the entire north bay and the Golden gate, and the calm waters allowed for easier rescues. The remaining contributing buildings and structures display the evolution of the lifeboat station, including the original boathouse, the original Officer in Charge quarters, the newer boathouse, as well as the pier, breakwater, seawall, and outlying buildings. The footpaths and driveways from the original plan are still present although the vehicular access to the site was changed during the Crissy Field Redevelopment Project in the 1990s. Vegetation patterns such as rectilinear lawns, hedges, and Canary Island date palms are still present.

THE KILAUEA ADMINISTRATION AND EMPLOYEE HOUSING HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Pacific West Region)

The Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District is located along Crater Rim Drive, approximately one quarter-mile west of the Hilo entrance station of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Developed along the relatively dormant northeast edge of Kilauea Caldera, this 43-acre historic district is located within a dense, native ohia forest.

The period of significance for the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District (Kilauea headquarters for short) extends from 1927 to 1942. This time frame encompasses the period of initial development of the National Park and ends with the closing of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program with the United States entry into World War II. This historic district is significant at the state level under Criterion A for its association with Early Park Planning, and for its association with the CCC. It is also significant at the state level under Criterion C because it embodies distinctive characteristics of the Park Service Rustic Style as expressed during the early development of Hawaii National Park.

The Kilauea headquarters includes a picturesque collection of small-scale, rustic-styled houses and buildings massed along the northeast edge of Kilauea Caldera. Most of the existing structures were sited according to a series of master plans developed from 1931 to 1941 by the Landscape and Engineering Division of the National Park Service, San Francisco Office. Most of the buildings and landscape features were built by CCC crews during this same era.

The National Park Service Western Region Branch of Plans and Design (the successor to the Landscape Engineering Division) completed a comprehensive plan for the headquarters area in the mid-1930s during the period of inten-

sive development at Hawaii National Park (HNP). The rustic-style buildings and structures were designed using an adapted Hawaiian style of building that incorporated tropical design elements such as wider eaves and larger windows that were responsive to the wetter but warmer conditions of the Hawaiian Islands. Both the structures and the landscape were developed following naturalistic principles that advocated the use of native materials and plants. Wood siding was stained or painted grey to blend with the ohia forest; and lava rock design elements such as: walkways, planters, and foundation veneers, helped harmonize the built environment with the natural.

The built environment is made up of three distinct functional areas: the administration area, the employee housing area, and the maintenance area. The major historic elements within these areas include the current administration building/visitor center, the original administration building, residences, carports, roads, and maintenance related shops, offices, and grounds.

Today, the headquarters area remains the main administrative and residential area for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and landscape characteristics such as spatial organization, cluster arrangement, topography, buildings and structures, circulation, small-scale features, and native vegetation contribute to the historic district's integrity including its setting.

The Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District continues to convey a rustic and naturalistic association through its architecture and landscape architectural design. As a whole, the historic landscape within the historic district retains integrity, is in good condition, and should be maintained and preserved.

APPENDIX C

STATES AND COUNTIES

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX C:
STATES AND COUNTIES

STATE CODES

AK	ALASKA
AL	ALABAMA
AS	AMERICAN SAMOA
AZ	ARIZONA
AR	ARKANSAS
CA	CALIFORNIA
CO	COLORADO
CT	CONNECTICUT
DE	DELAWARE
DC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FL	FLORIDA
GA	GEORGIA
GU	GUAM
HI	HAWAII
ID	IDAHO
IL	ILLINOIS
IN	INDIANA
IA	IOWA
KS	KANSAS
KY	KENTUCKY
LA	LOUISIANA
ME	MAINE
MH	MARSHALL ISLANDS
MD	MARYLAND
MA	MASSACHUSETTS
MI	MICHIGAN
FM	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
MN	MINNESOTA
MS	MISSISSIPPI
MO	MISSOURI
MT	MONTANA
NE	NEBRASKA
NV	NEVADA
NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE
NJ	NEW JERSEY
NM	NEW MEXICO
NY	NEW YORK
NC	NORTH CAROLINA
ND	NORTH DAKOTA
MP	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
OH	OHIOOK OKLAHOMA
OR	OREGON
PW	PALAU
PA	PENNSYLVANIA
PR	PUERTO RICO
RI	RHODE ISLAND
SC	SOUTH CAROLINA
SD	SOUTH DAKOTA
TN	TENNESSEE
TX	TEXAS
UM	U.S. MINOR ISLANDS
UT	UTAH
VT	VERMONT
VI	VIRGIN ISLANDS
VA	VIRGINIA
WA	WASHINGTON
WV	WEST VIRGINIA
WI	WISCONSIN
WY	WYOMING

COUNTY CODES

Alabama

Autauga County

Baldwin County

Barbour County

Bibb County

Blount County

Bullock County

Butler County

Calhoun County

Chambers County

Cherokee County

Chilton County

Choctaw County

Clarke County

Clay County

Cleburne County

Coffee County

Colbert County

Conecuh County

Coosa County

Covington County

Crenshaw County

Cullman County

Dale County

Dallas County

DeKalb County

Elmore County

Escambia County

Etowah County

Fayette County

Franklin County

Geneva County

Greene County

Hale County

Henry County

Houston County

Jackson County

Jefferson County

Lamar County

Lauderdale County

Lawrence County

Lee County

Limestone County

Lowndes County

Macon County

Madison County

Marengo County

Marion County

Marshall County

Mobile County

Monroe County

Montgomery County

Morgan County

Perry County

Pickens County

Pike County

Randolph County

Russell County

Shelby County

St. Clair County

Sumter County

Talladega County

Tallapoosa County

Tuscaloosa County

Walker County

Washington County

Wilcox County

Winston County

Alaska

Aleutians East Borough

Anchorage Borough

Bristol Bay Borough

City and Borough of Juneau

City and Borough of Sitka

City and Borough of Wrangell

City and Borough of Yakutat

Denali Borough

Fairbanks North Star Borough

Haines Borough

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Kodiak Island Borough

Lake And Peninsula Borough

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Municipality of Skagway

North Slope Borough

Northwest Arctic Borough

American Samoa

Eastern District

Manu'a District

Rose Island

Swain Island

Western District

Arizona

Apache County

Cochise County

Coconino County

Gila County

Graham County

Greenlee County

La Paz County

Maricopa County

Mohave County

Navajo County

Pima County

Pinal County

Santa Cruz County

Yavapai County

Yuma County

Arkansas

Arkansas County

Ashley County

Baxter County

Benton County

Boone County

Bradley County

Calhoun County

Carroll County

Chicot County

Clark County

Clay County

Cleburne County

Cleveland County

Columbia County

Conway County

Craighead County

Crawford County

Crittenden County

Cross County

Dallas County

Desha County

Drew County

Faulkner County

Franklin County

Fulton County

Garland County

Grant County

Greene County

Hempstead County

Hot Spring County

Howard County

Independence County

Izard County

Jackson County

Jefferson County

Johnson County

Lafayette County

Lawrence County

Lee County

Lincoln County

Little River County

Logan County

Lonoke County

Madison County

Marion County

Miller County

Mississippi County

Monroe County

Montgomery County

Nevada County

Newton County

Ouachita County

Perry County

Phillips County

Pike County

Poinsett County

Polk County

Pope County

Prairie County

Pulaski County

Randolph County

Saline County

Scott County

Searcy County

Sebastian County

Sevier County

Sharp County

St. Francis County

Stone County

Union County

Van Buren County

Washington County

White County

Woodruff County

Yell County

California

Alameda County

Alpine County

Amador County

Butte County
Calaveras County
Colusa County
Contra Costa County
Del Norte County
El Dorado County
Fresno County
Glenn County
Humboldt County
Imperial County
Inyo County
Kern County
Kings County
Lake County
Lassen County
Los Angeles County
Madera County
Marin County
Mariposa County
Mendocino County
Merced County
Modoc County
Mono County
Monterey County
Napa County
Nevada County
Orange County
Placer County
Plumas County
Riverside County
Sacramento County
San Benito County
San Bernardino County
San Diego County
San Francisco City & County
San Joaquin County
San Luis Obispo County
San Mateo County
Santa Barbara County
Santa Clara County
Santa Cruz County
Shasta County
Sierra County
Siskiyou County
Solano County
Sonoma County
Stanislaus County
Sutter County
Tehama County
Trinity County
Tulare County
Tuolumne County
Ventura County
Yolo County
Yuba County

Colorado

Adams County
Alamosa County
Arapahoe County
Archuleta County
Baca County
Bent County
Boulder County
Broomfield City and County
Chaffee County
Cheyenne County
Clear Creek County
Conejos County
Costilla County
Crowley County
Custer County
Delta County
Denver City and County
Dolores County
Douglas County
Eagle County
El Paso County
Elbert County
Fremont County
Garfield County
Gilpin County
Grand County
Gunnison County
Hinsdale County
Huerfano County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Kiowa County
Kit Carson County
La Plata County
Lake County
Larimer County
Las Animas County
Lincoln County
Logan County
Mesa County

Mineral County
Moffat County
Montezuma County
Montrose County
Morgan County
Otero County
Ouray County
Park County
Phillips County
Pitkin County
Prowers County
Pueblo County
Rio Blanco County
Rio Grande County
Routt County
Saguache County
San Juan County
San Miguel County
Sedgwick County
Summit County
Teller County
Washington County
Weld County
Yuma County

Delaware

Kent County
New Castle County
Sussex County

District of Columbia

District of Columbia

Florida

Alachua County
Baker County
Bay County
Bradford County
Brevard County
Broward County
Calhoun County
Charlotte County
Citrus County
Clay County
Collier County
Columbia County
DeSoto County
Dixie County
Duval County
Escambia County
Flagler County
Franklin County
Gadsden County
Gilchrist County
Glades County
Gulf County
Hamilton County
Hardee County
Hendry County
Hernando County
Highlands County
Hillsborough County
Holmes County
Indian River County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Lafayette County
Lake County
Lee County
Leon County
Levy County
Liberty County
Madison County
Manatee County
Marion County
Martin County
Miami-Dade County
Monroe County
Nassau County
Okaloosa County
Okeechobee County
Orange County
Osceola County
Palm Beach County
Pasco County
Pinellas County
Polk County
Putnam County
Santa Rosa County
Sarasota County
Seminole County
St. Johns County
St. Lucie County
Sumter County
Suwannee County
Taylor County
Union County
Volusia County
Wakulla County

Walton County

Washington County

Georgia

Appling County

Athens-Clarke County

Atkinson County

Augusta-Richmond County

Bacon County

Baker County

Baldwin County

Banks County

Barrow County

Bartow County

Ben Hill County

Berrien County

Bibb County

Bleckley County

Brantley County

Brooks County

Bryan County

Bulloch County

Burke County

Butts County

Calhoun County

Camden County

Candler County

Carroll County

Catoosa County

Charlton County

Chatham County

Chattahoochee County

Chattooga County

Cherokee County

Clay County

Clayton County

Clinch County

Cobb County

Coffee County

Colquitt County

Columbia County

Columbus-Muscogee County

Cook County

Coweta County

Crawford County

Crisp County

Dade County

Dawson County

Decatur County

DeKalb County

Dodge County

Dooly County

Dougherty County

Douglas County

Early County

Echols County

Effingham County

Elbert County

Emanuel County

Evans County

Fannin County

Fayette County

Floyd County

Forsyth County

Franklin County

Fulton County

Gilmer County

Glascock County

Glynn County

Gordon County

Grady County

Greene County

Gwinnett County

Habersham County

Hall County

Hancock County

Haralson County

Harris County

Hart County

Heard County

Henry County

Houston County

Irwin County

Jackson County

Jasper County

Jeff Davis County

Jefferson County

Jenkins County

Johnson County

Jones County

Lamar County

Lanier County

Laurens County

Lee County

Liberty County

Lincoln County

Long County

Lowndes County
Lumpkin County
Macon County
Madison County
Marion County
McDuffie County
McIntosh County
Meriwether County
Miller County
Mitchell County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
Murray County
Newton County
Oconee County
Oglethorpe County
Paulding County
Peach County
Pickens County
Pierce County
Pike County
Polk County
Pulaski County
Putnam County
Quitman County
Rabun County
Randolph County
Rockdale County
Schley County
Screven County
Seminole County
Spalding County
Stephens County
Stewart County
Sumter County
Talbot County
Taliaferro County
Tattnall County
Taylor County
Telfair County
Terrell County
Thomas County
Tift County
Toombs County
Towns County
Treutlen County
Troup County
Turner County
Twiggs County
Union County
Upson County
Walker County
Walton County
Ware County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Webster County
Wheeler County
White County
Whitfield County
Wilcox County
Wilkes County
Wilkinson County
Worth County

Guam

Guam

Hawaii

Hawaii County
Honolulu City and County
Kauai County
Maui County

Idaho

Ada County
Adams County
Bannock County
Bear Lake County
Benewah County
Bingham County
Blaine County
Boise County
Bonner County
Bonneville County
Boundary County
Butte County
Camas County
Canyon County
Caribou County
Cassia County
Clark County
Clearwater County
Custer County
Elmore County
Franklin County
Fremont County

Gem County
Gooding County
Idaho County
Jefferson County
Jerome County
Kootenai County
Latah County
Lemhi County
Lewis County
Lincoln County
Madison County
Minidoka County
Nez Perce County
Oneida County
Owyhee County
Payette County
Power County
Shoshone County
Teton County
Twin Falls County
Valley County
Washington County

Illinois

Adams County
Alexander County
Bond County
Boone County
Brown County
Bureau County
Calhoun County
Carroll County
Cass County
Champaign County
Christian County
Clark County
Clay County
Clinton County
Coles County
Cook County
Crawford County
Cumberland County
De Witt County
DeKalb County
Douglas County
DuPage County
Edgar County
Edwards County
Effingham County
Fayette County
Ford County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Gallatin County
Greene County
Grundy County
Hamilton County
Hancock County
Hardin County
Henderson County
Henry County
Iroquois County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jefferson County
Jersey County
Jo Daviess County
Johnson County
Kane County
Kankakee County
Kendall County
Knox County
Lake County
LaSalle County
Lawrence County
Lee County
Livingston County
Logan County
Macon County
Macoupin County
Madison County
Marion County
Marshall County
Mason County
Massac County
McDonough County
McHenry County
McLean County
Menard County
Mercer County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
Moultrie County
Ogle County
Peoria County
Perry County

Piatt County
Pike County
Pope County
Pulaski County
Putnam County
Randolph County
Richland County
Rock Island County
Saline County
Sangamon County
Schuyler County
Scott County
Shelby County
St. Clair County
Stark County
Stephenson County
Tazewell County
Union County
Vermilion County
Wabash County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
White County
Whiteside County
Will County
Williamson County
Winnebago County
Woodford County

Indiana

Adams County
Allen County
Bartholomew County
Benton County
Blackford County
Boone County
Brown County
Carroll County
Cass County
Clark County
Clay County
Clinton County
Crawford County
Daviess County
Dearborn County
Decatur County
DeKalb County
Delaware County
Dubois County
Elkhart County
Fayette County
Floyd County
Fountain County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Gibson County
Grant County
Greene County
Hamilton County
Hancock County
Harrison County
Hendricks County
Henry County
Howard County
Huntington County
Indianapolis and Marion County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jay County
Jefferson County
Jennings County
Johnson County
Knox County
Kosciusko County
La Porte County
LaGrange County
Lake County
Lawrence County
Madison County
Marshall County
Martin County
Miami County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
Newton County
Noble County
Ohio County
Orange County
Owen County
Parke County
Perry County
Pike County
Porter County
Posey County
Pulaski County

Putnam County
Randolph County
Ripley County
Rush County
Scott County
Shelby County
Spencer County
St. Joseph County
Starke County
Steuben County
Sullivan County
Switzerland County
Tippecanoe County
Tipton County
Union County
Vanderburgh County
Vermillion County
Vigo County
Wabash County
Warren County
Warrick County
Washington County
Wayne County
Wells County
White County
Whitley County

Iowa

Adair County
Adams County
Allamakee County
Appanoose County
Audubon County
Benton County
Black Hawk County
Boone County
Bremer County
Buchanan County
Buena Vista County
Butler County
Calhoun County
Carroll County
Cass County
Cedar County
Cerro Gordo County
Cherokee County
Chickasaw County
Clarke County
Clay County
Clayton County
Clinton County
Crawford County
Dallas County
Davis County
Decatur County
Delaware County
Des Moines County
Dickinson County
Dubuque County
Emmet County
Fayette County
Floyd County
Franklin County
Fremont County
Greene County
Grundy County
Guthrie County
Hamilton County
Hancock County
Hardin County
Harrison County
Henry County
Howard County
Humboldt County
Ida County
Iowa County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jefferson County
Johnson County
Jones County
Keokuk County
Kossuth County
Lee County
Linn County
Louisa County
Lucas County
Lyon County
Madison County
Mahaska County
Marion County
Marshall County
Mills County
Mitchell County
Monona County
Monroe County
Montgomery County

Muscatine County
O'Brien County
Osceola County
Page County
Palo Alto County
Plymouth County
Pocahontas County
Polk County
Pottawattamie County
Poweshiek County
Ringgold County
Sac County
Scott County
Shelby County
Sioux County
Story County
Tama County
Taylor County
Union County
Van Buren County
Wapello County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Webster County
Winnebago County
Winneshiek County
Woodbury County
Worth County
Wright County

Kansas

Allen County
Anderson County
Atchison County
Barber County
Barton County
Bourbon County
Brown County
Butler County
Chase County
Chautauqua County
Cherokee County
Cheyenne County
Clark County
Clay County
Cloud County
Coffey County
Comanche County
Cowley County
Crawford County
Decatur County
Dickinson County
Doniphan County
Douglas County
Edwards County
Elk County
Ellis County
Ellsworth County
Finney County
Ford County
Franklin County
Geary County
Gove County
Graham County
Grant County
Gray County
Greeley County
Greenwood County
Hamilton County
Harper County
Harvey County
Haskell County
Hodgeman County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Jewell County
Johnson County
Kearny County
Kingman County
Kiowa County
Labette County
Lane County
Leavenworth County
Lincoln County
Linn County
Logan County
Lyon County
Marion County
Marshall County
McPherson County
Meade County
Miami County
Mitchell County
Montgomery County
Morris County
Morton County

Nemaha County
Neosho County
Ness County
Norton County
Osage County
Osborne County
Ottawa County
Pawnee County
Phillips County
Pottawatomie County
Pratt County
Rawlins County
Reno County
Republic County
Rice County
Riley County
Rooks County
Rush County
Russell County
Saline County
Scott County
Sedgwick County
Seward County
Shawnee County
Sheridan County
Sherman County
Smith County
Stafford County
Stanton County
Stevens County
Sumner County
Thomas County
Trego County
Unified Govt. of Wyandotte County and Kansas City
Wabaunsee County
Wallace County
Washington County
Wichita County
Wilson County
Woodson County

Kentucky

Adair County
Allen County
Anderson County
Ballard County
Barren County
Bath County
Bell County
Boone County
Bourbon County
Boyd County
Boyle County
Bracken County
Breathitt County
Breckinridge County
Bullitt County
Butler County
Caldwell County
Calloway County
Campbell County
Carlisle County
Carroll County
Carter County
Casey County
Christian County
Clark County
Clay County
Clinton County
Crittenden County
Cumberland County
Daviess County
Edmonson County
Elliott County
Estill County
Fleming County
Floyd County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Gallatin County
Garrard County
Grant County
Graves County
Grayson County
Green County
Greenup County
Hancock County
Hardin County
Harlan County
Harrison County
Hart County
Henderson County
Henry County
Hickman County
Hopkins County
Jackson County

Jessamine County
Johnson County
Kenton County
Knott County
Knox County
LaRue County
Laurel County
Lawrence County
Lee County
Leslie County
Letcher County
Lewis County
Lexington-Fayette County
Lincoln County
Livingston County
Logan County
Louisville Jefferson County Metro Government
Lyon County
Madison County
Magoffin County
Marion County
Marshall County
Martin County
Mason County
McCracken County
McCreary County
McLean County
Meade County
Menifee County
Mercer County
Metcalfe County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
Muhlenberg County
Nelson County
Nicholas County
Ohio County
Oldham County
Owen County
Owsley County
Pendleton County
Perry County
Pike County
Powell County
Pulaski County
Robertson County
Rockcastle County
Rowan County
Russell County
Scott County
Shelby County
Simpson County
Spencer County
Taylor County
Todd County
Trigg County
Trimble County
Union County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Webster County
Whitley County
Wolfe County
Woodford County

Louisiana

Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Assumption Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Cameron Parish
Catahoula Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
DeSoto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Consolidated Govern-

ment

Lafourche Parish

LaSalle Parish

Lincoln Parish

Livingston Parish

Madison Parish

Morehouse Parish

Natchitoches Parish

Orleans Parish

Ouachita Parish

Plaquemines Parish

Pointe Coupee Parish

Rapides Parish

Red River Parish

Richland Parish

Sabine Parish

St. Bernard Parish

St. Charles Parish

St. Helena Parish

St. James Parish

St. John The Baptist Parish

St. Landry Parish

St. Martin Parish

St. Mary Parish

St. Tammany Parish

Tangipahoa Parish

Tensas Parish

Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government

Union Parish

Vermilion Parish

Vernon Parish

Washington Parish

Webster Parish

West Baton Rouge Parish

West Carroll Parish

West Feliciana Parish

Winn Parish

Maine

Androscoggin County

Aroostook County

Cumberland County

Franklin County

Hancock County

Kennebec County

Knox County

Lincoln County

Oxford County

Penobscot County

Piscataquis County

Sagadahoc County

Somerset County

Waldo County

Washington County

York County

Maryland

Allegany County

Anne Arundel County

Baltimore City

Baltimore County

Calvert County

Caroline County

Carroll County

Cecil County

Charles County

Dorchester County

Frederick County

Garrett County

Harford County

Howard County

Kent County

Montgomery County

Prince George's County

Queen Anne's County

Somerset County

St. Mary's County

Talbot County

Washington County

Wicomico County

Worcester County

Massachusetts

Barnstable County

Berkshire County

Bristol County

Dukes County

Essex County

Franklin County

Hampden County

Hampshire County

Middlesex County

Nantucket County

Norfolk County

Plymouth County

Suffolk County

Worcester Count

Michigan

Alcona County
Alger County
Allegan County
Alpena County
Antrim County
Arenac County
Baraga County
Barry County
Bay County
Benzie County
Berrien County
Branch County
Calhoun County
Cass County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Chippewa County
Clare County
Clinton County
Crawford County
Delta County
Dickinson County
Eaton County
Emmet County
Genesee County
Gladwin County
Gogebic County
Grand Traverse County
Gratiot County
Hillsdale County
Houghton County
Huron County
Ingham County
Ionia County
Iosco County
Iron County
Isabella County
Jackson County
Kalamazoo County
Kalkaska County
Kent County
Keweenaw County
Lake County
Lapeer County
Leelanau County
Lenawee County
Livingston County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Macomb County
Manistee County
Marquette County
Mason County
Mecosta County
Menominee County
Midland County
Missaukee County
Monroe County
Montcalm County
Montmorency County
Muskegon County
Newaygo County
Oakland County
Oceana County
Ogemaw County
Ontonagon County
Osceola County
Oscoda County
Otsego County
Ottawa County
Presque Isle County
Roscommon County
Saginaw County
Sanilac County
Schoolcraft County
Shiawassee County
St. Clair County
St. Joseph County
Tuscola County
Van Buren County
Washtenaw County
Wayne County
Wexford County

Minnesota

Aitkin County
Anoka County
Becker County
Beltrami County
Benton County
Big Stone County
Blue Earth County
Brown County
Carlton County
Carver County
Cass County

Chippewa County
Chisago County
Clay County
Clearwater County
Cook County
Cottonwood County
Crow Wing County
Dakota County
Dodge County
Douglas County
Faribault County
Fillmore County
Freeborn County
Goodhue County
Grant County
Hennepin County
Houston County
Hubbard County
Isanti County
Itasca County
Jackson County
Kanabec County
Kandiyohi County
Kittson County
Koochiching County
Lac Qui Parle County
Lake County
Lake Of The Woods County
Le Sueur County
Lincoln County
Lyon County
Mahnomen County
Marshall County
Martin County
McLeod County
Meeker County
Mille Lacs County
Morrison County
Mower County
Murray County
Nicollet County
Nobles County
Norman County
Olmsted County
Otter Tail County
Pennington County
Pine County
Pipestone County
Polk County
Pope County
Ramsey County
Red Lake County
Redwood County
Renville County
Rice County
Rock County
Roseau County
Scott County
Sherburne County
Sibley County
St. Louis County
Stearns County
Steele County
Stevens County
Swift County
Todd County
Traverse County
Wabasha County
Wadena County
Waseca County
Washington County
Watonwan County
Wilkin County
Winona County
Wright County
Yellow Medicine County

Mississippi

Adams County
Alcorn County
Amite County
Attala County
Benton County
Bolivar County
Calhoun County
Carroll County
Chickasaw County
Choctaw County
Claiborne County
Clarke County
Clay County
Coahoma County
Copiah County
Covington County
DeSoto County
Forrest County
Franklin County

George County
Greene County
Grenada County
Hancock County
Harrison County
Hinds County
Holmes County
Humphreys County
Issaquena County
Itawamba County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jefferson County
Jefferson Davis County
Jones County
Kemper County
Lafayette County
Lamar County
Lauderdale County
Lawrence County
Leake County
Lee County
Leflore County
Lincoln County
Lowndes County
Madison County
Marion County
Marshall County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Neshoba County
Newton County
Noxubee County
Oktibbeha County
Panola County
Pearl River County
Perry County
Pike County
Pontotoc County
Prentiss County
Quitman County
Rankin County
Scott County
Sharkey County
Simpson County
Smith County
Stone County
Sunflower County
Tallahatchie County
Tate County
Tippah County
Tishomingo County
Tunica County
Union County
Walthall County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Webster County
Wilkinson County
Winston County
Yalobusha County
Yazoo County

Missouri

Adair County
Andrew County
Atchison County
Audrain County
Barry County
Barton County
Bates County
Benton County
Bollinger County
Boone County
Buchanan County
Butler County
Caldwell County
Callaway County
Camden County
Cape Girardeau County
Carroll County
Carter County
Cass County
Cedar County
Chariton County
Christian County
Clark County
Clay County
Clinton County
Cole County
Cooper County
Crawford County
Dade County
Dallas County
Daviess County

DeKalb County
Dent County
Douglas County
Dunklin County
Franklin County
Gasconade County
Gentry County
Greene County
Grundy County
Harrison County
Henry County
Hickory County
Holt County
Howard County
Howell County
Iron County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jefferson County
Johnson County
Knox County
Laclede County
Lafayette County
Lawrence County
Lewis County
Lincoln County
Linn County
Livingston County
Macon County
Madison County
Maries County
Marion County
McDonald County
Mercer County
Miller County
Mississippi County
Moniteau County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Morgan County
New Madrid County
Newton County
Nodaway County
Oregon County
Osage County
Ozark County
Pemiscot County
Perry County
Pettis County
Phelps County
Pike County
Platte County
Polk County
Pulaski County
Putnam County
Ralls County
Randolph County
Ray County
Reynolds County
Ripley County
Saline County
Schuyler County
Scotland County
Scott County
Shannon County
Shelby County
St. Charles County
St. Clair County
St. Francois County
St. Louis City
St. Louis County
Ste. Genevieve County
Stoddard County
Stone County
Sullivan County
Taney County
Texas County
Vernon County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Webster County
Worth County
Wright County

Montana

Anaconda-Deer Lodge County
Beaverhead County
Big Horn County
Blaine County
Broadwater County
Butte-Silver Bow County
Carbon County
Carter County
Cascade County
Chouteau County
Custer County

Daniels County
Dawson County
Fallon County
Fergus County
Flathead County
Gallatin County
Garfield County
Glacier County
Golden Valley County
Granite County
Hill County
Jefferson County
Judith Basin County
Lake County
Lewis And Clark County
Liberty County
Lincoln County
Madison County
McCone County
Meagher County
Mineral County
Missoula County
Musselshell County
Park County
Petroleum County
Phillips County
Pondera County
Powder River County
Powell County
Prairie County
Ravalli County
Richland County
Roosevelt County
Rosebud County
Sanders County
Sheridan County
Stillwater County
Sweet Grass County
Teton County
Toole County
Treasure County
Valley County
Wheatland County
Wibaux County
Yellowstone County

Nebraska

Adams County
Antelope County
Arthur County
Banner County
Blaine County
Boone County
Box Butte County
Boyd County
Brown County
Buffalo County
Burt County
Butler County
Cass County
Cedar County
Chase County
Cherry County
Cheyenne County
Clay County
Colfax County
Cuming County
Custer County
Dakota County
Dawes County
Dawson County
Deuel County
Dixon County
Dodge County
Douglas County
Dundy County
Fillmore County
Franklin County
Frontier County
Furnas County
Gage County
Garden County
Garfield County
Gosper County
Grant County
Greeley County
Hall County
Hamilton County
Harlan County
Hayes County
Hitchcock County
Holt County
Hooker County
Howard County
Jefferson County
Johnson County
Kearney County

Keith County
Keya Paha County
Kimball County
Knox County
Lancaster County
Lincoln County
Logan County
Loup County
Madison County
McPherson County
Merrick County
Morrill County
Nance County
Nemaha County
Nuckolls County
Otoe County
Pawnee County
Perkins County
Phelps County
Pierce County
Platte County
Polk County
Red Willow County
Richardson County
Rock County
Saline County
Sarpy County
Saunders County
Scotts Bluff County
Seward County
Sheridan County
Sherman County
Sioux County
Stanton County
Thayer County
Thomas County
Thurston County
Valley County
Washington County
Wayne County
Webster County
Wheeler County
York County

Nevada

Carson City
Churchill County
Clark County
Douglas County
Elko County
Esmeralda County
Eureka County
Humboldt County
Lander County
Lincoln County
Lyon County
Mineral County
Nye County
Pershing County
Storey County
Washoe County
White Pine County

New Hampshire

Belknap County
Carroll County
Cheshire County
Coos County
Grafton County
Hillsborough County
Merrimack County
Rockingham County
Strafford County
Sullivan County

New Jersey

Atlantic County
Bergen County
Burlington County
Camden County
Cape May County
Cumberland County
Essex County
Gloucester County
Hudson County
Hunterdon County
Mercer County
Middlesex County
Monmouth County
Morris County
Ocean County
Passaic County
Salem County
Somerset County
Sussex County
Union County
Warren County

New Mexico

Bernalillo County

Catron County

Chaves County

Cibola County

Colfax County

Curry County

De Baca County

Dona Ana County

Eddy County

Grant County

Guadalupe County

Harding County

Hidalgo County

Lea County

Lincoln County

Los Alamos County

Luna County

McKinley County

Mora County

Otero County

Quay County

Rio Arriba County

Roosevelt County

San Juan County

San Miguel County

Sandoval County

Santa Fe County

Sierra County

Socorro County

Taos County

Torrance County

Union County

Valencia County

New York

Albany County

Allegany County

Broome County

Cattaraugus County

Cayuga County

Chautauqua County

Chemung County

Chenango County

Clinton County

Columbia County

Cortland County

Delaware County

Dutchess County

Erie County

Essex County

Franklin County

Fulton County

Genesee County

Greene County

Hamilton County

Herkimer County

Jefferson County

Lewis County

Livingston County

Madison County

Monroe County

Montgomery County

Nassau County

New York City

Niagara County

Oneida County

Onondaga County

Ontario County

Orange County

Orleans County

Oswego County

Otsego County

Putnam County

Rensselaer County

Rockland County

Saratoga County

Schenectady County

Schoharie County

Schuyler County

Seneca County

St. Lawrence County

Steuben County

Suffolk County

Sullivan County

Tioga County

Tompkins County

Ulster County

Warren County

Washington County

Wayne County

Westchester County

Wyoming County

Yates County

North Carolina

Alamance County

Alexander County

Alleghany County
Anson County
Ashe County
Avery County
Beaufort County
Bertie County
Bladen County
Brunswick County
Buncombe County
Burke County
Cabarrus County
Caldwell County
Camden County
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Caswell County
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Chatham County
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Currituck County
Dare County
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Duplin County
Durham County
Edgecombe County
Forsyth County
Franklin County
Gaston County
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Greene County
Guilford County
Halifax County
Harnett County
Haywood County
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Hertford County
Hoke County
Hyde County
Iredell County
Jackson County
Johnston County
Jones County
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Lenoir County
Lincoln County
Macon County
Madison County
Martin County
McDowell County
Mecklenburg County
Mitchell County
Montgomery County
Moore County
Nash County
New Hanover County
Northampton County
Onslow County
Orange County
Pamlico County
Pasquotank County
Pender County
Perquimans County
Person County
Pitt County
Polk County
Randolph County
Richmond County
Robeson County
Rockingham County
Rowan County
Rutherford County
Sampson County
Scotland County
Stanly County
Stokes County
Surry County
Swain County
Transylvania County
Tyrrell County
Union County
Vance County
Wake County
Warren County
Washington County
Watauga County
Wayne County
Wilkes County
Wilson County

Yadkin County

Yancey County

North Dakota

Adams County

Barnes County

Benson County

Billings County

Bottineau County

Bowman County

Burke County

Burleigh County

Cass County

Cavalier County

Dickey County

Divide County

Dunn County

Eddy County

Emmons County

Foster County

Golden Valley County

Grand Forks County

Grant County

Griggs County

Hettinger County

Kidder County

LaMoure County

Logan County

McHenry County

McIntosh County

McKenzie County

McLean County

Mercer County

Morton County

Mountrail County

Nelson County

Oliver County

Pembina County

Pierce County

Ramsey County

Ransom County

Renville County

Richland County

Rolette County

Sargent County

Sheridan County

Sioux County

Slope County

Stark County

Steele County

Stutsman County

Towner County

Traill County

Walsh County

Ward County

Wells County

Williams County

Northern Mariana Islands

Northern Islands Municipality

Rota Municipality

Saipan Municipality

Tinian Municipality

Ohio

Adams County

Allen County

Ashland County

Ashtabula County

Athens County

Auglaize County

Belmont County

Brown County

Butler County

Carroll County

Champaign County

Clark County

Clermont County

Clinton County

Columbiana County

Coshocton County

Crawford County

Cuyahoga County

Darke County

Defiance County

Delaware County

Erie County

Fairfield County

Fayette County

Franklin County

Fulton County

Gallia County

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Greene County

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Miami County
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Morgan County
Morrow County
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Noble County
Ottawa County
Paulding County
Perry County
Pickaway County
Pike County
Portage County
Preble County
Putnam County
Richland County
Ross County
Sandusky County
Scioto County
Seneca County
Shelby County
Stark County
Summit County
Trumbull County
Tuscarawas County
Union County
Van Wert County
Vinton County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Williams County
Wood County
Wyandot County

Oklahoma

Adair County
Alfalfa County
Atoka County
Beaver County
Beckham County
Blaine County
Bryan County
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Cherokee County
Choctaw County
Cimarron County
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Cotton County
Craig County
Creek County
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Delaware County
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Garfield County
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Grady County
Grant County
Greer County
Harmon County
Harper County
Haskell County
Hughes County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Johnston County
Kay County
Kingfisher County
Kiowa County
Latimer County
LeFlore County
Lincoln County

Logan County
Love County
Major County
Marshall County
Mayes County
McClain County
McCurtain County
McIntosh County
Murray County
Muskogee County
Noble County
Nowata County
Okfuskee County
Oklahoma County
Okmulgee County
Osage County
Ottawa County
Pawnee County
Payne County
Pittsburg County
Pontotoc County
Pottawatomie County
Pushmataha County
Roger Mills County
Rogers County
Seminole County
Sequoyah County
Stephens County
Texas County
Tillman County
Tulsa County
Wagoner County
Washington County
Washita County
Woods County
Woodward County

Oregon

Baker County
Benton County
Clackamas County
Clatsop County
Columbia County
Coos County
Crook County
Curry County
Deschutes County
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Gilliam County
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Harney County
Hood River County
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Josephine County
Klamath County
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Malheur County
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Polk County
Sherman County
Tillamook County
Umatilla County
Union County
Wallowa County
Wasco County
Washington County
Wheeler County
Yamhill County

Pennsylvania

Adams County
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Armstrong County
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Clearfield County
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Columbia County
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Cumberland County
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Delaware County
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Forest County
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Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
Lackawanna County
Lancaster County
Lawrence County
Lebanon County
Lehigh County
Luzerne County
Lycoming County
McKean County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Montour County
Northampton County
Northumberland County
Perry County
Philadelphia County
Pike County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Snyder County
Somerset County
Sullivan County
Susquehanna County
Tioga County
Union County
Venango County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Westmoreland County
Wyoming County
York County

Puerto Rico

Adjuntas
Aguada
Aguadilla
Aguas Buenas
Aibonito
Anasco
Arecibo
Arroyo
Barceloneta
Barranquitas
Bayamon
Cabo Rojo
Caguas
Camuy
Canovanas
Carolina
Catano
Cayey
Ceiba
Ciales
Cidra
Coamo
Comerio
Corozal
Culebra
Dorado
Fajardo
Florida
Guanica
Guayama
Guayanilla
Guaynabo
Gurabo
Hatillo
Hormigueros
Humacao
Isabela
Jayuya
Juana Diaz
Juncos
Lajas
Lares
Las Marias
Las Piedras
Loiza
Luquillo
Manati
Maricao
Maunabo
Mayaguez

Moca
Morovis
Naguabo
Naranjito
Orocovis
Patillas
Penuelas
Ponce
Quebradillas
Rincon
Rio Grande
Sabana Grande
Salinas
San German
San Juan
San Lorenzo
San Sebastian
Santa Isabel
Toa Alta
Toa Baja
Trujillo Alto
Utuado
Vega Alta
Vega Baja
Vieques
Villalba
Yabucoa
Yauco

Rhode Island

Bristol County
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Newport County
Providence County
Washington County

South Carolina

Abbeville County
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Allendale County
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Edgefield County
Fairfield County
Florence County
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McCormick County
Newberry County
Oconee County
Orangeburg County
Pickens County
Richland County
Saluda County
Spartanburg County
Sumter County
Union County
Williamsburg County
York County

South Dakota

Aurora County
Beadle County
Bennett County
Bon Homme County
Brookings County
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Charles Mix County
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Edmunds County
Fall River County
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Gregory County
Haakon County
Hamlin County
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Hughes County
Hutchinson County
Hyde County
Jackson County
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Ziebach County

Tennessee

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Houston County
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Sullivan County
Sumner County
Tipton County
Trousdale County
Unicoi County
Union County
Van Buren County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Weakley County
White County
Williamson County
Wilson County

Texas

Anderson County
Andrews County
Angelina County
Aransas County
Archer County
Armstrong County
Atascosa County
Austin County
Bailey County
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Carson County
Cass County
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Chambers County
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Childress County
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Collingsworth County
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Dickens County
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Fort Bend County
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Hill County
Hockley County
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Hopkins County
Houston County
Howard County
Hudspeth County
Hunt County
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Irion County
Jack County
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Jasper County
Jeff Davis County
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Jim Hogg County
Jim Wells County
Johnson County
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La Salle County

Lamar County
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Madison County
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Morris County
Motley County
Nacogdoches County
Navarro County
Newton County
Nolan County
Nueces County
Ochiltree County
Oldham County
Orange County
Palo Pinto County
Panola County
Parker County
Parmer County
Pecos County
Polk County
Potter County
Presidio County
Rains County
Randall County
Reagan County
Real County
Red River County
Reeves County
Refugio County
Roberts County
Robertson County
Rockwall County
Runnels County
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Sabine County
San Augustine County
San Jacinto County
San Patricio County
San Saba County
Schleicher County
Scurry County
Shackelford County
Shelby County
Sherman County
Smith County
Somervell County
Starr County
Stephens County
Sterling County
Stonewall County
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Tarrant County
Taylor County
Terrell County
Terry County
Throckmorton County
Titus County
Tom Green County
Travis County
Trinity County
Tyler County
Upshur County
Upton County
Uvalde County
Val Verde County
Van Zandt County
Victoria County

Walker County
Waller County
Ward County
Washington County
Webb County
Wharton County
Wheeler County
Wichita County
Wilbarger County
Willacy County
Williamson County
Wilson County
Winkler County
Wise County
Wood County
Yoakum County
Young County
Zapata County
Zavala County

Utah

Beaver County
Box Elder County
Cache County
Carbon County
Daggett County
Davis County
Duchesne County
Emery County
Garfield County
Grand County
Iron County
Juab County
Kane County
Millard County
Morgan County
Piute County
Rich County
Salt Lake County
San Juan County
Sanpete County
Sevier County
Summit County
Tooele County
Uintah County
Utah County
Wasatch County
Washington County
Wayne County
Weber County

Vermont

Addison County
Bennington County
Caledonia County
Chittenden County
Essex County
Franklin County
Grand Isle County
Lamoille County
Orange County
Orleans County
Rutland County
Washington County
Windham County
Windsor County

Virgin Islands

St. Croix
St. John
St. Thomas

Virginia

Accomack County
Albemarle County
Alleghany County
Amelia County
Amherst County
Appomattox County
Arlington County
Augusta County
Bath County
Bedford County
Bland County
Botetourt County
Brunswick County
Buchanan County
Buckingham County
Campbell County
Caroline County
Carroll County
Charles City County
Charlotte County
Chesterfield County
Clarke County
Craig County
Culpeper County
Cumberland County
Dickenson County
Dinwiddie County

Essex County
Fairfax County
Fauquier County
Floyd County
Fluvanna County
Franklin County
Frederick County
Giles County
Gloucester County
Goochland County
Grayson County
Greene County
Greensville County
Halifax County
Hanover County
Henrico County
Henry County
Highland County
Isle Of Wight County
James City County
King And Queen County
King George County
King William County
Lancaster County
Lee County
Loudoun County
Louisa County
Lunenburg County
Madison County
Mathews County
Mecklenburg County
Middlesex County
Montgomery County
Nelson County
New Kent County
Northampton County
Northumberland County
Nottoway County
Orange County
Page County
Patrick County
Pittsylvania County
Powhatan County
Prince Edward County
Prince George County
Prince William County
Pulaski County
Rappahannock County
Richmond County
Roanoke County
Rockbridge County
Rockingham County
Russell County
Scott County
Shenandoah County
Smyth County
Southampton County
Spotsylvania County
Stafford County
Surry County
Sussex County
Tazewell County
Warren County
Washington County
Westmoreland County
Wise County
Wythe County
York County
City Of Alexandria
City Of Bedford
City Of Bristol
City Of Buena Vista
City Of Charlottesville
City Of Chesapeake
City Of Colonial Heights
City Of Covington
City Of Danville
City Of Emporia
City Of Fairfax
City Of Falls Church
City Of Franklin
City Of Fredericksburg
City Of Galax
City Of Hampton
City Of Harrisonburg
City Of Hopewell
City Of Lexington
City Of Lynchburg
City Of Manassas
City Of Manassas Park
City Of Martinsville
City Of Newport News
City Of Norfolk
City Of Norton
City Of Petersburg
City Of Poquoson

City Of Portsmouth
City Of Radford
City Of Richmond
City Of Roanoke
City Of Salem
City Of Staunton
City Of Suffolk
City Of Virginia Beach
City Of Waynesboro
City Of Williamsburg
City Of Winchester

Washington

Adams County
Asotin County
Benton County
Chelan County
Clallam County
Clark County
Columbia County
Cowlitz County
Douglas County
Ferry County
Franklin County
Garfield County
Grant County
Grays Harbor County
Island County
Jefferson County
King County
Kitsap County
Kittitas County
Klickitat County
Lewis County
Lincoln County
Mason County
Okanogan County
Pacific County
Pend Oreille County
Pierce County
San Juan County
Skagit County
Skamania County
Snohomish County
Spokane County
Stevens County
Thurston County
Wahkiakum County
Walla Walla County
Whatcom County
Whitman County
Yakima County

West Virginia

Barbour County
Berkeley County
Boone County
Braxton County
Brooke County
Cabell County
Calhoun County
Clay County
Doddridge County
Fayette County
Gilmer County
Grant County
Greenbrier County
Hampshire County
Hancock County
Hardy County
Harrison County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Kanawha County
Lewis County
Lincoln County
Logan County
Marion County
Marshall County
Mason County
McDowell County
Mercer County
Mineral County
Mingo County
Monongalia County
Monroe County
Morgan County
Nicholas County
Ohio County
Pendleton County
Pleasants County
Pocahontas County
Preston County
Putnam County
Raleigh County
Randolph County
Ritchie County
Roane County

Summers County
Taylor County
Tucker County
Tyler County
Upshur County
Wayne County
Webster County
Wetzel County
Wirt County
Wood County
Wyoming County

Wisconsin

Adams County
Ashland County
Barron County
Bayfield County
Brown County
Buffalo County
Burnett County
Calumet County
Chippewa County
Clark County
Columbia County
Crawford County
Dane County
Dodge County
Door County
Douglas County
Dunn County
Eau Claire County
Florence County
Fond du Lac County
Forest County
Grant County
Green County
Green Lake County
Iowa County
Iron County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Juneau County
Kenosha County
Kewaunee County
La Crosse County
Lafayette County
Langlade County
Lincoln County
Manitowoc County
Marathon County
Marinette County
Marquette County
Menominee County
Milwaukee County
Monroe County
Oconto County
Oneida County
Outagamie County
Ozaukee County
Pepin County
Pierce County
Polk County
Portage County
Price County
Racine County
Richland County
Rock County
Rusk County
Sauk County
Sawyer County
Shawano County
Sheboygan County
St. Croix County
Taylor County
Trempealeau County
Vernon County
Vilas County
Walworth County
Washburn County
Washington County
Waukesha County
Waupaca County
Waushara County
Winnebago County
Wood County

Wyoming

Albany County
Big Horn County
Campbell County
Carbon County
Converse County
Crook County
Fremont County
Goshen County
Hot Springs County
Johnson County
Laramie County

Lincoln County

Natrona County

Niobrara County

Park County

Platte County

Sheridan County

Sublette County

Sweetwater County

Teton County

Uinta County

Washakie County

Weston County

APPENDIX D

EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL REGISTER EXPLANATORY NARRATIVES

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX D:
EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL REGISTER EXPLANATORY NARRATIVES

CAMP GROSVENOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Katmai National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

Historical Landscape Architect (HLA) Samson L. Ferreira was made aware of the Fishing Camps of Katmai NPP by park personnel in 2005, a site visit occurred in 2006. A determination of eligibility (DOE) exists for Grosvenor Camp Historic District (Clemens, 2002). The historic context for this determination was written like a multiple property nomination, with brief explanations for all five camps associated with the Fishing Camps of Katmai NPP (see supplemental info.), yet contributing resources were itemized for only Camp Grosvenor. The HLA adapted this determination to the CLI format, updated contributing and non-contributing resources, added a detailed site chronology and site map and illustrated how identified landscape characteristics contribute to the integrity of the district.

CHISNA-GOLD HILL MINING LANDSCAPE

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

The original Chisana district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was in 1985, and included only Chisana City, an area of approximately 30 acres. In 1998 the nomination was expanded to include the Gold Hill landscape and was called the Chisana Historic Mining Landscape. This CLI refers to this expanded landscape as the Chisana - Gold Hill Historic Mining Landscape, to reflect the inclusion of the Gold Hill mining area described in the 1998 nomination. No resources have been added as a result of this Inventory. The boundary for the district was redrawn in ARCGIS 9 and more accurately reflects the original boundary description in the 1998 nomination. Subsequently, the acreage was decreased from 27,700 acres to 27,216 acres.

EISENHOWER FARMS

Eisenhower National Historic Site (Northeast Region)

(site with overlapping districts and legislatively derived significance)

The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of the home and farm (Farm #1) of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, two neighboring farms, (Farms #2 and #3) related to the agricultural operations at the Eisenhower farm, and the Clement Redding farm.

The 238-acre Eisenhower farm was designated a national historic landmark on May 23, 1966. The home and farm was designated a national historic site on November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Order of Designation identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

Farms #2 and #3, which total 260-acres, were transferred to the Gettysburg National Military Park on September 12, 1962 and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. On December 2, 1969 a Joint Resolution (Public Law 91-133) was passed by Congress which transferred Farms #2 and #3 from the Gettysburg National Military Park to the Eisenhower National Historic Site. Public Law 95-625 added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm to the site in November 10, 1978.

Additionally, all four farms are included within the National Register boundary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, listed on March 19, 1975. The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the battle of Gettysburg.

M'CLINTOCK HOUSE

Women's Rights National Historical Park (Northeast Region)

(pre- NPS documentation, remnant features)

While the M'Clintock House has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the landscape characteristics and features have not been adequately documented. Therefore, the following narrative includes, first, a summary of the current listings, and second, recommendations regarding the landscape characteristics and features of the M'Clintock House property.

The M'Clintock House; located at 14 East Williams Street, Waterloo, NY; was listed on the NR in 1980 as part of the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources Nomination. Five sites are documented in the thematic nomination and are significant under Criterion A for their association with the Women's Rights Convention of 1848, held in Seneca Falls. The focus of the period of significance for the thematic resources nomination is 1847-1849, which includes the events directly leading to the first Women's Rights Convention, as well as the events immediately following.

Based on the Analysis and Evaluation section, this CLI finds that the cultural landscape of the M'Clintock House provides a setting and contributes to the property's character. While the remaining cultural landscape characteristics retain limited integrity, due to the great amount of change since the end of the period of significance in 1849, those landscape characteristics and features that do remain, should be preserved. The thematic nomination should be updated to include a discussion of the landscape characteristics and features of the M'Clintock House that remain.

SKYLAND

Shenandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

Initial National Register documentation for the Skyland resort was prepared in a draft nomination for a Skyland Historic District by Reed Engle, Cultural Resource Specialist, Shenandoah National Park (NP), on April 19, 1994. This draft was not finalized.

On April 28, 1997, the park's Skyline Drive was documented in a nomination for a Skyline Drive Historic District, with significance under Criteria A and C. Shortly thereafter, a boundary increase to the historic district was completed to include a portion of the Big Meadows area as well as Dickey Ridge, Simmons Gap, Piney River, and the Headquarters area, also deriving significance under Criteria A and C. Neither the original nomination for the Skyline Drive Historic District nor its boundary increase included the Skyland resort until documentation for a second boundary increase was completed on December 5, 2003. Skyland, along with two other distinct areas along Skyline Drive – Big Meadows and Lewis Mountain – were added to the historic district, deriving significance under Criteria A, B, and C. The nomination was completed by Judith Robinson, Stephanie Foell, and Tim Kerr, Architectural Historians at Robinson & Associates, Inc., and Reed Engle. Expanding on Engle's earlier Skyland research, the nomination identified additional contributing and non-contributing features and shortened the period of significance to 1890-1952. The nomination also identified Skyland's significance under Criteria A and C. Criterion B is applicable at Herbert Hoover's summer retreat, Big Meadows/Rapidan Camp, only.

APPALACHIAN TRAIL-CENTRAL DISTRICT

Shenandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

Portions of the Appalachian Trail (AT) within the North, Central, and South Districts of Shenandoah National Park (NP) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. Included in the original National Register listing are seventeen of the twenty-nine crossings where the AT and Skyline Drive intersect, counted as one contributing site, which span the 125-foot-wide district right-of-way to either side of the drive (250-feet-wide overall). Additional segments of the AT were included in subsequent boundary increases of the Skyline Drive Historic District made in 1997 and 2003 that incorporated park facilities adjoining the Skyline Drive corridor. In these areas, the AT passes through approximately 300-feet of the Simmons Gap ranger station and park maintenance facilities cluster, through approximately one mile at the Skyland resort, and provides the eastern boundary of the Loft Mountain campground and picnic area. Within these boundary expansions, the AT is not listed as a contributing resource. At Skyland, however, the AT follows approximately 2,500 feet of the Stony Man Nature Trail, which is listed as a contributing resource.

The Statement of Significance for the original Skyline Drive Historic District listing describes the significance of the AT in the area of regional planning. However, the AT is minimally addressed and treated primarily as a precursor to the development of Skyline Drive. As noted above, only a portion of the AT crossings with Skyline Drive are identified in National Register documentation. Since these crossings represent only a very small fraction of the many contributing resources that have now been identified, this cultural landscape inventory has recorded the current National Register documentation as "undocumented."

HISTORIC MOTOR ROAD SYSTEM

Acadia National Park (Northeast Region)

On November 14, 1979, two bridges currently associated with the Acadia National Park's historic motor road system on Mount Desert Island were listed in the National Register of Historic Places under "Carriage Paths, Bridges and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park." They are the Dane Farm Bridge (LCS #041106) and the Stanley Brook Bridge (LCS #006572). The segments of the historic motor road system on Mount Desert Island are not currently listed on the National Register, but in consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, were determined eligible for listing on March 26, 1993, through a report, "Evaluation of Eligibility of the Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park, for the National Register of Historic Places." The evaluation report identifies the national significance of the motor road system for association with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The design of the motor road system is significant at the national level as the work of the Olmsted landscape architectural firm under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and at the state level for the development of tourism in the State of Maine. The evaluation report also notes the National Register listings of other roads and related structures by the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) in the national park system. At the time the report was written in 1993, Criteria Consideration G was identified for the road segments and structures built on the island after World War II: the Paradise Hill Road bridges, Day Mountain Road Extension, and Bureau of Public Roads Project 4A2. The report identified the period of significance as the period of planning and construction for the motor roads, 1921-1958. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission concurred with the additions of these motor road segments, as well as nineteen bridges, to the List of Classified Structures on July 1, 1996.

The two segments of the historic motor road system on Schoodic Peninsula, Schoodic Loop Road and Schoodic Point Road, were entered into the National Register as part of the Schoodic Point Historic District on June 29, 2007.

According to the National Register listing, the two motor road segments on the Schoodic Peninsula are significant under criteria A, B, and C under two historic contexts: John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the National Park Service (1913-1958), and Rustic Design (1890-1958). Specifically, the two motor roads relate to one of the Rustic Design subthemes – Rustic Design in the National Park Service (1916-1958). The period of significance for Schoodic Peninsula Historic District is 1930-1941, which begins when development of the Schoodic Peninsula lands began and ends when the last park-related structures were built in the Rustic Design style. The National Register listing does not provide a specific period of significance for the two historic motor road segments. In addition to the two motor road segments, the Fraser Creek causeway and the John Godfrey Moore Memorial Plaque (LCS #041362) were determined as contributing resources.

The "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) was accepted by the National Register for Historic Places on June 29, 2007. The MPDF identifies property types and historic contexts with which to evaluate park resources. The motor road system is identified as part of the "Circulation Systems" property type under two contexts: "John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Development of the National Park System (1913-1958)," and "Rustic Design (1890-1958)" and its subthemes, the Picturesque Style (1890-1950) and "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)." It defines the historic motor road system as being comprised of automobile tour roads on both Mount Desert Island and the Schoodic Peninsula. Registration requirements outlined in the MPDF for the motor roads require that they retain sufficient integrity in design, setting, and location. (Specific registration requirements are discussed in the Analysis and Evaluation section of this CLI.) The MPDF describes the collaborative efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., the BPR, and the NPS. It notes the minimal impact of the motor roads on the landscape and their respect to the natural topography, the standards of the rustic design style, and the unifying design characteristics of the road segments themselves and their associated bridges and other engineering structures. At the time the MPDF was approved in 2007, it noted that Criteria Consideration G does not need to be applied because the final motor road segment completed in 1958, Bureau of Public Roads Project 4A2, was an integral component of the motor road network and therefore contributed to the overall significance of the historic motor road system.

Pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, there has been a recent consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission regarding the historic motor road system. The Allesandro Fabbri Memorial Plaque, erected in 1937 along the park loop road to honor the founder and commander of the Naval Radio Station at Otter Cliffs, was determined eligible for listing in the National Register on October 31, 2007.

WESTSIDE ROAD

Mount Rainier National Park (Pacific West Region)

The Westside Road and its associated features and surrounding landscape were described in the 1997 National Register nomination and designated a National Landmark District in 1997. However, the National Register nomination did not adequately document the landscape characteristics and features along the road. This CLI expands the description of the road's setting, provides greater detail, and reevaluates the boundary, including the last three miles that are now managed as a trail.

APPENDIX E

GUIDELINES FOR INVENTORY AND CONSENSUS DETERMINATION CONSULTATION

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX E: GUIDELINES FOR INVENTORY AND CONSENSUS DETERMINATION CONSULTATION

The following is excerpted from The Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs and can be referenced as a guideline for Consensus Determination Consultation.

STANDARD 6.

An agency must provide for consultation with knowledgeable and concerned parties outside the agency.

(1) Consultation means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others, and, wherever feasible, seeking agreement with them on how historic properties should be identified, considered, and managed. Consultation is built upon the exchange of ideas, not simply the provision of information. Whether consulting on a specific project or on broader agency programs, the agency should:

(a) make its interests and constraints clear at the beginning;

(b) make clear any rules, processes, or schedules applicable to the consultation;

(c) acknowledge others' interests as legitimate, and seek to understand them;

(d) develop and consider a full range of options; and,

(e) try to identify solutions that will leave all parties satisfied.

(2) Consultation should be undertaken early in the planning stage of any Federal action that might affect historic properties. Although time limits may be necessary on specific transactions carried out in the course of consultation (e.g., the time allowed to respond to an inquiry), there should be no hard-and-fast time limit on consultation overall. Consultation on a specific undertaking should proceed until agreement is reached or until it becomes clear that agreement cannot be reached.

(3) Consultation should not be limited to the consideration of specific projects, but should instead include broader efforts to maintain ongoing communication with all those public and private entities that are interested in or affected by the agency's activities.

(4) While specific consultation requirements and procedures will vary among agencies depending on their missions and programs, the nature of historic properties that might be affected, and other factors, consultation should always include all affected parties. Section 11 0(a)(2)(D) specifies consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations and the private sector. The appropriate SHPO is an important point of contact. In addition to having a formal role under the Act, the SHPO can assist in identifying other parties with interests, as well as sources of information.

(5) The agency needs to inform other agencies, organizations, and the public in a timely manner about its projects and programs, and about the possibility of impacts on historic resources of interest to them. However, the agency cannot force a group to express its views, or participate in the consultation. These groups also bear a responsibility, once they have been made aware that a Federal agency is interested in their views, to provide them in a suitable format, and in a timely fashion.

(6) Agency efforts to inform the public about its projects and programs and about the possibility of impacts on historic resources must be carried out in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section 304 of the Act, which

calls for withholding from disclosure to the public information on the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource where such disclosure may:

(a) cause a significant invasion of privacy;

(b) risk harm to the historic resource; or

(c) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

(7) Inclusion of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the consultation process is imperative and is specifically mandated by the Act:

(a) properties with traditional religious and cultural importance to Native American and Native Hawaiian groups may be eligible for the National Register; such properties must be considered and the appropriate Native American and/or Native Hawaiian groups must be consulted in project and program planning through the Section 106 review process (see NHPA Sec. 101(d)(6)(A&B);

(b) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) establishes consultation requirements that may affect or be affected by consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA concerning activities on Federal and Tribal lands that could affect human remains and cultural items;

(c) Section 110 requires that an agency's efforts to comply with Section 106 must also be consistent with the requirements of Section 3(c) of NAGPRA concerning the disposition of human remains and Native American cultural items from Federal and Tribal lands.

(8) Where those consulted do not routinely or customarily participate in traditional governmental means of consultation (e.g., through public meetings, exchanges of correspondence), reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate their cultural values and modes of communication.

APPENDIX F

DETERMINATION FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX F: DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following is excerpted from Part 63 of 36 CFR Ch. I (7-1-89 Edition), Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in The National Register of Historic Places and can be referenced as a guideline for Determinations of Eligibility.

PART 63—DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Section:

Authority:

Sec.2(k), Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. 462 (K) (1970 ed); sec. 101 (a)(1), National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 (a)(1) (1970 ed) I; secs. 3(b) and 4(f), E.O. 11593; sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (34 Stat.1262).

Source:

42 FR 47661, Sept.21, 1977, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 45 FR 28716, April 30, 1980, and 46 FR 34329, July 1, 1981.

Sec. 63.1 Purpose and Authorities

These regulations have been developed to assist Federal agencies in identifying and evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. The regulations explain how to request determinations of eligibility under Section 2 (b) of Executive Order 11593 and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) for implementation of sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility in considering historic properties on lands under their jurisdiction or control or on lands to be affected by proposed actions.

Sec. 63.2 Determination of Eligibility Process

The Department of the Interior will respond within 45 days of receipt of a documented request for a determination of eligibility from a Federal agency when it is submitted in accordance with the following regulations and is accompanied by documentation that clearly portrays the nature and significance of the property.

(a) The agency shall consult the State Historic Preservation Officer as the first step in identifying historic properties for information concerning:

(1) Properties listed in the National Register

(2) Properties in the process of nomination to the National Register.

(3) Properties determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior for listing in the National Register.

(4) Any other available information that would assist in identifying properties in the area affected by the proposed action.

(b) If the State Historic Preservation Officer has inadequate information to document the presence or absence of historic properties in the project area, the Federal agency should refer to the Department of the Interior's criteria for the identification of historic properties and the guidelines for level of documentation to accompany requests for determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register published as a notice in the Federal Register.

(c) The agency shall, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation contained in 36 CFR 60.6 to all potentially eligible properties that may be affected by the proposed action. If a property appears to meet the Criteria and the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees, the agency should follow the procedures in s.63.3. If there is a question whether the Criteria are met, the agency shall complete the procedures in s63.3(d). A question on whether a property meets the Criteria exists when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer disagree or when the agency determines that a question exists. The Department of the Interior will provide general and specific advice concerning the identification of historic properties and will bring to the attention of a Federal Agency any information received from the public regarding potential historic properties in the area affected by its plans or projects.

(d) The agency shall submit a letter of request for a determination of eligibility with a description, statement of significance, photographs, and a map, or a statement in accord with s63.3 below, if applicable, directly to the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. If available, the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer on the eligibility of the property should also be forwarded with the request.

(e) The Keeper, National Register, will respond in writing to the agency's request within 45 days of receipt of a documented request submitted in accord with s63.2(d) of these procedures. If the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer is not included with the request, the Keeper of the National Register will provide to the State Historic Preservation Officer a copy of the request and will ask for his opinion on the property. If the Keeper does not receive the State Historic Preservation Officer's response within three weeks of the State Historic Preservation Officer's receipt of a letter from the Keeper requesting an opinion, the Keeper will proceed with the determination and will inform the agency that the State Historic Preservation Officer did not give an opinion. If the Keeper of the National Register determines that documentation submitted with the request is not sufficient to make a professional evaluation of the significance of the property, he will advise the agency in writing of the additional information needed. The Keeper of the National Register will respond to the agency's request within 45 days of receipt of documentation on the property requested by the Keeper.

Sec. 63.3 Procedures to Be Applied When the Agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer Agree a Property Is Eligible.

If during the consultation described in s63.2(c), both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that a property meets the Criteria, the Federal agency or the State Historic Preservation Officer shall forward to the Keeper of the National Register.

(a) a letter signed by the agency stating that the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and

(b) a statement signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer that in his opinion the property is eligible for the National Register. Either the letter or the statement must contain substantive information on the property, includ-

ing a description, specific boundaries, its significance under National Register Criteria, and an explanation of why the property is eligible for listing in the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register shall give written notice of his determination to both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer within 10 working days of receipt. If the property has not been accurately identified and evaluated, the Keeper will inform the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer within 10 working days and will recommend that the agency follow the process set forth at s63.2. Notwithstanding such recommendation, the Federal agency or the Keeper of the National Register may consider the property eligible for the purpose of obtaining the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's comments. Documentation concerning properties determined eligible for the National Register shall be kept on file by the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sec. 63.4 Other Properties on Which Determinations of Eligibility May Be Made by the Secretary of the Interior

(a) The Keeper of the National Register will make determinations of eligibility on properties nominated by Federal agencies under section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593 prior to returning the nominations for such properties to the agency for technical or professional revision or because of procedural requirements. Such determinations of eligibility will be made only if sufficient information exists to establish the significance of the property and its eligibility for the National Register.

(b) Any property or district removed from the National Register for procedural deficiencies in the nomination and/or listing process shall automatically be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register without further action and will be published as such in the Federal Register.

(c) If necessary to assist in the protection of historic resources, the Keeper, upon consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer and concerned Federal agency, if any, may determine properties to be eligible for listing in the National Register under the Criteria established by 36 CFR Part 60 and shall publish such determinations in the Federal Register. Such determinations may be made without a specific request from the Federal agency or, in effect, may reverse findings on eligibility made by a Federal agency and State Historic Preservation Officer. Such determinations will be made after an investigation and an onsite inspection of the property in question.

Sec. 63.5 Federal Register Publication of Properties Determined Eligible.

In addition to written notice to the Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer, public notice of properties determined eligible for the National Register will be published in the Federal Register at regular intervals and in a cumulative annual edition usually issued in February. Determinations in accord with S 63.3 will be identified with an asterisk.

Sec. 63.6 Review and Nomination of Properties Determined Eligible.

The Keeper of the National Register will conduct an annual review of the condition of properties determined eligible for the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register will obtain from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation information on decisions made concerning eligible properties in accord with memorandum of agreement under the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).
If there is no memorandum of agreement or if no provision has been made in a memorandum of agreement for nomination of an eligible property and if the property retains the characteristics that made it eligible for the National Register, the Keeper of the National Register will take the following steps:

(a) For a property owned by a Federal agency, or under the jurisdiction or control of the agency to the extent that the agency substantially exercises the attributes of ownership, the Keeper of the National Register will request the Federal agency to nominate the property to the National Register within six months.

(b) If the property is not under Federal jurisdiction or control, the Keeper of the National Register will request that the State Historic Preservation Office nominate the property to the National Register within six months.

(c) If the Keeper of the National Register determines that a property has lost the characteristics that made it eligible for the National Register, he will inform the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Federal agency and remove the property from the list of eligible properties.

APPENDIX G

EXAMPLES OF STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX G:
EXAMPLES OF STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CAMP GROSVENOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Katmai National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

Camp Grosvenor Historic District (XMK-00132) reflects the development of early tourism within Katmai National Park and Preserve. It can be characterized as a historic vernacular landscape and its period of significance is from 1950-1959. During the 1950s, five camps were established by Raymond I. Petersen, president of Northern Consolidated Airlines (NCA), that appealed primarily to fishermen. Grosvenor is one of the five original sport-fishing camps that has been in operation for over fifty years. The remaining four original camps include: Brooks Camp (XMK-00142); Kulik Camp (XMK-00l43); Battle Lake Camp (ILI-00122); and Nonvianuk Camp (ILI-00125). Grosvenor continues to be the only camp in operation that reflects the rustic and intimate fish camp experience as it has remained a small operation, while the camps at Brooks River and Kulik grew into larger enterprises and the camps at Battle Lake and Nonvianuk were less developed, experienced decreased usage, and currently receive only sporadic use.

Grosvenor has operated as a sport fishing camp from 1950 to the present. The camp retains a strong sense of its historic setting. Changes to the site are all related to the operation of the camp business. The natural setting continues to dominate the site with a minimal amount of cleared vegetation around the pathways and the buildings. As the camp evolved, the concessionaire sited buildings consistently away from the beach. The camp maintains its orientation to the lakes, with visitors continuing to arrive and depart by float-plane. The camp maintains spatial continuity as a linear pattern along one primary gravel pathway, conforming to the general topography and orientation of the peninsula. Another key relationship that has been maintained is the function of buildings and structures from the 1950s (the 1950 and 1959 cabins) and zones of use. The size and scale of the buildings are appropriate in relation to each other and continue to reflect basic and functional guest accommodations. While significant improvements have been made, the camp continues to display its historic character through its buildings and structures and their spatial relationship with the surrounding landscape.

Grosvenor Camp Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration G, for its association with early tourism in the Katmai region from 1950-1959. While the Camp has experienced some changes, it continues to convey its significance through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Criterion Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years.

According to the criterion, properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years may be eligible for listing if they are integral parts of districts that are eligible for listing in the National Register. The contributing properties within Grosvenor Camp Historic District are: Grosvenor Cabin; outhouse; and the Pilot's Cabin that were all built in 1950; one structure (Generator Shed) built in 1954; and four buildings (Guest Cabins #1 & #2, the old Bath House that were built in 1959 and the Lodge that was built in 1957). The latter constructed buildings and structures are integral to the period of significance (1950-1959) and to the camp history. There is sufficient perspective to consider these properties historic resources, as the additional cabins, the bath house, and the lodge are essential parts of the historic camp. These Pan-Abode constructed buildings clearly maintain the character of the district as they reflect the continuity of simple, practical design and materials, and through their construction helped solidify the spatial organization of the historic camp which remains to this day.

CHISANA-GOLD HILL MINING LANDSCAPE

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

The scene of Alaska's last important gold rush, the Chisana district played a key role in the history of interior Alaska. While few struck it rich, the resulting demand for materials and supplies helped establish regional transportation networks, encouraged supporting industries, and hastened the exploration and settlement of both the Copper and Tanana Basins.

The Chisana district was particularly significant from 1913 to 1915, the period encompassing its discovery, stampede, and boom. It remained locally important through 1942, when war-time exigencies virtually ended local mining. Former Klondike stampeders and prototypical prospectors William E. "Billy" James and Nels P. Nelson made the first gold discoveries in the Chisana district, thereby precipitating the Chisana rush. Each subsequently devoted the rest of his life to developing mining properties in the district. Both miners are associated with buildings in Chisana City and each constructed sections of the two main Bonanza flumes (NAB-059 and NAB-064). Nelson is also associated with NAB-046, a large camp situated on upper Bonanza Creek, and NAB-060, the area's largest hydraulic mining cut.

Shushanna Joe, an Upper Tanana Indian whose traditional territory included the entire Chisana region, guided James and Nelson to the site of their Bonanza Creek discovery. He subsequently spent the remainder of his life in the area, working as a trapper, market hunter, prospector, and miner, before finally dying in Chisana City about 1960. Joe, who exemplifies the major but often neglected role played by Alaska Natives in advancing the territory's mining frontier, is associated with NAB-053, a small mining camp located on lower Bonanza Creek. He is buried in Chisana City (NAB-210).

Carl F. Whitham was also present at the time of the Chisana discovery and mined in the vicinity for more than a decade. He eventually moved about thirty-five miles west to a site near the Nabesna River where he established and operated the Nabesna Mine, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Whitham is associated with NAB-051, an elaborate camp situated at the mouth of Skookum Creek.

Embodying its period of early twentieth century, small-scale, placer mining, Chisana's cultural landscape superbly illustrates both its mining processes and its evolutionary sequence. Unusually complex, it retains examples of virtually all of its historic components, including a city, two town sites, numerous tent camps, two sawmill sites, various water diversion and delivery systems, a full range of hand, hydraulic, and mechanical mining operations, and an associated transportation network. It also contains a wide assortment of small-scale features, such as sluice and rocker boxes, metal mining boilers, steampoints, hydraulic nozzles, and metal penstock pipe, as well as more ephemeral elements like sled and wagon remnants and tool, trash, and domestic artifact scatters (Bleakley, 1998:22).

The Chisana district contains data which may be vital to any wider, comparative study of twentieth century placer mining. Its excellent examples of hand-mining methods are relatively rare: evidence of such activity elsewhere was often obliterated by subsequent hydraulic or dredging epochs. Further investigations in the Chisana district could also address key questions regarding mining variability and change. The timing, speed, and conditions under which innovations occurred are likely to be especially important. Excavations could also provide additional social data, including a better estimate of the district's population; the role played by women and Alaska Natives; the nature of the miner's material culture; and the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities.

GIDDINGS PROPERTY

Kobuk Valley National Park (Alaska Region)

The Giddings Property is a 1.3-acre historic site within the Onion Portage Archeological District NHL. This CLI illustrates the significance of the Giddings property under Criteria B through its association with J. Louis Giddings and his significant contributions to archeology and anthropology in northwest Alaska. In addition Criteria Consideration G is applicable as well, as it is less than 50 years old, but of exceptional importance. The period of significance is 1963 to 1964. The areas of significance are prehistoric archeology, and science. The level of significance is local and state.

The Giddings site was used every summer as a base camp for excavation work between 1963 and 1968. It is the place where Giddings and his graduate students worked, ate, slept, analyzed data, wrote field notes and stored artifacts. It was both laboratory and base camp, and is an obvious extension of the Onion Portage archeological site. The NHL nomination for Onion Portage site focused on the significance of the information that was discovered at Onion Portage, and how significant this contribution was to northwest arctic Alaskan archeology and anthropology (the theme is 'Understanding the Earliest People of North America'). In short the Onion Portage site verified and expanded existing knowledge concerning the prehistoric cultural chronology of northwest Alaska. Specifically, Giddings' discovery at Onion Portage and other related sites (Cape Krusenstern, Iyatayet, and other Denbigh sites) established a definitive cultural chronology for northwest Alaska. This discovery was of national and state significance, and the information obtained from the Onion Portage site was the key to understanding the chronological sequence of these ancient cultures. The Giddings Property is exceptionally important in light of the fact that the discoveries at the Onion Portage site contributed significantly to the advancement of NW Alaskan archeology and anthropology, and that the Giddings Property was the physical location where these ideas were analyzed and articulated, as well as where most artifacts were stored prior to their exportation to facilities in the lower 48. Moreover, the cabin is the building where Giddings wrote a substantial portion of his final work, "Ancient Men of the Arctic", in which he outlines the importance of the Onion Portage site, and its importance to the field of northwestern Alaskan archeology.

Criterion B.

Born James Louis Giddings Jr. in 1909 in Caldwell, Texas, Giddings was a naturalist and explorer turned archeologist. Graduating from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks in 1932, Giddings spent several years exploring northern Alaska and collecting samples for his work in tree-ring chronology or dendrochronology. In 1939, Giddings was introduced to archeology while working with UAF anthropologists Froelich Rainey and Helge Larsen at Point Hope, Alaska. Giddings went on to receive an M.A. from the University of Arizona in the field of dendrochronology in 1941 and a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951. Of his numerous scientific papers and monographs on a wide variety of topics such as dendochronology, archeology, ethnology, Eskimo kinship, and mythology, Giddings is most famous for his contributions in the field of Alaskan archeology. These contributions are the foundations of our knowledge of the origin and development of Eskimo culture in northwest Alaska.

Giddings contributions to our knowledge of Eskimo culture resulted from a series of significant archeological discoveries in Alaska and Canada. In addition to his participation in the discovery of the Ipiutak Eskimo culture site dating from the 2nd to the 6th century AD at Pt. Hope, Giddings also discovered significant sites at Cape Denbigh, Cape Krusenstern, and Onion Portage. In 1948, Giddings discovered and eventually described the Denbigh Flint complex, generally recognized as the primary local source for current Eskimo culture, at Iyatayet (Cape Denbigh) in Norton Sound on the Bering Coast. Giddings named the unique style of small, fine, pressure flaked flint tools associated with this culture the "Arctic Small-Tool tradition." As the result of his work, the Ipituak site at Point Hope and Iyatayet site on Cape Denbigh were designated National Historic Landmarks (NHL) in 1961.

In 1958, Giddings identified and began surveying the beach ridges along the ever-changing Alaska shoreline of the Chukchi Sea. The horizontal stratigraphy of this series of 114 marine beach ridges contained 5,000 or more years of northwestern Alaska cultural history. In 1973, Cape Krusenstern was designated an archeological district and a National Historic Landmark (NHL) and in 1980, a portion of the Landmark was proclaimed a National Monument.

Although Giddings first found the Onion Portage site in 1941 while conducting dendrochronology tests along the Kobuk River, it was not until 1961 that he discovered the extensive occupational layers at the site, and actually began to inhabit the Giddings property. Archeological excavations at the Onion Portage site have identified the presence of almost continuous human occupation since at least, 8500 BP, including eight stratigraphic bands within which lie numerous cultural components. In the opinion of Henry B. Collins, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, "The deep, stratified Onion Portage site on the middle Kobuk, discovered by Giddings in 1961, is without doubt the most important archaeological site within the Arctic. Covering 2 acres and reaching a depth of 18 feet, it has over 30 distinct occupation levels containing in vertical sequence the hearths and artifacts of most of the cultures represented on the Krusenstern beaches, as well as others known heretofore only from undated, unstratified surface sites in the interior" (Collins, 1965; 66-67). Until this time it was thought that Inupiaq culture was primarily a marine based culture limited to the coastal areas of Alaska, however his discoveries at this site, as well as his previous work at Cape Krusenstern, Iyatayet, and other Denbigh sites, led Giddings to connect the interior Onion Portage site with the sites on the coast. Giddings also hoped that the Onion Portage site would provide a vertical succession of Arctic cultures, in the way that the Cape Krusenstern beaches had provided a horizontal one, and indeed this turned out to be the case. In fact it represented in vertical sequence not only the Cape Krusenstern layers, but many others that had yet to be placed within a northwest Alaskan cultural chronology.

In December of 1964, Louis Giddings died unexpectedly while recuperating in the hospital after an automobile accident. His mentorship of so many, however, allowed the fieldwork at Onion Portage to continue. Douglas Anderson, Giddings' assistant, and his crews were eventually able to identify eight different cultures at the site, ranging from the Akmak complex (over 8,500 years old) through the Arctic Woodland Eskimo culture (A.D. 1000-1700), thus fulfilling Giddings' vision of the unique scientific potential of Onion Portage. Thus Giddings' discovery at Onion Portage expanded existing theories concerning Inupiaq anthropology and more importantly, contributed to the establishment of a reliable cultural chronology for NW Alaska, one which is still the basis for archeological work in the region today. Giddings' contributions to the field of northwest Alaskan archeology are exceptionally important. By association the Giddings property is also significant as the place where much of this information was analyzed, recorded and stored.

An important work of Alaskan archeological history was also written at the Giddings site. Namely Giddings' "Ancient Men of the Arctic", posthumously published by his wife in 1967. It was nationally known, and probably of interest internationally to Beringia scholars, however its significance lies at the state level, as his discoveries over his career in arctic Alaska pioneered new field methodologies in the region, and answered regionally significant archeological questions. While not field notes or a trip report, the book does interpret and summarize his findings during the many years he spent in NW Alaska, as well as how they contribute to the regional anthropological and archeological questions of his day. In addition it provides amusing anecdotes of camp life that occurred at both the Giddings site and the excavation site.

The Giddings site was laid out in 1963 and executed in 1964. The cabin and cache were built by local, Native carpenters. These same people were also friends and neighbors of the Giddings family, and had known Giddings since 1940, when he hired some of them to guide him through the country and show him suspected archeological sites. In many ways the local Natives were instrumental in leading Giddings to the Onion Portage site. Giddings had the cabin built with the intent of retiring at the site, but died tragically later that same year. By most accounts he was thought of

highly by locals in the area, even so much as to have the potential to become a local leader by some accounts. He was also relied upon as a man who could produce work for wages. As such he had a significant impact within the local community of the day, many might say it was exceptional, and he was missed by all when he died. Giddings' impact within the local community attributes local significance, and by association, the Giddings Property site has local significance as well.

Giddings' tireless efforts within northwest Alaska between 1932 and 1964 are impressive. He pioneered new methodologies (dendrochronology) and made some of the states most significant archeological discoveries. The scope and importance of his work is comparable to Frederica de Laguna's work in southeast and south-central Alaska. Frederica de Laguna is an American ethnologist and archaeologist known for her pioneering work in Northwest North America, in particular for her work in Alaska between 1932-1975. Giddings was a contemporary of de Laguna, and his work can be compared in that he was also one of the pioneers of Alaskan archeology, and is venerated by many within the northwest Alaskan archeological community to this day for his contributions to the field. The Giddings Property maintains a quality of significance that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, on both the local and state levels.

Criterion Consideration G.

In addition to the Alaskan sites association with J.L. Giddings and his exceptional contributions to archeology in northwest Alaska, the exceptional importance of the Giddings Property is emphasized by the fact that this is the only site in Alaska with extant features that can be connected with the man. The other sites associated with Giddings, such as Point Hope, Cape Krusenstern, Iyatayet, and Onion Portage, are all archeological sites with few, if any, extant features, not to mention integrity. Thus as the only remaining site with physical attributes associated with J.L. Giddings in Alaska, the Giddings Property displays exceptional importance at the state level.

The cabin and cache, as well as the trail system, vegetation, and views, are all considered contributing historic features of the Giddings Property. The buildings and structures on the site are in fair condition and are in the process of being listed in the List of Classified Structures (LCS). The Giddings Property has integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, association, and setting.

FOLGER PARK

National Capital Parks East - Capitol Hill Parks (National Capital Region)

Folger Park has two Periods of Significance, 1791-1792 and 1936. The first period includes the year 1791, when Pierre Charles L'Enfant created the plan for the City of Washington, and the year 1792, when the future Folger Park site was first included as open space on a city plan, surveyor Andrew Ellicott's modification of the L'Enfant plan. The second period, the single year 1936, is when the park was redesigned with a more formal layout and entirely replanted. No features remain from the park's first picturesque design of the 1880s. Much of the 1936 layout remains – the circulation system of walks and the central flagstone plaza; and the structures, the two fountain benches and the central wading pool (since converted into a planter). These features all retain their original materials. Most of the existing planting plan is of unknown provenance. It is not entirely clear how much of the 1936 planting plan was implemented and the only remaining features that seem to date to that plan are some of the street trees, a portion of the privet hedges, and the two hackberries at the northeast and southeast walk intersections.

Folger Park is significant as part of the Ellicott Plan. It is listed as a contributing feature in the "L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington" National Register Multiple Property Nomination (listed 1997). It is eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. As stated in the "L'Enfant Plan" nomination:

"The historic plan of Washington, District of Columbia – the nation's capital – designed by Pierre L'Enfant in 1791 as the site of the Federal City, represents the sole American example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks and vistas laid over an orthogonal system. . . . The plan meets National Register Criterion A for its relationship with the creation of the new United States of America and the creation of a capital city; it meets Criterion B because of its design by Pierre L'Enfant, and subsequent development and enhancement by numerous significant persons and groups responsible for the city's landscape architecture and regional planning; and it meets Criterion C as a well-preserved, comprehensive, Baroque plan with Beaux-Arts modifications." ("L'Enfant Plan" nomination 1997:Section 8, pp. 1, 2)

These factors applying to the plan as a whole are also relevant to its constituent parts, including Folger Park, since this site was included the following year on Ellicott's version of the L'Enfant Plan. Folger Park is also eligible under Criterion C for its largely intact Beaux Arts-inspired design of 1936 (plan 1935, implemented 1936), prepared by National Park Service landscape architects under a New Deal-funded plan to modernize Washington's smaller parks.

The design of Washington's downtown and Capitol Hill parks is based on their circulation systems. The first designed path system of Folger Park was implemented in 1884-1885, seventeen years after the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds was established under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and given responsibility for the city's parks. The first Engineer Officer, Nathaniel Michler, and particularly his successor, Orville Babcock, were instrumental in devising and implementing the initial grading, layout, and planting of the downtown parks and reservations. While not identical, design changes to these parks were made consistently. Similar ideas regarding walk systems and planting layouts were implemented, and governed their initial Victorian designs, their subsequent alterations, and their redesign in the 1930s, after their transfer to the National Park Service in 1933.

Folger Park was one of several city parks to be redesigned in the mid-1930s by National Park Service landscape architects using funds provided by the Public Works Administration (and perhaps also the Works Progress Administration). The existing layout, or design framework, of these Victorian parks was established by their circulation systems. Though many included some major feature as a focal point, such as a fountain or statue, all had curving walks arranged with varying degrees of asymmetry and informal plant massings, providing a picturesque experience for the visitor.

In the 1930s, these curvilinear walks were replaced by formal, symmetrical layouts, based on axes and cross-axes oriented to the city's street grid and leading to some central feature. Secondary diagonal walks led in from corners. Alteration of the circulation systems caused changes to the vegetation patterns, which, together with the walks, defined the parks' spatial organizations. Trees were moved or removed to accommodate new routes. While some of the informal massings of trees were retained, other trees were planted to accent walk intersections. The heavy shrub growth of the Victorian park designs was thinned or eliminated to create open spaces and clear sightlines. Some of these changes were inspired by practical considerations, such as providing more direct routes for commuters walking through the parks on their way to work, and making parks appear safer. However, ultimately the designs derive from the City Beautiful precepts established for the city's core by the Senate Park Commission (McMillan Commission) Report of 1902. All these changes are evident in the evolution of the Folger Park design.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON MEMORIAL PARK

George Washington Memorial Parkway - Lady Bird Johnson Park (National Capital Region)

The landscape of Lady Bird Johnson Park is significant under Criteria A, broad patterns of history and C, work of a recognized master. Two Criteria Considerations also apply: Criteria Consideration F, since it is a commemorative landscape, and Criteria Consideration G, since it is less than 50 years old. The Period of Significance extends from 1915, the probable year dredged materials began to be deposited near the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac River, resulting in the formation of the island in the 1920s; to 1979, the last date of the last known revision of the planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward D. Stone, Jr., and implemented in phases by the National Park Service.

The Lady Bird Johnson Park landscape is significant under Criterion A because it forms a distinct landscape within the nationally significant areas of Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and George Washington Memorial Parkway, Arlington Memorial Bridge, and Memorial Avenue, all of which are listed on the National Register. While sharing important qualities with the landscapes of the two parkways, the island possesses its own unique character. Additionally, it plays a central role in the axial composition linking the Lincoln Memorial with the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery by providing a site for Memorial Circle and for the bridgeheads of Arlington Memorial Bridge and Arlington Memorial Bridge: Boundary Channel Extension, both of which carry Memorial Avenue. Apart from the Johnson Memorial Grove, none of the island's characteristics are specifically discussed or listed in any of these nominations.

The landscape is significant under Criterion C in connection with the work of architect William Kendall and the landscape architects James Greenleaf and Gilmore Clarke. William Kendall, of the firm McKim, Mead & White, designed Arlington Memorial Bridge, Arlington Memorial Bridge: Boundary Channel Extension, and the Memorial Avenue corridor. The four monumental granite pylons flanking Memorial Circle are the only elements of his design for a plaza on Columbia Island to have been implemented. James Greenleaf, an early member of the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), articulated a planning concept that, in its broad outlines, has guided the subsequent development of the island. Though none of the particular plantings called for in his plan were installed, elements of his ideas have been incorporated into the naturalistic treatment of the island. Gilmore Clarke, a pioneering parkway designer, influenced the layout and surroundings of the roadways crossing the island, initially as a consultant for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and later for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Clarke also exerted a sustained influence on the island's development through his service as member and chair of the Commission of Fine Arts. Clarke was instrumental in the creation of Memorial Circle, one of the key elements of the Columbia Island circulation pattern.

Beginning in the 1960s, the island's landscape received two important overlays: the Beautification Program for the National Capital, 1964-1968, spearheaded by First Lady Lady Bird Johnson; and the tree planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward Durrell Stone, Jr. These additional layers effected a major change to the landscape.

The Beautification Program focused the efforts of the First Lady, environmental philanthropists, and District of Columbia activists on the improvement of the city's monumental areas and economically depressed neighborhoods through the addition of flowers, shrubs, trees, recreational equipment, and other amenities. Columbia Island was one of the program's centerpieces; one million daffodils – probably the largest planting of daffodils ever undertaken in a public display – were planted along the roads in naturalistic beds, along with thousands of white and pink flowering dogwoods. Such was the influence of the Beautification Program on the island's appearance that it was renamed Lady Bird Johnson Park to honor the First Lady for her achievements in this initiative. The Beautification Program in Washington attracted widespread notice and was soon adopted by other communities across the nation.

A great deal of primary information exists regarding the Beautification Program. Additionally, several recent publications on Lady Bird Johnson discuss the program as it was implemented in Washington in considerable depth. These demonstrate that the Beautification Program was one of the more significant, and perhaps the most public, environmental efforts of Lyndon B. Johnson's administration, and that Lady Bird Johnson Park was one of its most important sites. The national significance of the Lady Bird Johnson Park landscape as a Beautification Program project is clear.

It is not possible at this time to fully assess the significance of the Stone planting plan, developed to coordinate with the Beautification planting. Stone laid out an extensive design, calling for thousands of deciduous and evergreen trees to be planted across the island. The selected species were mostly native, with a preponderance of sugar maples and scarlet oaks. Many Scotch pines were also used. The Stone plan has been implemented in phases by park management over the last thirty years.

Little scholarly research has been done on the work of Edward D. Stone, Jr. and his firm (known as EDSA), and therefore few secondary sources exist. Preliminary research by the CLI team has failed to uncover any assessments of Stone's career. While research could be carried out to explore Stone's work within the context of modern landscape architecture, and the relative importance of this landscape within his body of work, such efforts are not within the scope of a Cultural Landscape Inventory. It is not possible to do more than present the information concerning the Stone landscape that has been found within park and regional files and to assess the landscape's condition.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove has already been listed on the National Register as significant under Criterion A, as a memorial contributing to the commemoration of presidents through the construction of congressionally authorized monuments in Washington, D.C. The pattern was established by the Washington Monument (1848-85) and continued in the 20th century through the completion of memorials to Lincoln (1922), Jefferson (1943).

The first presidential landscape memorial was Theodore Roosevelt Island, immediately north of Lady Bird Johnson Park. In the 1930s, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., attempted to establish on this overgrown 90-acre island a native woodland ecosystem that would pay tribute to the primeval landscape of the Potomac River valley, as well as commemorating Roosevelt's conservation legacy. The fact that the island was a designed landscape was soon forgotten. (Theodore Roosevelt Island landscape, 1930s-1940s; monument on island, 1967). Later presidential landscape memorials in the Washington area include the John F. Kennedy gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery (1967) and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial (1997).

An important aspect of Lady Bird Johnson Park's significance that was not explored in the nomination is its status as a "living memorial." The term "living" refers to the use of plants to form a memorial, while also relating it to a broader conceptual context. Earlier architectural monuments enshrined national leaders in structures which adapted the forms of classical Greek or Roman temples to convey democratic aspirations, to recall specific aspects of a president's legacy, and to serve the needs of a particular site. Following World War I, a national movement arose urging the development of living memorials, inspired by a fear that classical architecture relied on sterile forms that were bereft of meaning for the modern world. Modern designers began searching for new memorial forms which could embody the feeling of devastation caused by modern warfare and also provide for the social needs of a world struggling to rebuild itself, both physically and in moral purpose. Such issues underlay the heated controversy which erupted in the 1930s over the design of the Jefferson Memorial, completed in 1943, which proved to be the last classical, temple-form monument constructed in the United States. While the earliest plans for living memorials were monuments to the fallen of the first World War, eventually monuments to individuals began to be built as living memorials.

Living memorials typically require the interaction of the visitor, often through the provision of a passage along a defined space or route which leads to a final destination. Such memorials thus combine temporal and spatial dimensions. These new types of memorial were also "living" in the sense that they might be spaces or buildings fulfilling particular community needs, often for recreation; they were therefore active as well as contemplative spaces. The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (Edward Durrell Stone, Sr., 1971) is a living memorial in this sense, as are the landscape designs of Theodore Roosevelt Island and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial on the Tidal Basin. In accord with the living memorial tradition, the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove combines a formal commemorative space and a place for "passive" outdoor recreation.

The Grove is also significant because of its association with the environmental achievements of President Johnson's administration. The protection of natural and scenic resources formed a cornerstone of Johnson's Great Society program, and among the many accomplishments spearheaded by his administration are the 1964 Wilderness Act; the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act; fundamental legislation concerning air and water pollution; and the addition of 3.6 million acres to the National Park system. His memorial provides an experience of the countryside for all Washington residents, regardless of income. The location had personal significance for Johnson, as he and Lady Bird had enjoyed driving and strolling on Columbia Island during their years in Washington. Additionally, of course, Columbia Island had been a major beneficiary of Lady Bird's Beautification Campaign.

The Grove was listed as significant under Criterion C because of its importance for 20th-Century Landscape Architecture. The design, dictated by the site, is an example of abstract landscape art. The dominant geometric form of the spiral is reinforced by its constituent elements: walks, bridge, meadow, and flower beds. The designer, landscape architect Meade Palmer (d. 2001), received the ASLA medal in 1991, and the Grove has won design awards from the American Association of Nurserymen and the American Landscape Contractors Association.

Finally, two Criteria Considerations apply to the LBJ Memorial Grove. It was listed on the National Register under Criteria Consideration F, since it is a commemorative site, and under Criteria Consideration G, since it is less than 50 years old. (Cohen, "LBJ Memorial Grove on Columbia Island is Dedicated," Wash. Post 28 Sept. 1974; "The Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac," booklet produced by the Special Publication Division, National Geographic Society, for Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1977; Denise Bradley and John C. Howland, "Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac," National Register Nomination, 1998; Kathryn Fanning, "American Temples: Presidential Memorials of the American Renaissance," dissertation, University of Virginia, 1996).

THE MALL

National Mall (National Capital Region)

The national significance of the Mall cannot be overstated. The central landscape itself, as defined for this inventory, constitutes the fundamental feature of the Mall, clarifying the vista and thus the symbolic relation between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, representing the legislative and executive branches of government (since the Washington Monument stands on axis with the White House) – the primary design intent of both the L'Enfant and the McMillan Plans. The Mall is therefore a symbol of American democracy. Conceived in 1791, modified in 1902, and constructed, for the most part, in 1932-36, the Mall lies at the very center of the plan of the federal city. The Period of Significance for the Mall includes two separate periods: 1791-1792, encompassing the year the L'Enfant Plan was created, and the subsequent year, when changes were made to the plan by L'Enfant's successor, Andrew Ellicott; and 1902-1975, extending from the publication of the McMillan Plan, encompassing the years 1932-1936 when the

plan was revised and largely implemented, to the year when the final tree panel was planted with elm trees following the removal of the last temporary war building a few years earlier.

The Mall gains its significance not only from being part of the L'Enfant Plan, but also from its inclusion in the central area of the McMillan Plan, and the adaptation of this plan by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and other planners in the 1930s. Olmsted, one of the leading twentieth-century American landscape architects, for many decades played a major role in the design of Washington and helped oversee the Mall's construction in 1932-36. This construction was authorized by an Act of Congress passed in March 1929, and funded by the Public Works Administration in the early years of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. Today the Mall provides the setting for hundreds of public events each year, from political demonstrations to cultural celebrations, all of them expressions of American citizens' First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.

The Mall was listed individually by name only on the National Register on October 15, 1966. The supporting nomination was prepared fourteen years later and listed on May 19, 1981, with the boundaries of the Mall – at that time called the "National Mall" – defined as "Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues on the north, 1st Street, N.W., on the east, Independence and Maryland Avenues on the south, and 14th Street, N.W., on the west" (Sec. 7, p. 1, Donald C. Pfanz, "National Mall," National Register Nomination, May 19, 1981). These boundaries encompass a larger area than this Cultural Landscapes Inventory, and include Union Square, which has been treated as a separate landscape in the National Park Service's Cultural Landscapes database. Also, this nomination was prepared before Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Periods of Significance were part of the nomination process. Instead, there was a category called "Specific Dates," which for the Mall were given as 1791-1976, with no explanation provided. The nomination includes very little landscape description.

The Mall is also listed on the National Register under the nomination, "The L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington" (listed April 24, 1997). As defined in this nomination, the L'Enfant Plan as a whole and its constituent parts, including the Mall, are significant under Criteria A, B, and C:

The plan meets National Register Criterion A for its relationship with the creation of the new United States of America and the creation of a capital city; it meets Criterion B because of its design by Pierre L'Enfant, and subsequent development and enhancement by numerous significant persons and groups responsible for the city's landscape architecture and regional planning; and it meets Criterion C as a well-preserved, comprehensive, Baroque plan with Beaux Arts modifications. (Leach and Barthold, "The L'Enfant Plan in the City of Washington, D.C.," NR nomination, Section 8, page 2)

However, the description of the Mall in this nomination is limited to the following: "a flat open greensward lined with evenly spaced elms to frame the reciprocal vistas between the Capitol and the Washington Monument." (L'Enfant Plan NR nomination, Sec. 8, p. 34)

The L'Enfant Plan National Register nomination was used as the basis for a draft National Historic Landmark nomination, "The Plan of the City of Washington," completed in 2000. Since the NHL is still a draft, assessment of the Mall's significance must follow the listed National Register nomination, but nonetheless the NHL draft nomination offers additional analysis clarifying Criterion C:

The historic plan of the City of Washington is the foremost example in the United States of two combined nationally significant planning styles – the Baroque and the City Beautiful. . . . the design and evolution of the two combined plans is even more outstanding as a unified entity that has no parallel in American city planning. ("The Plan of the City of Washington," National Historic Landmark Nomination, draft, July 14, 2000)

There have been no major changes to the concept of the Mall outlined in the McMillan Plan and constructed in 1932-36. The Mall retains much of its historic circulation system and many of its historic trees and small-scale features. The Mall possesses a high level of historic integrity and historic significance.

UNION SQUARE

National Mall (National Capital Region)

Located at the foot of Capitol Hill, Union Square is the easternmost section of the Mall. It was formerly the site of the historic Botanic Garden, in existence from 1849 until 1934, when the garden was moved and the site was wholly given over to commemoration of the Civil War. Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. designed the Union Square landscape in 1934-35, based generally on the McMillan Plan's interpretation of the L'Enfant Plan for this site. This construction was authorized by an Act of Congress passed in March 1929, and funded by the Public Works Administration in the early years of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. Much of the Olmsted design was lost in the 1960s, when the plan by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill for the Capitol Reflecting Pool was constructed. However, the main commemorative feature of the site, the Grant Memorial (1908-1922), remained, along with the site's association with honoring the preservation of the Union through memorials to Union generals. The Grant Memorial and Union Square form a complement to the Lincoln Memorial at the National Mall's west end, the key feature of the McMillan Plan. The Period of Significance for Union Square includes two separate periods: 1791-1792, encompassing the year the L'Enfant Plan was created, and the subsequent year, when changes were made to the plan by L'Enfant's successor, Andrew Ellicott; and 1901-1935, extending from the formation of the McMillan Commission to the completion of Olmsted's landscape design for the square.

As part of the Mall, Union Square is listed on the National Register under the nomination, "The L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia" (listed April 24, 1997) and "The National Mall" (listed May 19, 1981). It was probably also included within the Mall boundaries when the Mall was listed individually by name only on the National Register on October 15, 1966. Union Square has national significance.

The L'Enfant Plan as a whole and its constituent parts, including Union Square, are significant under Criteria A, B, and C:

"The plan meets National Register Criterion A for its relationship with the creation of the new United States of America and the creation of a capital city; it meets Criterion B because of its design by Pierre L'Enfant, and subsequent development and enhancement by numerous significant persons and groups responsible for the city's landscape architecture and regional planning; and it meets Criterion C as a well-preserved, comprehensive, Baroque plan with Beaux Arts modifications." (L'Enfant Plan nomination, Section 8, page 2)

However, the L'Enfant Plan nomination only identifies Union Square by its boundaries. It does not discuss its historical development or describe its historic or current landscape. The earlier nomination of "The National Mall" only briefly describes the origin and development of the site.

The L'Enfant Plan National Register nomination was used as the basis for a draft National Historic Landmark nomination, "The Plan of the City of Washington," completed in 2000. Since the NHL is still a draft, assessment of the Mall's significance must follow the listed National Register nomination, but nonetheless the NHL draft nomination offers additional analysis clarifying Criterion C:

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plans is even more outstanding as a unified entity that has no parallel in American city planning. ("The Plan of the City of Washington," National Historic Landmark Nomination, draft, July 14, 2000)

This Cultural Landscapes Inventory maintains that Union Square gained its significance not only from being part of the L'Enfant Plan, but also from its inclusion in the central area of the McMillan Plan, and from Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.'s adaptation of the McMillan Plan design for this square.

Olmsted Jr. designed the landscape to act as a transitional element between the rectilinear grass panels defined by straight lines of elms on the Mall's central landscape (3rd to 14th Streets) and the less formal massings of trees on the west lawn of the Capitol. These massings were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. to gradually narrow the focus of the vista to the Capitol building, following the converging lines of Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues. Olmsted Jr.'s arrangement of trees, therefore, acted as a bridge from the formal landscape of the Mall to the more informal plan of the Capitol Grounds. Olmsted Jr. also used the landscape to strengthen the square's thematic significance as a site memorializing key Union generals.

Following the intention, if not the precise form, outlined in the McMillan Plan, the Grant Memorial had been erected here in 1922 (on a marble platform built in 1908) as a strong linear element extending north to south across the central Mall axis, with the large equestrian figure of Grant placed directly on the axis. Olmsted Jr. laid out the site so that the Maj. Gen. George G. Meade Monument, which had been installed in 1927, occupied a clearly subordinate location in regard to the Grant Memorial; another site for a future military sculpture was established in a corresponding position south of Meade. As built, the Olmsted Jr. plan adapted the McMillan Plan's design for Union Square to current conditions.

The large reflecting pool of the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill design, installed 1969-1971, destroyed a large part of the Olmsted landscape plan. The Meade Memorial was removed and the pool was built because of construction of the highway tunnel that runs beneath the square. The loss of this memorial weakened the Union victory theme that was to have been carried through the site. Olmsted's lines of trees to north and south were disrupted when dozens of trees were removed from the center of the site, leaving isolated groups in the four corners. The function of the trees as linear elements guiding the vista virtually without interruption from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was disrupted. Also, historic trees remaining from the Botanic Garden were removed, undermining the sense of historic continuity that Olmsted apparently hoped to retain.

Therefore Union Square, in its current condition, retains significance from the L'Enfant, Ellicott, and McMillan Plans, and from the Grant Memorial. Though the Olmsted Jr. Plan remains only in part, it retains significance, but has low integrity.

FLOYD BENNETT FIELD

Gateway National Recreation Area (Northeast Region)

Floyd Bennett Field, a site within the Jamaica Bay Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, is associated with significant themes and contexts that fall within National Register criteria A, B, and C. Based on findings from the draft Cultural Landscape Report for Floyd Bennett Field, the following statement of significance represents a proposed revision to the existing National Register documentation. The property derives significance on a state level under Criterion A in the area of transportation for the development of early municipal airports, and on a national level in the area of military for the development Naval Air Stations on the home front in World War II. The site is significant on a state level under Criterion C for the design of early municipal airports and on a local level for the design of Naval Air Stations during World War II. Floyd Bennett Field is significant under Criterion B for its association

with important individuals in early aviation, including Wiley Post, Howard Hughes, and Douglas Corrigan, however, further examination of Criterion B falls outside the scope of this report. In addition, national significance in the area of transportation for the municipal airport and the location of record-setting flights by nationally known aviators was considered for this report, but the research to date was considered inadequate to make that determination.

The recommended period of significance for Floyd Bennett Field begins in 1928, the year construction began on the airport, and extends through the end of World War II in 1945. This period includes the formative years of the airport's design and development, the municipal airport period when the Navy, Coast Guard, and other agencies shared resources at the airport, and finally, the World War II period when the Navy purchased and greatly expanded the airfield into Naval Air Station, New York, NY (NAS New York). The period of significance does not extend to 1972, the date the Navy decommissioned NAS New York, because of the limited character defining-changes made to the airbase after 1945 and because use and physical development of the site after World War II does not reflect the areas of significance.

Floyd Bennett Field was developed as New York City's first municipal airport, following the mobilization of the political will to compete for regional passenger and airmail service. Initial development of the airport was undertaken by the City of New York between 1928 and 1931 and was greatly enlarged and improved with the help of federal work-relief programs, notably the Works Progress Administration (WPA), between 1934 and 1938. The airport featured the most up-to-date facilities and landing technology, including eight large hangars, a terminal building, and a seaplane base on Jamaica Bay. Although never a commercial success due to its distance from Manhattan, Floyd Bennett Field was actively used for both commercial and private craft, including numerous record-setting flights and sightseeing tours, as well as by the military.

The Navy had a presence at the field beginning in 1931, and over the years expanded operations into several hangars. In 1940 in the lead-up to World War II, the Navy developed its own Seaplane Patrol Base along Jamaica Bay, adjoining a Coast Guard Air Station completed in 1938. By 1940, following the city's shift to North Beach Airport (later named LaGuardia) as its primary commercial airport, the Navy began to press for acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field for redevelopment into a Naval Air Station. NAS New York was commissioned on June 2, 1941 and the Navy leased the property from the City until February 9, 1942 when it acquired it through condemnation. Upon acquisition, the Navy substantially enlarged the airport with new runways and taxiways, a communications-munitions area, maintenance buildings, and a support area containing barracks, offices, dining halls, and related facilities.

After the war, the Navy did not need the extensive infrastructure and began to lease portions of the field to other agencies. Some physical improvements occurred during this time, notably alteration of existing facilities during the Korean War to accommodate improved airplane technology and the demolition of World War II-era barracks, but few changes were equivalent to the extensive World War II development. In 1972, the Navy finally closed Floyd Bennett Field and the majority of the site was transferred to the NPS and incorporated into Gateway National Recreation Area. The U.S. Coast Guard Air Station was decommissioned in 1996 and transferred to the NPS for incorporation into Floyd Bennett Field.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

Transportation – Development of the Municipal Airport:

Floyd Bennett Field is presently listed on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of transportation for the development of early municipal airports. As one of the earliest intact municipal airports in New York state, Floyd Bennett Field derives significance on a state level. Floyd Bennett Field municipal airport represents the formative period of commercial aviation in the United States and its design closely follows the U.S. Department of Commerce-

defined design guidelines and standards. Although never a commercial success, Floyd Bennett Field was New York City's first municipal airport and served as a prominent location for the origin and destination of numerous record-breaking airplane flights.

The construction of Floyd Bennett Field closely followed the opening of the first municipal airport in the New York City metropolitan area in Newark, New Jersey. New York City officials sought to catch up with New Jersey in the competition for airmail contracts and for the profits generated from regional commercial air traffic. City officials and consultant Clarence D. Chamberlain, a well known aviator, supported the development of an airport on Barren Island, recently connected to Brooklyn by a land bridge as part of an unrealized vision to transform Jamaica Bay into a world class harbor. The island's flat terrain, clear views, mild weather patterns, and proximity to water for seaplane access were deciding factors in choosing the location for New York's first municipal airport.

The airport was designed by engineers and architects employed by the New York City Department of Docks. Building from an initial conceptual plan, the Department of Docks produced a detailed design by the fall of 1928. The design followed the Federal Air Commerce Act of 1926, which promoted standards and guidelines for commercial airlines and airport design, as part of the federal government's regulation of interstate commerce. The City developed specifications for the airport based on the 'A1A' rating, the highest standards set by the Department of Commerce. Following the standards, the designers arranged Floyd Bennett Field's support buildings in a line off to one side of the runways and located the airport close to a major highway, Flatbush Avenue.

Construction of Floyd Bennett Field began in May 1928 and the initial development was substantially complete within two years. By 1933, Floyd Bennett Field became the second busiest airport in the country. Experimental flyers of the early aviation age used the facility for numerous record breaking flights. Aviator Wiley Post broke his previous around-the-world flight time after taking off and landing from Floyd Bennett Field in 1933. Similarly, Howard Hughes and his four man crew departed from and landed at Floyd Bennett Field on their record-breaking around-the-world flight five years later.

The airport underwent additional refinement, expansion, and development in four distinct phases of construction. The first phase, from 1928 to 1931, included filling and grading of the site, and construction of the primary facilities including runways, aprons, hangars, and an administration building-passenger terminal. The second phase, from 1932 to 1933, included construction of the seaplane base along Jamaica Bay, and addition of landing guidance systems, maintenance buildings, and a sewage disposal facility. A substantial expansion of the airport occurred during the third phase between 1934 and 1938, made possible through assistance from the WPA program. Work included the addition of two runways, enlargement of the hangars, improvement of the airport entrance landscape, new parking lots, two new runways, and construction of the Coast Guard Air Station along Jamaica Bay. During the fourth construction phase between 1939 and 1941, the Navy expanded its presence at the airport in the run-up to World War II, notably through development of a seaplane patrol base along Jamaica Bay.

The Navy expanded the airport between 1941 and 1945 when it was redeveloped as NAS New York. The Navy used some of the resources and spatial patterns established in the commercial aviation period in their development plan, but also created new facilities on the periphery of the original airport. Despite changes to the scale of the airport, many landscape features and patterns established between 1931 and 1941are still evident today.

Correspondence from the National Historic Landmarks program in August 2005 recommended that Floyd Bennett Field is signficant on a national level as an example of early municipal airports and due to its location as the setting for several record-breaking flights by nationally known aviators during the 1930s. Further examination for changing the signficance level level falls outside the scope of this inventory but subsequent study may provide the documentation needed to substantiate the National Historic Landmarks recommendation.

Military – United States Military at Floyd Bennett Field:

Floyd Bennett Field is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the military, specifically the development of naval airfields on the home front in World War II. In correspondence from August 2005, the National Historic Landmarks Program recommended that the property be considered significant on a national level for its World War II-era development.

It was common in the early twentieth century for U.S. Naval Air Stations to be located at municipal airports. After the huge expenditure of resources during World War I, little federal funding was available for new military bases, forcing the War Department to make use of existing aviation facilities. The Navy was present at Floyd Bennett Field from the beginning, occupying Hangar 5 just one week after the airport opened in 1931. Although the Navy and the airport functioned independently at Floyd Bennett Field, their operations supported each other. The municipal airport enjoyed the funding brought by the Navy and the Navy saved money and gained public exposure by utilizing existing public facilities. The Navy continued to use space at the airfield throughout the 1930s and invested in development of a Seaplane Patrol Base along Jamaica Bay in 1940. The U.S. Coast Guard also used civilian airports as a base for their air operations and established an air station along Jamaica Bay in 1936, just north of the municipal airport's seaplane base.

Between 1941 and 1945, Floyd Bennett Field was redeveloped as a war-time military facility, when the Navy gained ownership of the entire site and extensively expanded the existing airport facilities. Floyd Bennett Field, commissioned NAS New York by the Navy on June 2, 1941, played a significant role in the American home front during World War II. Several aviation units of the Atlantic Fleet, three submarine patrols squadrons, a scout observation service unit, and two Naval Air Transport Service squadrons were based at the station. NAS New York served as the main air station for the New York City area and functioned as part of a system of military installations in the area that included the Coast Guard Air Station, an air corps base on Mitchell Field, Long Island, and an Army anti-aircraft harbor defense at Fort Tilden across Rockaway Inlet. Between 1941, when NAS New York was commissioned, and 1944, the military personnel at the base increased from thirty to over 4,000.

NAS New York became the busiest Naval Air Station in the country during World War II. The most important operations at NAS New York included maintaining, repairing, and shipping aircraft for use overseas, training personnel, testing helicopter technology, and conducting anti-submarine patrols. As a result of the rapidly increasing number of aircraft being produced, the Navy commissioned several Naval Air Ferry Commands to transport aircraft from the production plants to the test facilities and then overseas. The Navy chose to headquarter the Naval Air Ferry Command at NAS New York due to its advantageous location near several military production plants and for its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean for ease of shipping equipment to Europe. Within a year of the commission, the VRF-1 unit of the Naval Air Ferry command at NAS New York had become the largest air squadron in the country. NAS New York was also unique in that it became the only military center for developing and testing the recently invented helicopter and based their helicopter pilot training facility at the Coast Guard Air Station, which was under Navy control during the war.

The Navy and Coast Guard made extensive changes to the landscape during the war years to meet their needs. Marshlands and the remnants of the former Barren Island residential community on the periphery of the original airfield were filled and new facilities were built on the reclaimed land. The Navy built communications equipment, barracks, storage facilities, runways, hangars, utilities, and seaplane facilities. Several distinct clusters of development emerged, separated by wide open expanses with clear site lines across the airfield. Fewer changes were made after 1945. With some noticeable subtractions due to demolition and neglect, much of the infrastructure and spatial patterns established by the military during World War II within the CLI study area are evident today. The North Forty

Natural Area to the north of the study area and former main barracks area to the south have lost historic integrity due to building demolition and alternation, and natural succession from open field to woods.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

Municipal Airport Design:

Floyd Bennett Field is significant on a state level under National Register Criterion C for the design of early municipal airports, as presently documented in the National Register. Floyd Bennett Field is a rare surviving example of early municipal airport design and construction. The original airport design embodied the architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, and planning principles that emerged in response to the growing demand for commercial aviation. The Federal Air Commerce Act of 1926 promoted standards and guidelines for commercial airlines and airport design as part of the federal government's regulation of interstate commerce, and the design of Floyd Bennett Field followed these standards. The design and layout of the original airport illustrates the intent to construct airports that were not only functional, but also safe and comfortable for the civilian population who were still largely unfamiliar with air travel.

Designers with the New York City Department of Docks adhered to the guildelines in the 1926 Federal Air Commerce Act by arranging the support buildings in a line off to one side of the runways and by locating the airport close to a major highway, Flatbush Avenue. This road served as a defining spatial feature and many circulation, landscape, and structural features were oriented parallel or perpendicular to it. Hangar Row, the line of initial airport buildings, was situated parallel to Flatbush Avenue and was characterized by eight nearly identical hangar buildings with uniform setbacks. The Administration Building was designed as the focal point of the airport, being at the center of Hangar Row and on axis with the entry driveways. This geometric spatial patterning continued to the first runways, aprons, and taxiways. Runway 15-33 and the first airport apron mirrored the parallel orientation to Flatbush Avenue and Runway 6-24 abutted them at a right angle. Later WPA improvements followed these design precedents and two new runways were constructed on a diagonal to Runway 6-24, crossing near its midpoint.

Along with the overall layout, a significant landscape feature of the municipal airport design is the original airport entrance and the area surrounding the Administration Building. Through the WPA, the City of New York constructed the new entrance landscape in 1935-1936. The design included the addition of two diagonal entry drives and numerous walks, with the areas between the entry drives and sidewalks surfaced in turf grass. Hedges, edging the walks, bordered the smaller lawn areas, to either side of the entry drives. The central walk was flanked by sycamore trees, and encircled a flagpole and an entrance sign. This redesign of the entrance formalized the entry experience and focused views down the diagonal circulation routes to the Administration Building. The design of the entry drives, pedestrian walkways, and inclusion of ornamental plant materials illustrate the emphasis placed on creating airport spaces that would allow the public to feel welcome and comfortable. Ornamental plantings were also installed around the Administration Building, which had two large planting beds to either side of the main entrance. This landscape also tied the airport into the surrounding park development underway during the second half of the 1930s, which included Brooklyn Marine Park, Jacob Riis Park, Shore Parkway, and redesign of Flatbush Avenue into Marine Parkway with its extension over Rockaway Inlet on the Marine Parkway Bridge.

The Administration Building (1931), built in the Neoclassical Revival style with Art Deco ornamentation, was typical for public buildings of the period such as train stations, libraries, and court houses. The design also responded to the desire to present a familiar and comforting appearance to passengers wary about the new technology of flight. The pleasantly styled, well-landscaped building served as the focal point of the airport and welcomed passengers to Floyd Bennett Field in a manner they were accustomed to. In contrast, the remainder of the airport buildings in Hangar

Row (1930-38) reflect a more modern design that use elements of Art Deco style that reflected the technologically advanced aviation-related use of the buildings. The current National Register listing identifies Art Deco architecture, not Neoclassical architecture, as the significant design style associated with Floyd Bennett Field. Further study by a qualified architectural historian is necessary to determine if the site's Neoclassical architectural features are eligible for inclusion in the National Register listing.

Despite some notable changes, the original design of the municipal airport landscape is still evident through the largely open character of the airfield, the organization of the runways and taxiways, the Coast Guard Air Station, and the spatial organization of Hangar Row. Significant changes to the municipal airport since it was closed in 1941 include growth of successional woods and an area of pine trees on the periphery of the airfield; the construction of parking lots and entrance drives over Runway 15-33 and the former passenger loading and gate area on the Hangar Row apron; covering of portions of Runways 12-30 and 1-19 with vegetation; the addition of a large connecting building over Hangars 5 and 6, together with a new utility building within the entrance area; and removal of Hangar A in the former Naval Seaplane Patrol Base. The airport entrance area has also been changed through the removal of the Field House, historic light standards, and ornamental plantings; replacement of historic parking areas with lawn; and addition of security fences and light standards that are not compatible with historic conditions. The existing wood sign is an accurate reproduction of the historic feature installed in 1936. The changes made to the municipal airport by the Navy during World War II are significant in their own right and do not in general obscure the earlier municipal airport landscape.

Naval Air Station Design:

Floyd Bennett Field is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for the design of domestic Naval Air Stations during World War II. The Navy's plans for the expansion of Floyd Bennett Field into NAS New York were typical of its war-time development elsewhere across the nation that employed standardized plans based on availability of resources and limitations of the local climate. The principal ground facilities of waterside Naval Air Stations remained largely the same as they were prior to the war. These included seaplane ramps, seaplane parking areas, seaplane hangars, wharfs, landplane hangars, landplane runways, shops, schools, and personnel buildings including barracks, recreational halls, and dispensaries. The sites for Naval Air Stations required a limited amount of landplane facilities alongside a protected body of water where seaplanes could take off and land under a variety of weather conditions. One change in facilities during the war resulted from advances in aircraft, which became faster and larger. These craft required longer, more stable runways.

Although Naval Air Stations featured standardized plans and types of facilities, no two were alike. Runway configurations varied widely, as did the location of hangars, barracks, and other support facilities. NAS Quonset Point, the largest NAS built during World War II on the East Coast, was similar in size to NAS New York and contained a similar runway pattern built on fill in Narragansett Bay. A notable difference in the two air stations was New York's origins as a municipal airport with its non-military hangars and administration building. This mixture of military and civilian infrastructure was not, however, unusual among Naval Air Stations since many were located at former municipal airports. Forty-three of the eighty-six Naval Air establishments in the eastern United States during World War II were located at former municipal airports and thus it was characteristic for them to incorporate both civilian and military aspects.

The Navy's war-time plans for buildings, structures, circulation, and landscape improvements were designed for quick and efficient construction. War-time building construction fell into two general types: permanent, intended for continued use after the war and usually employing masonry and steel; and temporary, not intended for use after the war and usually built of wood frame and modular construction. Aside from facilities at the Naval Aviation

Patrol Base, the permanent war-time infrastructure at NAS New York was largely built prior to the war as part of the municipal airport, while new construction was generally temporary in design. At the time that redevelopment of Floyd Bennett Field was just beginning, the Bureau of Yards and Docks outlined a set of rules for new construction designed to conserve resources and labor. These rules were formalized into a "Joint Directive on Wartime Construction" issued on May 20, 1941 by the War Production Board, the Secretary of the War, and the Secretary of the Navy. This directive required that buildings be no more elaborate or extensive than was absolutely essential, and that substitutes should be found for scarce materials, such as steel.

World War II naval development at the airfield, aside from the Aviation Patrol Base along Jamaica Bay, was not comparable to the style of the original airport or the Coast Guard Air Station. Many new facilities were constructed out of unadorned concrete, wood, and metal due to the war-time shortage of labor and building materials that became acute in the spring of 1942.

At NAS New York, the Navy expanded the existing facilities of the original airport in response to the difference between the size of military aircraft and the commercial airplanes formerly used at the airport and to accommodate the increased number of personnel. Most of this development was built in 1941 and 1942. To improve the landing facilities, the Navy widened and lengthened three of the four existing concrete runways with asphalt extensions and added a fifth runway along the northern boundary of the field. Changes were also made to features along Hangar Row. The Navy redesigned portions of the interior of the Administration Building to accommodate the needs of military personnel and the original control tower was replaced with a more modern glass and steel construction to enhance visibility onto the airfield. At the same time, the Navy constructed a one-story wood-frame addition on the north side of the Administration Building and two barrel-vaulted hangars, Hangars 9 and 10 north of Hangars 7 and 8. The utilitarian wood-frame style of the Administration Building addition and Hangars 9 and 10 sharply contrasted with the brick and cast-stone buildings on Hangar Row. At the Aviation Patrol Base, the Navy constructed a maintenance-storage complex of concrete and metal buildings to support the operations of the air station, and also added a second hangar.

The Navy also extensively developed the areas north and south of the original airport boundaries during World War II, outside of the CLI study area. They filled the sandy marshlands to the north and developed a communications-munitions area with radio towers and several high-explosives magazines. This area, now known as the North 40 Natural Area, was flat and open, matching the broad character of the airfield. The Navy constructed a system of asphalt roads to connect the new facilities with Hangar Row and the Aviation Patrol Base. South of the original boundaries, the Navy built a new seaplane base and a main barracks area with officer's quarters, recreation facilities, and infrastructure support buildings, such as a power plant and pump stations.

Much of the Navy development dating to World War II is visible today within the CLI study area, although several notable features have been lost. The expanded runways and perimeter taxiways are the most dominant naval features, along with the Aviation Patrol Base hangar (Hangar B) and surrounding maintenance-storage buildings. The Coast Guard Air Station remains largely as it did during the historic period, defining the eastern boundary of the site, although it has lost its barracks. The airport entrance, although not actively used during the war, was retained largely intact by the Navy. Significant changes from conditions at the end of World War II include the growth of successional woods and a planting of pine trees on formerly open airfield; the construction of an access road over Runway 15-33 and covering of several other runways with vegetation and berms; the loss of Hangar A in the Seaplane Patrol Base; and the addition of a Doppler radar tower south of the Coast Guard air station in the former Navy recreation area. In Hangar Row, changes since 1945 include the removal of Hangars 9 & 10 and the frame wing on the Administration Building; the construction of a large connecting building over Hangars 5 and 6; and the construction of rec-

reational fields and parking lots on the Hangar Row apron and former passenger loading area that obscure historic circulation patterns. Within the airport entrance, changes since 1945 include the loss of ornamental plantings and light standards, replacement of parking lots with lawn, and the addition of fences and light standards that are not compatible with historic conditions

Two areas of Floyd Bennett Field developed by the Navy during World War II, the North 40 Natural Area and the former Navy main barracks area, have been altered from their historic condition due to extensive demolition, some new construction, and natural succession in formerly open fields. According to National Register guidelines, these two areas have been excluded from the CLI study area boundary due to the diminished integrity of the landscape. However, if further archeological or architectural study concludes that these areas are significant, the boundary may be amended.

CADILLAC MOUNTAIN SUMMIT

Acadia National Park (Northeast Region)

Acadia National Park's developed area at the Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C in the areas of entertainment/recreation and landscape architecture. The site is locally significant under Criterion A for its development as a major visitor destination and developed area in the park. The completion of Cadillac Mountain Road in 1931 and the subsequent construction of visitor facilities, walkways, and overlook trails made possible unprecedented public access to the mountain and its panoramic views and vistas. The site is also locally significant under Criterion C for its retention of rustic design characteristics and features as implemented by the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The design and construction of these features effectively illustrates the harmonization of built features with the park's natural scenery. Though beyond the scope of this CLI, the level of significance may warrant further evaluation in the future.

The period of significance for the Cadillac Mountain summit is 1928-1942. The period begins in 1928, when the alignment of Cadillac Mountain Road was finalized by the BPR, and extends through 1931 when the motor road was opened for traffic. The period continues when soon after completion of the motor road, a large parking area, walkways, and a Ranger Station, Comfort Station, and the Cadillac Tavern were built around the road's terminal loop at the summit. In 1933, a loop trail with overlooks designed by the NPS and constructed by the CCC was completed. Additional trails, service roads, and plantings were installed and maintained periodically through 1941 when the CCC participated in the construction of a military radar station complex at the site. The period of significance ends in 1942 when the CCC converted the tavern into barracks. The CCC camps at the park were closed that same year because of World War II, and the summit was temporarily closed to the public.

The following statement of significance is organized by National Register criteria with a focus on the Cadillac Mountain summit developed area. While the motor roads and hiking trails are identified in the "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) as potentially eligible historic resources at Acadia National Park, their significance is not included in this statement because segments of the motor road and the hiking trails that are within the site's boundaries represent only small portions of the much larger motor road and hiking trail systems. They will be evaluated in separate Cultural Landscape Inventories.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

The Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under Criterion A for its association with the context identified in the MPDF, "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1937)," in the area of entertain-

ment/recreation. The popularity of pedestrian excursions and mountain climbs on Mount Desert Island blossomed beginning in the mid-1800s when dramatic paintings by Hudson River School artists attracted masses of summer travelers to see and write about the island. Cadillac Mountain, as the tallest natural landmark on the island, was one of the most popular destinations from which to take in the panoramic views and memorable sunrises and sunsets. By the late 1880s, the summit could be reached by three hiking trails, a carriage road, and a cog railroad, and offered dining and lodging facilities. However, the previous boom years of development on Mount Desert Island to serve both the tourists and the increasing number of wealthy summer residents ended with a land bust, and ventures such as the cog railroad and the hotel on the summit failed and were eventually removed. Though lacking amenities, Cadillac Mountain's rugged natural features and scenic views continued to attract recreational users.

Around this time, there was a growing movement throughout the northeast United States to improve the physical and cultural qualities of villages and towns. To this end, several Village Improvement Association (VIA) groups were established in the 1890s on Mount Desert Island, and in addition to focusing on their town centers, worked cooperatively across the island to map, improve, and maintain the existing trails and construct new trails. In 1901, summer resident Charles W. Eliot founded the Hancock County Trustees for Public Reservations (HCTPR) primarily to acquire and control land for public use. As many members of the HCTPR were also members of the various VIAs, the protection of walking paths and scenic vistas was compatible with the organization's vision. (Brown 2007: 183-184)

The HCTPR was incorporated in 1903, and in 1908 they received their first parcels of land, one of which was an 85-acre parcel atop Cadillac Mountain owned by the heirs of Daniel Brewer. This purchase was facilitated by George Buckman Dorr, also a summer resident and a founding member of the Bar Harbor VIA, and financially backed by John S. Kennedy, a banker and railroad magnate from New York. Many other land transfers followed, and by 1913 the HCTPR controlled over 5,000 acres of land on Mount Desert Island. However, many year-round residents, and especially local merchants, were opposed to the increasing limits on places for development. The possibility that such discord could lead to the revocation of the HCTPR's tax exempt status prompted Dorr to recommend that long-term protection of the island's land should come from the federal government. Promotional campaigns by Dorr and Eliot, and financial support by another summer resident, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., eventually lead to the creation in 1916 of Sieur de Monts National Monument, with Dorr serving as its first superintendent. Over 6,000 acres of HCTPR lands, including much of Cadillac Mountain, thus became part of the monument, which later became Lafayette National Park (1919) and then Acadia National Park (1929). (MPDF 2007: E19-E23)

The summit was still functioning as a recreational destination when it became part of the national monument, primarily because it was still accessed from well-maintained trails. By the early 1920s, however, access to the summit was nevertheless arduous and there were no visitor amenities. Around this time, superintendents throughout the NPS were grappling with access issues, and how to balance providing park visitors safe and efficient access while not destroying the resources for which the parks had been established to preserve. Part of the solution was the careful planning and construction of park roads and facilities, and in 1922, with popularity of the automobile travel increasing, NPS Director Mather requested that superintendents develop a general roads program for their parks. For Acadia National Park, Superintendent Dorr drew a plan for a "Mountain Road" (later named Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) connecting the northern and southern parts of the island as well as a motor road to the summit (Cadillac Mountain Road), both of which were approved. Another part of the solution was the development of a design style that came to be known as Rustic Design of the National Park Service, which aimed to protect the scenic qualities of landscapes and to provide new design and development compatible with the qualities of the natural environment. (MPDF 2006: E60,E76).

By the end of the 1920s, the Rustic Design of the National Park Service took the form of standardized approaches to building and landscape work. These standards were reflected in Acadia's first master plan in 1927, which supported the previously-approved Cadillac Mountain Road and Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road as specific destinations in the park. The master plan also envisioned the summit of Cadillac Mountain as a developed area, though limited in scope. The plan provided guidelines for a new teahouse and advised against overnight (hotel) accommodations since sufficient private lodging already existed in towns around the park. Construction of Cadillac Mountain Road began in earnest in 1928 and was opened to traffic in the fall of 1931. (MPDF 2006: E62,E64)

With the issue of access to the summit resolved, NPS landscape architects Charles E. Peterson and Benjamin Breeze moved quickly to provide visitor amenities. From 1932 to 1934, a large parking area was constructed within the terminal loop of Cadillac Mountain Road, as were new walkways that connected to the existing hiking trails, a loop trail with overlook areas east of the parking area, and three new structures designed in the Rustic Design style: a Ranger Station, Comfort Station, and the Cadillac Tavern (the teahouse proposed in the 1927 master plan).

In 1933, the arrival of Roosevelt's New Deal programs began a period of construction projects that had a great impact on the physical development at Acadia National Park. These programs were created in response to severe unemployment resulting from a nationwide economic depression, and provided both money and labor to the NPS, primarily through the Public Works Administration, which was funded through emergency appropriations, and the Emergency Conservation Work, which was carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). At the summit, the CCC constructed the loop trail and overlooks, which offered visitors dramatic birds-eye views of the Mount Desert scenery and the Atlantic Ocean beyond. In the ensuing years, the CCC constructed additional trails and walkways, a service road and picnic space at the tavern, several stone fireplaces, and engaged in periodic planting and maintenance projects. The CCC's contributions continued through 1942 when the tavern was converted into barracks for the government's radar station complex, situated around the summit's middle peak.

The developed area at the summit of Cadillac Mountain retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance with the context, "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park." The principal circulation system – consisting of Cadillac Mountain Road and its terminal loop, around which parking areas, walkways, and trails are organized – continues to convey the summit's historic recreational use. A new concession structure has replaced the original Ranger Station, Comfort Station, and Cadillac Tavern buildings, but offers many of the visitor services the previous three buildings provided. Access to the panoramic views to the north, east, and west from the terminal loop and parking area at the middle and eastern Peaks is virtually unlimited, while the Blue Hill parking area below the western peak provides access to equally impressive views to the north, west, and south.

The site does not possess integrity to planning efforts that predated Acadia National Park. Although the summit was one of the first parcels acquired by the Hancock County Trustees for Reservations, whose land acquisitions eventually lead to the establishment of Sieur de Monts National Monument (Acadia National Park), there are no essential physical features, other than three trailheads, that remain today from that period.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under Criterion C for its association with the context identified in the MPDF, "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)," in the area of landscape architecture. The origin of the Rustic Design style can be traced back to the nineteenth and early twentieth century social movements to protect and preserve natural scenery for the public's benefit. In 1916, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. articulated this philosophy in the enabling legislation of the NPS, which sought to conserve natural scenery in parks while provid-

ing public access to them. In the early years of the NPS, landscape architects, architects, and engineers recognized the need to develop unified design principles and standards that would guide the development of park facilities and simultaneously protect a park's natural, cultural, and scenic resources. The new style came to be known as Rustic Design of the National Park Service. It drew heavily from the Picturesque Style, which incorporated natural features and materials with rustic constructed features to create an effect that was naturalistic and romantic rather than artificial and contrived. It was also influenced by the Prairie Style that emphasized the use of native plants. In the Rustic Design style, constructed features utilized labor-intensive methods that created a rugged, frontier-like quality appropriate to a wilderness setting. Though general design standards remained the same, features were typically customized with local materials, such as stone or wood, to fit the environment in which they were constructed. By the end of the 1920s, Rustic Design of the National Park Service guided plans and specifications for site features and structures, techniques for the location of roads and trails in relation to natural scenery, methods to repair construction damage to natural conditions, and construction of park facilities. (MPDF 2007: E35,E61-E62)

The park's first master plan in 1927 embraced the characteristics of the Rustic Design style in proposals for new facilities but also recognized the physical character of the park's existing facilities. Fortunately, the new style was appropriate for the picturesque setting of Mount Desert Island that had attracted tourists and summer residents since the mid- to late-nineteenth centuries and encouraged the land preservation and conservation efforts that ultimately established Acadia National Park. The Rustic Design style also complemented the picturesque character of the hiking trails, carriage roads, and structures that had already been built in the park. One of the most prominent existing features was the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, the park's first motor road, which was widely praised for its superior design and use of native materials that blended the road with the surrounding landscape. As Cadillac Mountain Road had already been approved, the 1927 plan simply reiterated the value of the motor road and the summit as a specific park destination.

Preliminary grading for Cadillac Mountain Road began in 1924, but by 1928 had only advanced around 6,000 linear feet to the White Cap prominence on the mountain's north slope. The slow progress prompted Director Mather to initiate a 1926 agreement with the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), in which the BPR would survey, develop specifications, and supervise construction of the road, and NPS engineers and landscape architects would oversee planning and review. On a recommendation from Rockefeller's carriage road engineer to refine the grade and route to the summit, in 1928 the BPR retained portions of the route up to the White Cap and then surveyed a new alignment from there along the north and west slopes and ending as a terminal loop at the summit. The motor road was completed in 1931 and noted as an excellent example of road construction in mountainous terrain through its use of spiral transitions and superelevations in the curves, and in grades that accommodated the limitations of early twentieth-century automobiles. The motor road was also hailed for its successful application of the Rustic Design style; the route and overall design of the road laid lightly on the land, and the use of the mountain's distinctive pink granite in guardwalls, embankments, headwalls, and final wearing course mix, visually harmonized the motor road with the surrounding rock outcrops and ledges. Another example of this successful NPS and BPR partnership was the siting of the terminal loop on the summit. Its location within a relatively broad and flat area near the summit's middle and eastern peaks, rather than atop the peaks themselves, represented both practical and sensitive planning and design.

Nearing completion of the motor road, NPS Assistant Landscape Architect Charles E. Peterson expressed concerns about the contractor's poor cleanup and the large amount of blasting debris remaining along the roadside. One of the worst areas was identified within the motor road's terminal loop. To solve this problem and to address what he felt was an inadequate provision of parking and a general lack of pedestrian amenities, Peterson designed a large

parking area in this scarred area. The parking layout resembled a teardrop, essentially filling the bowl area that defined the terminal loop. Peterson also recommended the parking area connect to a system of trails, noting that because it lay in a saddle below a short rise, visitors would want to leave their cars and walk around to take in the views. The use of rough cut granite curbs and steps in these features complemented the built features on Cadillac Mountain Road and, more importantly, the barren mountaintop. The three structures constructed on the summit between 1932 and 1934 – a Ranger Station, a Comfort Station, and the Cadillac Tavern – also adhered to the Rustic Design style through the use vertical board and batten siding, hipped roofs, and generally low-profile designs that rendered them inconspicuous and unobtrusive within the summit landscape. These buildings were similar in style to other structures in the park and along the carriage roads.

Beginning in 1933, many of the recommendations set out in the park's 1927 master plan were accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and under the supervision of NPS landscape architects and engineers, consequently exhibited Rustic Design style principles. Some of the most important work involved the repair of construction scars along Cadillac Mountain Road and the transformation of part of the carriage road trace at the summit into a spur to the Cadillac North Ridge Trail. Both projects were primarily accomplished through an installation of native plantings. The CCC also built the Cadillac Summit Loop Trail and associated overlooks, and constructed a trail to the tavern site that passed a small grove of spruce and fir trees carefully pruned to accommodate a picnic area. A service road that followed a circuitous and screened route from the motor road to the tavern was also built by the CCC. Other CCC projects on Cadillac Mountain included routine maintenance, selective cutting for vistas, and possibly the construction of several stone fireplaces and wood directional signs. At the start of World War II from 1941 to 1942, the CCC worked alongside the Army Corps of Engineers and Public Roads Administration to develop a radar station at the summit. Even in such grave times, this facility gestured to the Rustic Design style in making use of existing open areas and paths in order to minimize damage to the landscape.

The Cadillac Mountain summit retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance with the context under "Rustic Design in the National Park Service." The principal circulation system – consisting of Cadillac Mountain Road and its terminal loop, around which parking areas, walkways, and trails are organized – continues to convey the summit's historic landscape design. The summit retains the primary built features associated with the design and construction of Cadillac Mountain Road by the NPS and BPR and a majority of the visitor facilities developed by the NPS and CCC. Original site details continue to communicate the historic design vocabulary, such as stone curbing and stone steps. Since the historic period, some new curb sections and stone steps have been installed that differ in character than the original materials, and several accessible ramps have been added on the historic loop trail, but taken as whole these changes do not detract from the historic scene. The original restroom structure and the Cadillac Tavern building are no longer present, and the original Ranger Station has been replaced. However, the new concession structure is similar in scale and design as the former Ranger Station, and it is sited on that building's location to remain unobtrusive like the original building. The many trails, overlooks, and natural outcrops in the historic developed area continue to highlight panoramic views to the north, east, and, west. The Blue Hill parking area was built in 1966 and is not part of the historic developed area, but its design and layout is compatible with the surroundings and it too provides impressive views to the north, west, and south.

FORT POINT UNITED STATES COAST GUARD STATION

Golden Gate National Recreation Area (Pacific West Region)

General Statement

In 1962 the Presidio of San Francisco became a National Historic Landmark (NHL). In 1993, the NHL documentation was updated to include a list of contributing buildings, structures, and objects. This update formally recognized the Fort Point Coast Guard Station as a component of the Presidio of San Francisco and identified its principal surviving structures as contributing features. This Cultural Landscape Inventory is intended to supplement the 1993 NHL nomination by inventorying the landscape features and characteristics that contribute directly to this component district of the Presidio of San Francisco or constitute to its setting. This CLI is also intended to elaborate upon the unique history of the Fort Point Coast Guard Station and clarify how it is distinct from the larger historical context of the Presidio in which the station is geographically situated. The period of significance for the Presidio of San Francisco was identified by the NHL nomination as 1776 to 1945. This is extended to 1964 for the Coast Guard Station. This inventory also introduces several new contextual themes which were not included in the NHL nomination. These additional themes are justified by the unique history and mission of the Coast Guard at its Fort Point Station, which was significantly different from that of the Army at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Parent Landscape: The Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark

The National Historic Landmark documentation from 1993 noted that the "Presidio of San Francisco is the oldest Army installation operating in the American West and one of the longest-garrisoned posts in the country." [8-1]. The size and duration of this installation has resulted in a complex landscape in which many layers of history overlap in a relatively small geographical area. The NHL documentation goes on to explain, "The Presidio district is like a great landscape palimpsest, characterized by a rich and often dense overlay of resources from individual periods." [Sec. 8, pg. 3]. The complexity and diversity of the landscape is itself an important characteristic contributing to its unique historic value. Few places offer the opportunity to witness, in such close proximity, the military histories of the Spanish colonial, Mexican, and American national periods. As one of the U.S. Army's largest and most important garrisons, the Presidio of San Francisco has played a key role in nearly all of the country's military campaigns since the Mexican-American war of 1846-1848, when the garrison was acquired by the United States through conquest. These campaigns include the Civil War, most of the Indian wars in the West, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Mexican-Punitive Expedition, World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and the first Gulf War in Kuwait.

Another factor contributing to the Presidio's unique historic value is its close relationship to San Francisco, and, in turn, San Francisco's regional importance in the American Far West.

The Presidio has been a primary and focal element of San Francisco's long ascendancy in the Far West; as the importance of the City has increased, so has the importance of the Presidio that has protected it and the Bay area beyond... The Presidio and the City of San Francisco are intertwined, most fundamentally through their sharing of a peninsula and through the Post's long-running function of guarding the entrance to the Bay. The reservation, now engulfed within the City, holds the most strategic position on the San Francisco Peninsula, commanding access and egress through the Golden Gate strait into San Francisco Bay. [Sec. 8, pg. 5]

San Francisco's position as a vibrant economic and cultural center has contributed to and augmented the importance of the Presidio by reason of association. But at the same time, the Presidio has contributed to San Francisco's own importance by protecting its vital resources and making it possible for the city to grow and flourish. This protection has not been limited to military defense but includes a range of other services rendered by the Army and its various

lessees at the Presidio. These include Army assistance during natural disasters, like the earthquake and fire of 1906; forest-fire air patrols conducted by Army pilots flying out of Crissy Field; medical care provided by the United States Public Health Service based at the Marine Hospital; and protection of commercial shipping provided by the aids to navigation and life- saving services of the U.S. Coast Guard.

The 1993 NHL update recognized the national significance of the Presidio of San Francisco under combined National Historic Landmark Criteria 1, 4, 5, and 6, explaining that,

The property is composed of a wealth of historic, architectural and archeological resources that collectively comprise a distinctive entity of exceptional historical significance (Criteria 4, 5, and 6), and whose archeological study can amplify our understanding of those periods and peoples underrepresented in the existing historical record. As a vast district entity, the Presidio possesses exceptional value in illustrating the history of the United States through its association with important historical events and its outstanding representation of patterns of national development through multiple periods (Criterion 1). [Sec. 8, pg. 7]

It also recognized the Presidio's national significance under combined National Register Criteria A, C, and D, which closely parallel the National Historic Landmark Criteria. Criterion A recognizes the district's association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of American history. Criterion C recognizes the district's embodiment of distinctive characteristics of several historic periods and methods of construction. And Criterion D recognizes the district's potential to yield valuable information through its historic archeological resources. The period of significance was listed as 1776 to 1945 (and 1951).

The NHL update identified several contextual themes and sub-themes in which the Presidio of San Francisco expresses its significance. The language and organization of these themes were drawn from NHL guidelines that preceded the 1993 revision of the National Park Service's thematic framework. The nomination's list was comprised of the following items:

II. European Colonial Exploration and Settlement

A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement

V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

I. Mexican War, 1846-1848

K. The Army and the Navy

VI. Civil War

C. War in the West

VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939

D. The United States Becomes a World Power, 1865-1914

E. World War I

F. Military Affairs not related to World War I or World War II, 1914-1941

H. The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941

VIII. World War II

B. War in the Pacific, 1941-1945

X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

C. Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict

XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)

E. Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)

These themes all relate principally to Army military operations associated with the Presidio. The NHL acknowledged that several other themes might also be cited to describe activities and facilities associated with the Presidio that were not directly related to military operations. However, it declined to elaborate on these themes, writing that, "with regard to several other National Historic Landmark themes/sub-themes, there is not sufficient contextual information at this time to establish significance at the national level." [Sec 8, pg. 9]. Among these excluded themes are those which describe the life-saving activities of the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station. In the language of the pre-1993 revision, these themes are comprised of the following:

XIV. Transportation

B. Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

In the language of the post-1993 revision, they are:

II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements

B. Social and Humanitarian Movements: Emergency Aid and Health Care

V. Developing the American Economy

T. Shipping and Transportation by Water: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

This Cultural Landscape Inventory proposes that the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under these different themes and sub-themes than those previously offered by the NHL. Additional contextual information is provided to sufficiently determine the significance of the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station in light of these themes and sub-themes.

Period of Significance (1915-1964)

This CLI also proposes using a separate period of significance for the Fort Point U.S.C.G.S. Historic District in order to more accurately reflect the historic reality of the Station as distinct from the Presidio. This proposed period of significance is 1915 to 1964. This period reflects a relatively continuous state of operations during which the physical character of the Fort Point Coast Guard Station and its landscape changed very little. Moreover, the existing structures and landscape retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance of this period. The argument might be made for pushing back the period of significance all the way to 1890, when the Fort Point station first opened under the Coast Guard's predecessor organization, the U.S. Life-Saving Service. Two of the buildings at the existing site date back to that time and have experienced only minor structural alterations since. But in 1915 the entire facility was moved approximately 700 feet, and in the process its constituent structures lost their original relationship to one another and to their immediate setting. This action seriously compromised the integrity of the early station, and existing conditions no longer convey the significance of that period. Also in 1915, the U.S. U.S. Life Saving Service experienced a profound change of identity when it was absorbed in the newly-created U.S. Coast Guard. The consequences of this reorganization were not immediately apparent but would eventually result in revision of the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station's mission and the duties associated with it. The Coast Guard's close association with the Navy would require its small craft stations, like Fort Point, to devote increasingly more time and resources to harbor patrol and coastal defense work. Taken together, these factors argue persuasively for 1915 as the beginning of a distinct historical period for the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station.

The proposed terminal date for the Fort Point Coast Guard Station's period of significance is 1964. At that time the Coast Guard's new 44-foot motor lifeboat was introduced at Fort Point, causing operational changes which would result in significant modifications to the facility and eventually require its abandonment altogether. The new lifeboat was too large to fit on the marine railway and had to remain moored in the water. As a result the railway ceased to be used from this date and was allowed to deteriorate. With the abandonment of the marine railway, the boathouse also ceased to be used according to its original design. These changes constitute a significant turning point for the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station and represent a break in its historic continuity which had extended since 1915. The terminal date for the Presidio's period of significance, as proposed by the 1993 NHL update, is 1945. This makes sense for Army operations and facilities at the Presidio, which experienced significant changes associated with the end of World War II. But the Fort Point Coast Guard Station experienced only minor changes in operation and virtually no change in physical structure at that time. Its period of significance should therefore extend beyond that of the Army Presidio and terminate only when events justify a break in its history—1964.

Criterion A

The Fort Point Coast Guard Station is historically significant at the state level under Criterion A for its association with events that have contributed to the broad patterns of American history. In this respect it may be understood within contextual theme II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements, sub-theme B. Social and Humanitarian Movements: Emergency Aid and Health Care. It may also be understood within contextual theme V. Developing the American Economy, sub-theme T. Shipping and Transportation by Water: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures. These contextual themes are closely related in this instance, because the Coast Guard's life-saving mission helped (and continues to help) develop and maintain the American economy by ensuring relative safety and security in maritime transportation. The Fort Point Station's importance in this regard is directly related to the economic and commercial importance of San Francisco. This commerce was significantly threatened by the dangers of the difficult maritime approach to this port city, a situation which the Fort Point Station, in conjunction with other Coast Guard facilities, was designed to mitigate. Like the Presidio, then, much of the Fort Point Coast Guard Station's unique historic value derives from its close relationship to San Francisco.

Life saving stations were a response to maritime conditions unique to nineteenth century America. An increase in shipping during the first half of this century brought rising numbers of shipwrecks, especially in Massachusetts and along the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, where two of the nation's most important maritime centers were located, Boston and New York. The relative lack of navigational aids—like accurate charts, signal buoys and lighthouses—compelled early mariners to sail close to shore so that they could use physical landmarks to orient themselves. Along much of the Atlantic seaboard, the land sloped at a very gradual angle into the water, so that sandy shoals were often present a long ways from the shore itself. Ships sailing close to the coast frequently grounded on these shoals, and their crews had to be rescued. For much of the nineteenth century this responsibility was left up to local volunteers, but as the problem only worsened with time, many legislators came to recognize the need for a more comprehensive and better-organized solution. In 1871 they finally succeeded in getting the federal government involved, and the Treasury Department created a life-saving branch within its Revenue Cutter Service. By 1878 the enormous value of this new institution was recognized, and it became its own bureau within the Treasury Department, the U.S. Life-Saving Service. The Life-Saving Service established permanently-manned stations at regular intervals along the coasts where shipping was present. Eventually, nearly 300 of these stations were built throughout the country. There were different types of stations, but nearly all were equipped with boats for reaching victims in the water and a "beach apparatus" for reaching victims from the shore. Crews were trained in a variety of life-saving techniques and first aid procedures and were required to stay in a high state of readiness at all times.

The topography of the Pacific Coast differed from the Atlantic in that much of it was composed of hard rocky shelves and fell steeply away into deep water. Ships were more likely to run aground only on points which extended far out into the ocean shipping lanes—like Point Arena or Point Reyes—or when they neared the shore as they approached or departed from a port. The Life-Saving Service responded to these differences by concentrating its stations on points and near harbor entrances. It also built more lifeboat, rather than life-saving, stations. A lifeboat station was designed specifically to accommodate the larger, heavier lifeboat, which the service used for providing assistance in deep water and in heavier seas. These stations had to be located in relatively protected, deep-water bays, and were frequently situated within a harbor itself.

In 1890 the Fort Point Lifeboat Station was built just inside the mouth of San Francisco Bay in order to provide assistance to vessels traveling through the treacherous waters of this narrow inlet. It cooperated closely with the Point Bonita Lifeboat Station, which was built in 1899 on the north side of the bay entrance, and also with the Golden Gate Park Life-Saving Station, which had been built in 1877 to patrol the southerly approach to San Francisco from outside the bay's entrance. The crew of the Fort Point Lifeboat Station distinguished itself almost immediately by their heroism and earned the gratitude and respect of the citizens of San Francisco. Only a year after the Station opened, the San Francisco Examiner wrote the following praise for its tragic attempt to save the crew and passengers of the sailing ship Elizabeth:

It is gratifying to note that the Life-Saving Station on this side of the channel showed no lack of promptness or courage on this occasion. The life-saving crew at Bakers Beach [Fort Point] put off for the scene of the wreck, but it was too distant to be reached by a lifeboat in the heavy sea that was running. The death of the captain of the station is much to be regretted, but it has done much to raise the Service in the esteem of the people.

The Fort Point Lifeboat Station would continue to distinguish itself over the years in numerous actions, both large and small, around the San Francisco Bay. It continued to perform the same duties for which it had originally been intended following its transfer to the Coast Guard in 1915 (after which the facility became officially known as the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station). During times of war, the station assumed the additional responsibility of providing harbor patrol for coastal defense. With the consolidation of Coast Guard life-saving resources in the area—the Point Bonita station closed in 1946 and Golden Gate Park closed in 1951—the Fort Point Coast Guard Station assumed even greater importance as the sole lifeboat facility guarding the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Changing technology eventually rendered the station obsolete, and the Fort Point Coast Guard Station was deactivated in 1990. However, the services it always rendered were still needed. They are now provided by larger, faster lifeboats operating out of a new Coast Guard facility at East Fort Baker and by helicopters operating from Coast Guard airfields.

Criterion C:

The Fort Point Coast Guard Station is also significant at the state level under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a landscape and architectural type associated with a particular period in American maritime history. A characteristic architectural and landscape style grew up around the stations of the U.S. Life-Saving Service and was carried on by the U.S. Coast Guard after 1915. That style was derived from a conscious emulation of existing domestic architectural styles, usually those popular on the East Coast, but was made distinctive by its adaptation to the specific utilitarian purposes of these life-saving institutions. Because the unique value of this architectural and landscape adaptation lies in its connection to the Coast Guard as an expression of that institution and its life-saving mission, this subject should be understood within contextual theme V. Developing the American Economy, sub-theme T. Shipping and Transportation by Water: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures. An argument might also be made for treating this subject as architectural and landscape sub-themes of contextual theme III.

Expressing Cultural Values, but this further classification is not necessary and misses the more essential point of the purpose for which these landscapes were intended.

The earliest life-saving stations—for example, those built by the Massachusetts Humane Society—were utilitarian, wood-frame structures with no architectural styling or adornment. With the creation of the U.S. Life-Saving Service in 1871, the buildings became more substantial and elaborate. This was partially in response to the need to accommodate a larger, more permanent staff, but professional pride also played a role in determining the character of these structures. Nearly all of the facilities built after the 1870s borrowed their architectural motifs from contemporary domestic models. Many of the early stations were built according to the Stick or Eastlake style, which was popular during the first two decades of the Life-Saving Service. Colonial Revival, including the Dutch Colonial or Gambrel, became popular slightly later. The basic residential model was modified according to the specific needs of a life-saving or lifeboat station. Boat houses, for example, all needed a large bay on the ground floor to store and service the station's small craft. These bays had to be accessed through barn-like doors, which pierced most of the ground-floor wall on one or more sides. Usually there was a ramp of some sort attached on which the boats were conveyed to the water. With the later lifeboat houses, this launchway ramp was one of the most visually arresting features of the whole structure. Most boathouses had a living room or lounge adjacent to the boatroom on the ground floor and sleeping quarters on the upper floor. Another peculiarity of boathouses was the need for an observation deck or a watchtower. Many had either an open widow's walk or a cupola built into the roof peak. The Keeper's Quarters were closer to the typical residential house in design, but they too often had some distinctive features which betrayed their unique use. Many, for example, had cupolas like the boathouses.

These architectural elements were laid out in a simple but carefully designed and meaningful landscape. The boathouse was always, by necessity, oriented toward the water with which it communicated by means of a launchway. Launchways could range in complexity from a simple wooden ramp placed over the sand to the elaborate marine railways of the later lifeboat houses. All stations included a large open area for use as a practice area and drill ground. In many places this was the section of beach lying directly in front of the station, but some stations utilized an adjacent field for this purpose. A wreck pole always stood at one end of the drill ground. There was always a sharp contrast between the utilitarian purpose of a life-saving or lifeboat station and its domestic appearance. This was suggested in the architecture, as already described, but was emphasized even more strongly in a station's landscaping. Nearly every station took exceptional pride in laying out a residential-style garden and maintaining it meticulously. The quality of the garden and the care taken to maintain it were usually noted by the Office of Inspector, implying that this was an official, if largely unregulated, standard throughout the service. Proximity to saltwater and heavy winds usually restricted how elaborate a station's garden might be and limited its choice of plants to the more hardy variety of shrub, like cypress and juniper. A crew might also adorn its garden with non-vegetative features. The Fort Point Station, for example, included a variety of elaborate sculptures and fountains.

When the Coast Guard inherited the facilities of the U.S. Life-Saving Service, it generally preserved the architectural and landscape traditions of its predecessor. The new boathouse (bldg. PE 1903) designed by Andre Fourchy at the Fort Point Coast Guard Station in 1914, for instance, differed from the other buildings in specific style rather than general intent. Like the earlier structures, this building was designed to emulate currently-popular architectural styles, particularly those from the East Coast. The Fourchy addition did not retain the specifically Dutch Colonial elements of the original buildings, but it nonetheless remained decidedly Colonial Revival. The reconfiguration of the Fort Point Station following its move in 1915 introduced an emphatically designed character to the landscaping surrounding it. With the Officer-in-Charge Quarters (bldg. figure 1902) now reoriented to face the boathouse, an open plaza was created between the buildings. The centrality of this plaza was emphasized by the flagpole which tempo-

rarily stood in the middle of it. Secondary plazas mirrored each other on either side of the grounds, at least in the original Fourchy plan. This symmetry was largely effaced when the old boathouse (PE 1902) was placed in the middle of the westerly driveway, blocking the projected plaza on that side, but a hint of the neoclassical pattern of Fourchy's original plan always remained and is still evident. The rectilinear layout of paths and driveways, for instance, is rigidly neoclassical in concept. Plantings would always be sparse at the Fort Point Station, largely because of environmental constraints, but the addition of palm trees (Phoenix canariensis) in the early 1920s was a creative response to this limitation and gave the station one of its most distinctive landscape characteristics.

Integrity

The present-day Fort Point Coast Guard Station possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and conveys its significance from the period 1915 to 1964. The essential design and configuration of the station was established when the facility was moved to its present location in 1915. All of the major buildings associated with this date remain intact and relatively unchanged. The main boathouse (PE 1903) suffered a major renovation in 1979, when its boat doors and beach apparatus door were removed in order to convert the ground floor boat bay to residential quarters and offices. These renovations, however, were done thoughtfully, and the original feeling of the building was retained. The new ground floor walls were clad in shingles that matched the rest of the building's wall cladding, and the new fenestration was in keeping with that from the original structure. Moreover, these changes may be reversible, as the Coast Guard was instructed by the National Park Service in 1978 to preserve and store the original boat doors. Whether it did so or not, however, is presently unknown. The basic configuration of the vegetation as it was proposed in 1914 is similar to the original plan, though many individual plants have been replaced. The plan, however, is still preserved in existing drives and pathways.

Two changes have occurred since the end of the period of significance which compromised the integrity of the Fort Point Coast Guard Station. The first of these was the removal of the marine railway in 1979. The second was the breaching of the seawall in 2000 and the reconfiguration of vehicular circulation patterns associated with this action. Despite these changes, the U.S.C.G. Fort Point Station retains overall integrity.

POINT REYES LIFEBOAT STATION

Point Reyes National Seashore (Pacific West Region)

General Statement

The significance of the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station—recognized as the only surviving lifeboat station on the Pacific coast to possess an intact marine railway—has already been well-established. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. In 1989 the property was nominated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) and in January of 1990 it received landmark designation. The history of the station was carefully and thoroughly documented in 1991 with the preparation of a Historic Structure Report, entitled The History and Architecture of the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station, by historian Dewey Livingston and historical architect Steven Burke. The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is to complement the already extensive literature on the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station by filling in one of the few remaining gaps, namely, to document the cultural landscape which comprises that facility in addition to its individual buildings and structures. The cultural landscape is simply the geographic area associated with the historic site or event or exhibiting values identified with it. However, the argument put forward in the NHL nomination is extracted or paraphrased in the following paragraphs in order to establish an appropriate context for subsequent discussion of the cultural landscape.

The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station was determined to have national significance under criteria A and C of the National Register, corresponding to categories 1 and 4 of the National Historic Landmark criteria. The areas of significance, or "contextual themes," under which it was proposed that the property be interpreted are NHL Theme XII: Business; Sub-theme L: Shipping and Transportation. And NHL Theme XIV: Transportation; Sub-theme B: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures. In the language of the post-1993 revision of the National Park Service's thematic framework, the following are the closest and most appropriate corresponding areas: Theme II: Creating Social Institutions and Movements; Sub-theme B: Social and Humanitarian Movements: Emergency Aid and Health Care. And Theme V: Developing the American Economy; Sub-theme T: Shipping and Transportation by Water: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures.

Period of Significance (1927-1957)

The NHL nomination established the period of significance as 1927 to 1939. The beginning date corresponds to the opening of the station. The end-date was established following a rigid adherence to the 50-year rule (1939 being exactly fifty years prior to 1989, the year the nomination was written). This end date has little justification on a purely historic basis, since no significant change in the physical structure of the station or break in its continuity of service occurred that year. Important physical modifications continued to be made after that date, and the station continued to operate at full capacity until 1957, remaining in service at diminished capacity until 1968. In light of these facts, this CLI proposes extending the period of significance to 1957 in order to include the entire operational history of the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station. 1957 represents a natural conclusion of the station's history since regular patrol activities were discontinued that year, and the crew complement was reduced in response to the declining utility of the Point Reyes facility. The amended period of significance, as proposed, would now extend from 1927 to 1957.

Criterion A

The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station was built to rescue seamen whose misfortune it was to wreck on the treacherous shores of the Point Reyes peninsula, which abruptly intersects the ocean shipping lanes off the Pacific coast. Vessels making landfall from transpacific passages usually aimed for Point Reyes and turned south from here to San Francisco. Strong currents, thick fogs, and shifting winds always threatened to drive ashore vessels seeking shelter in the point's lee. Between 1595 and 1939, more than 30 vessels engaged in coastal and transpacific trade were lost at Point Reyes, and more than 20 other large vessels were stranded or suffered some sort of accident in its waters. Because of the large number of shipwrecks on the peninsula, a life-saving station was built in 1889 on Ten Mile Beach, just windward of the point. The station remained in service at this location until 1927, when it was moved to Drake's Bay on the lee side of the Point Reyes peninsula.

The United States Life-Saving Service, later merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to create the U.S. Coast Guard, was established in 1878 to render aid to the hundreds of shipwrecked vessels and mariners lost annually on the nation's coasts and lakeshores. A variety of station types were developed for various launching conditions. Most employed manually-launched surfboats hauled across beach sands to the ocean. Other stations on rocky coastlines employed simple railways to launch their boats. The introduction of motor lifeboats around 1908 revolutionized life-saving operations, and a number of early stations built on sand beaches were decommissioned in favor of more centrally-located rail-launching stations on more protected shores in order to accommodate the new vessels. The new motor lifeboats were immediately preferred, because they had a quicker response time and could operate in a wider range of conditions more efficiently. Point Reyes responded somewhat belatedly to this innovation but eventually relocated its operations to Drake's Bay and constructed a boathouse and launchway there designed specifically for the new motor lifeboats. During its forty-one years in service on Drake's Bay, the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station assisted in several major shipwrecks and countless minor incidents. The station became an indispensable aid to

the local fishing fleets. But the vigilance of its crew improved safety for all sea-borne commerce on the treacherous northern approach to San Francisco Bay. In addition to the lives it saved, the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station made an important contribution to the regional economy by protecting millions of dollars worth of maritime trade.

Criterion C

The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station is also significant under Criterion C as a characteristic example of the type of architecture and landscaping commonly used by the Coast Guard for its lifeboat facilities on the West Coast. The buildings constructed for these facilities were usually simple and utilitarian interpretations of contemporary residential styles. The Point Reyes facility displays a neo-colonial classicism, reflecting a style popular at the time it was built. The Officer-in-Charge quarters is similar in this respect. Its broad shed dormer seems even vaguely reminiscent of Dutch neo-colonial influence. The landscaping throughout the facility is spare but clean, reflecting the orderliness and discipline of a working Coast Guard station. The most extensive landscaping was introduced within the boundaries of the residential area at the top of the bluff. These boundaries are defined by a perimeter of cypress trees, which were planted immediately after the station was completed and are now quite large. The landscaping around the residential area was brought to its fullest maturity with extensive work done in 1939-1940 by a WPA crew. This crew enhanced circulation through the area by introducing footpaths and a driveway which sweeps in a graceful arc from the main drive to the rear of the house. This arc is visually—and structurally—reinforced by a curving stone retaining wall which separates the main drive from the more intimate space around the front porch by dividing the two areas into distinct levels, with the latter significantly elevated above the former. The WPA crew also planted lawn around most of the residence. The overall effect of the WPA landscaping sets the residential area dramatically apart from its surrounding environment and from the more utilitarian purposes of the boathouse below, creating an image of quiet and well-groomed domesticity in the midst of a contrastingly harsh natural landscape of windswept bluffs and pounding sea.

The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station also represents a rare surviving example of the unique technologies developed by the Coast Guard for its early small craft stations. This includes the marine railway and a fully-restored example of the 36-foot motor lifeboat which the station was designed to accommodate. Lifeboat stations were originally developed under the U.S. Life-Saving Service to accommodate the massive lifeboat, which was much more stable than the light surfboat and could operate reliably in deep water to perform rescues farther from shore. But the lifeboat was too heavy to launch by hand into the surf, so the Life-Saving Service designed special boathouses equipped with launchways that delivered the boat directly into deep water. These boathouses had to be constructed within bays or sheltered coves, where the water was relatively calm. They were often built within harbors, like the Fort Point station inside San Francisco Bay. The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station was established in 1927 to replace the antiquated life-saving station on Ten Mile Beach, which had originally been designed only for surfboats. By this time, lifeboats were being equipped with gasoline engines and had become even larger and heavier than their original predecessors. The new lifeboat station was designed specifically to accommodate these 36-foot motor lifeboats. It employed a heavy marine railway powered by a gasoline winch to launch or take up the boats. The lifeboat house itself was designed to accommodate enough enlisted men to operate two of these boats, or sixteen men. The Point Reyes Lifeboat Station remained in active service until the middle of the 1960s, when the introduction of the 44-foot motor lifeboat made the station obsolete. It was replaced in 1966 by the Bodega Bay Small Craft Station, which had opened in 1963 and was designed to accommodate the newer model lifeboats.

Integrity

For 80 years the life-saving and lifeboat stations of Point Reyes provided a humanitarian service to Pacific coast shipping, one of the nation's vital maritime trade routes. The first half of this period was served by the original life-saving

station at Ten Mile Beach, built in 1889. Shortly after its decommissioning in 1927, all of the structures comprising this station were either demolished or relocated, and now nothing remains of it except the cypress trees planted by the life-saving crew. No attempt has been made to attribute any status to it.

The second half of this life-saving period was served by the newer lifeboat station on Drake's Bay. This facility has been preserved relatively intact since its decommissioning in 1968 and is currently managed for preservation by the National Park Service, which now owns it. A typical example of an early twentieth century lifeboat station with marine railroad and cradle-launched 36-foot motor lifeboat, the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station is the only unaltered station of this nationally-employed type remaining on the Pacific Coast. It retains its principal structures, the majority of its secondary structures, and most importantly its launchway, marine railroad, launching cradles, and one of the station's original 36-foot motor lifeboats, now restored to operational condition. All of the structures comprising the station and the landscape in which they are situated remain much as they were during the period of significance, retaining essential aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and associations.

PETER STRAUSS RANCH

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (Pacific West Region)

Peter Strauss Ranch is a historic site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A (association with historic events or trends) and B (association with persons significant in our past). The site is significant at the state level under criterion B for its association with Harry Miller, a pioneering automotive engineer whose many innovations contributed profoundly to the early development of automobile technology. The site is also significant at the local level under criterion A for its association with the emergence and popularity of regional amusement and recreation parks in the years following World War II. Lake Enchanto represents an important transition period between exclusive private country clubs and large corporate amusement parks. Two periods of significance correspond to the two Register criteria: the first period, from 1923 to 1933, covers the years the site was associated with Harry Miller, and the second period, from 1939-1955, covers the development and popularity of the Lake Enchanto resort and its association with the significant period of regional park popularity. Contributing features include Harry Miller's house, radio house, gate tower, and aviary; the terrazzo dance floor and large concrete pool from the Lake Enchanto period; and numerous stone retaining walls and stairs from both periods. Patterns of circulation and spatial organization reveal the site's design and historic associations, and native and introduced vegetation, topography, natural systems, and views contribute to the setting of the historic site.

Harry Miller

From 1923 to 1933, Peter Strauss Ranch was the site of a retreat home and workshop for Harry Miller, one of the preeminent racecar builders of the early twentieth century. His cars dominated American oval-track racing for nearly half a century, winning the Indianapolis 500, the definitive American auto race, nine times. Miller engines running on other chasses won the Indianapolis 500 another three times. From 1923 to 1928, Miller cars accounted for 83% of the Indianapolis 500 fields. After Miller went bankrupt in the 1930s, his company was purchased by one of his chief engineers, Fred Offenhauser, who continued to manufacture engines based largely on Miller's designs. These cars won another 28 runnings of the Indianapolis 500 and more than 200 races elsewhere, and it was not until 1981 that an Indianapolis 500 start did not feature a single Miller-derived engine.

Miller's dominance of American auto racing was a product of his many innovations in the design of racecars and racing engines. In 1907, Miller designed the Master carburetor, which provided more efficient fuel delivery at high speeds. The Master carburetor was used not only in racecars, but in police cars and fire engines, dominating the

market of high-performance engines until 1921. Miller's penchant for coaxing enormous power from small, light, efficient engines allowed him to dominate in an era when racing formulas in many of the major races limited the allowable size of engines. Miller's innovations and improvements on existing technology, such as front-wheel- and four-wheel-drive, superchargers, and body aerodynamics, had ramifications beyond racing, influencing the design of production road cars for decades. Miller's accomplishments continue to be recognized among racing enthusiasts today, and examples of his work are on permanent display at the Smithsonian and the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Hall of Fame.

In 1923, just as his career was reaching its peak, Miller purchased a parcel in the Santa Monica Mountains for a weekend retreat from his Los Angeles Home. In the oak forest near Triunfo creek, he built a small ranch consisting of a main house, a guest house and caretaker's house, and a "radio house" for playing cards and listening to the radio. He also built a two-car garage and shop, an orchard, aviaries, and various pens and cages for the exotic animals he kept on the property. Miller often entertained friends and colleagues at the ranch. While these guests included Hollywood stars like Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, they were more typically race car drivers, car designers, and the businessmen who helped fund his projects. Harry Miller's Santa Monica ranch became a place where design ideas could be shared informally by both drivers and engineers. Much of the conceptual work that went into creating his cars would have occurred there. As a retreat from his Los Angeles home and workshop and as a forum for working out new design ideas, the ranch was an integral part of Miller's design process.

Harry Miller kept his ranch until 1933, when poor business decisions and bad luck on the race track forced him into bankruptcy. Since then, most of the key structures Miller had built have been retained, including the main house, the radio house, a stone cellar, an aviary, and a stone gate tower. While the interiors of these structures, particularly the main house and the radio house, were altered to meet the needs of the subsequent owners, the exteriors have changed little over the past 70 years. These structures, together with the oak woodland setting, the proximity to the creek, and the views of the surrounding mountains, contribute to the historic character of the ranch.

Although many of Miller's cars and engines have been preserved, few physical locations remain that are directly associated with him. In Los Angeles, a building still stands that once housed one of Miller's shops. Today, this building is in private ownership and is being used as a warehouse. Aside from Peter Strauss Ranch, this is the only known structure in California that is associated with Miller. While the shop represents the applied, production aspects of Miller's work, the ranch reveals different facets of Miller's design process, business interactions, social life, and personality. The property represents a rare and significant connection to Miller's life. The period of significance for the Harry Miller period extends from 1923, when Miller purchased the property, until 1933, when he lost it in bankruptcy.

Lake Enchanto

After Harry Miller lost his Santa Monica Mountains property in bankruptcy it was purchased by two entrepreneurs determined to create a popular resort park for families to escape the city. Warren Shobert and Arthur Edeson began construction of the park in 1938, building a dam across Triunfo Creek to create a 2.5-acre lake. Briefly named Lake Shoson, a contraction of the founders' names, the park was renamed Lake Enchanto in 1940. The park would eventually comprise the lake, a large swimming pool, a terrazzo dance floor, picnic areas, a petting zoo, amusement rides, putting golf, ping pong tables, horseback riding, and a variety of other visitor amenities. During its heyday from 1945 to about 1955, Lake Enchanto drew hundreds of people each day from Los Angeles, San Fernando Valley, and other cities in the region. Much of its business went to large Los Angeles-based companies who would rent the facilities for employee picnics. Some of these picnics reportedly numbered nearly 5,000 people on a single day. Live bands performed near the dance floor or on the round island in the swimming pool, and a juke-box provided music

for dancing during catered events on weekends. Theatrical productions were staged at the stone amphitheater, while children enjoyed the fantastical forms and plaster figurines in an area dubbed Fairytale Land.

Lake Enchanto developed during a period when recreational habits were undergoing profound transformations throughout the region in response to rapidly evolving transportation technologies. As private automobiles became more widely available, more and more people began to spend their leisure time in rural areas outside the cities where they lived and worked. These rural retreats were originally accessible only to the wealthy, who could afford both the cost of transportation and the time required to get there. The exclusive country club was typical of the sort of facility built at this time. By the 1920s, however, affordable, mass-produced cars and improved roads made it possible for even middle-class families to begin traveling to the country for a holiday weekend. Popular resorts began to be established to cater to this new class of vacationer. These establishments were non-exclusive, in contrast to the old country club, and were more likely to be oriented toward family recreation, featuring many attractions for children. In the 1930s, the Great Depression temporarily dampened these activities, but Southern California recovered more quickly than many other parts of the country, due in part to the local economy's dependence on leisure and entertainment rather than heavy industry. In the latter half of the 1930s, many middleclass Angelinos were once again prosperous enough to begin traveling to rural resorts. It was during this brief interim between the Great Depression and World War II, when wartime rationing once again restricted people's leisure-time travel, that Lake Enchanto opened.

The Santa Monica Mountains, located less than 40 miles from much of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, provided an ideal setting for these popular resorts. Exclusive country clubs like the Crags Club and Malibou Lake Mountain Club, drawn to the proximity to urban areas, picturesque scenery, undeveloped land, and reasonable real estate prices, had already established the Santa Monica Mountains as a resort destination. With increased accessibility of the area due to better roads and the proliferation of automobiles, non-exclusive resorts began establishing themselves. Lakeside, an ungated subdivision on the shores of Malibou Lake just outside the gates of Malibou Lake Mountain Club, offered visitors amenities that included a modest clubhouse, a pool, and tennis courts. Seminole Hot Springs, a health spa and resort just 2.5 miles from Malibou Lake, also had a pool and tennis courts, in addition to naturally-fed hot pools. Lake Enchanto, taking advantage of the popularity of the area as a resort destination, opened in 1939 along the creek between Malibou Lake and Seminole Hot Springs.

The end of World War II in 1945 brought unprecedented prosperity to middleclass Americans, who now spent increasing amounts of time and money on leisure activities. Popular rural resorts like Lake Enchanto benefited from this shift, enjoying a spike in attendance during the post-war years from 1945 to 1955. Amenities such as pools, hot springs, miniature golf, petting zoos, stocked fishing ponds, and exhibits of exotic animals drew families from urban areas and provided novel facilities for large company picnics. On weekends, hundreds of people converged on resorts like Lake Enchanto.

The same forces that gave rise to small-scale popular resorts like Lake Enchanto eventually led to their decline. Massive federal expenditures on road improvements, including the interstate highway act of 1956, combined with more powerful cars and cheaper gas, encouraged Americans to travel greater distances for their vacations. Individual, more spectacular destinations, which were specifically designed for the auto tourist, began to compete with smaller resorts. In 1955 Walt Disney, backed by strong corporate support, opened the 160-acre Disneyland in Orange County, eventually drawing thousands of people per day from across the country. Pacific Ocean Park, with its large amusement rides and carnival-like atmosphere, opened in Santa Monica in 1958 with 20,000 visitors its first day. Like Disneyland, Pacific Ocean Park took advantage of corporate sponsorship to create large, extravagant exhibits that overshadowed the modest swimming pools and badminton courts at the smaller resorts. Even national parks were expanding their visitor services, with Mission 66 projects making the parks more accessible to automobile visitors. Attendance at

parks like Lake Enchanto declined sharply after about 1955 as vacationers sought the thrills of the larger parks. Lake Enchanto continued to operate for another decade, finally closing around 1965.

Many of the features and landscape characteristics that composed the Lake Enchanto resort during its operation remain today, including the large round pool, the terrazzo dance floor, a stone amphitheater, numerous stone retaining walls and steps, and remnants of the dam that created Lake Enchanto. Structures built by Harry Miller, including the main house, the radio house, aviary, and stone gate tower, were integrated into the Lake Enchanto resort. The natural vegetation, topography, and scenic views are much the same today as they were during the period of significance, contributing to the setting of the property.

Of the non-exclusive resorts in the region that were associated with the significant period, Lake Enchanto is the most intact. In 1967, the spa facilities at Seminole Hot Springs were razed to make room for a mobile home park, which occupies the site today. Lakeside no longer retains its original clubhouse and other recreational facilities. Other attractions in the area have long since disappeared.

Lake Enchanto offers a rare glimpse of a popular resort during the important transition period between the prominence of exclusive members-only resorts and large corporate amusement parks. The period of significance for the Lake Enchanto period corresponds to this transition period, beginning in 1939 when the park opened, and ending in 1955 when Disneyland opened and attendance at Lake Enchanto sharply declined. This period of significance encompasses all of the major physical development of the park, and all of the key features of the park were in place by the end of this period.

APPENDIX H

DOCUMENTING NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX H:
DOCUMENTING NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

This appendix explains how national significance is documented for the National Register of Historic Places. A Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) recorder may recommend that a cultural landscape be designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Designation of a cultural landscape as a NHL will occur subsequent to the completion of the CLI following the process outlined below. This information was excerpted from National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

WHAT ARE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS (NHLS)?

NHLs are districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects found to possess national significance in illustrating or representing the prehistory and history of the United States. NHLs are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Other than inclusion in the National Park System, Landmark designation is the Federal government's only official designation of the national significance of a historic property. NHLs number less than four percent of the properties listed in the National Register.

NHL CRITERIA

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- That are associated with events that have made significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
- That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
- That embody that distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or
- That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

NHL EXCLUSIONS

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not eligible for designation. If such properties fall within the following categories they may, nevertheless, be found to qualify:

- A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events or transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
- A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
- A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building, or structure directly associated with the productive life of the person exists; or
- A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or an exceptionally significant event; or
- A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or
- A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

While the NHL criteria are similar, they are not identical to those of the National Register, and set a very stringent test for national significance, including high historic integrity. If, after reviewing the criteria, applicants are satisfied that the property is a reasonable candidate for NHL designation they should then contact the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the National Historic Landmarks Survey staff in the Washington National Register, History and Education Program, of the National Park Service. If the property is an archeological site or district, they should also consult the archeological staff in the appropriate National Park Service support office. SHPO and NPS staff will help the applicant determine whether NHL designation should be pursued and what information is needed to make the case for national significance.

NHL DESIGNATION

NHLs are designated by the Secretary of the Interior after the National Park System Advisory Board reviews National Register forms explaining the national significance of the properties. The National Historic Landmarks Survey staff prepares, reviews, or revises these forms before the Board considers them. The Landmarks Survey staff is eager to work directly with interested individuals, organizations, and SHPO staff who wish to document properties for NHL designation.

NHL designation requires different and more comprehensive documentation than National Register listing and a substantial amount of time, at least 18 months in most cases. Through the National Register nomination process, a property documented as having national importance can be listed for its State and local importance. After the property has been listed, the National Register staff may recommend it to the Landmarks staff for consideration as a NHL.

NHL THEME STUDIES

NHLs are most often identified through theme studies by the Landmarks Survey staff. Theme studies consist of a context or theme statement and a series of National Register forms relating to a particular topic in U.S. history or archeology, such as westward expansion, architecture, science, or education. An outline of the thematic framework is available from the Washington National Register, History and Education Program, in the National Park Service.

Theme studies will consider properties already listed in the National Register, but may include others not yet listed. If a property has not been listed, designation as a NHL confers listing in the National Register.

It is easier to make the case for national significance if a theme study provides the context to judge relative significance. If no theme study of comparable properties exists, or if it is incomplete, the applicant will need to document the context on the form. This can be done, for example, by citing judgments of national significance from professional literature.

DOCUMENTING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Applicants are encouraged to provide information in the National Register form that makes the case for NHL designation. This information is entered on continuation sheets and supplements the documentation for National Register listing (i.e., State or local significance). The continuation sheets should:

- cite the qualifying NHL criteria
- state the related NHL theme and explain the property's relationship to it, and
- explain how the property has significance at the national level.

If a property is already listed in the National Register, the documentation may be amended from State or local significance to national significance (particularly if new information is available). Applicants can do this by revising the entire form or by submitting additional documentation on continuation sheets.

GUIDELINES FOR DOCUMENTING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Support claims for national significance by historical facts and comparisons of the property to themes of national importance and to similar properties nationwide. Often the easiest way to do this is to compare the property to existing NHLs and units of the National Park System.
- NHL themes are not necessarily represented uniformly nationwide. Regional patterns and property types found only in one part of the country may be significant nationally if the pattern they represent reflects an important trend in the history of the United States.
- Areas of national significance may differ from those of local and State significance. For example, a garden may be important for its American Romantic style design nationally, statewide, and locally, but have importance in materials and vegetation only locally.
- National significance requires that a property be exceptionally important compared to similar properties. For example, only the finest or the most influential works by a master American landscape architect are likely to be designated NHLs. Also, not all residences, properties or gardens of nationally prominent persons are strong candidates; only those with the strongest and longest associations are likely to be designated.
- Establishing national significance requires the examination of the theme in which the property is significant to the extent necessary to ascertain that the property represents an important aspect of the theme on a national scale and is outstanding in its representation.
- An altered or seriously deteriorated property will not be a strong candidate for NHL designation as long as other properties with similar importance and a higher historic integrity exist.

APPENDIX I

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Pre-History and History in the National Park and Landmark System

I. PEOPLING PLACES

A. The Earliest Inhabitants:

The Early Peopling of North America

The Early Peopling of the Pacific

The Early Peopling of the Caribbean

Archaic Adaptation of the Arctic

Archaic Adaptation of the SubArctic

Archaic Adaptation of the Northwest Coast

Western Archaic Adaptations (California Area)

Plateau (Columbia/Colorado) Archaic Adaptations

Archaic Adaptations of the Great Basin

Archaic Adaptations of the Southwest

Archaic Adaptations of the Plains

Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley Region

Archaic Adaptations of the Southeast (including the Cumberland Region)

Archaic Adaptations of the Caribbean

Archaic Adaptations of the Northeast (Including the Ohio Valley Region)

Archaic Adaptations in Montane Regions

Archaic Adaptations in Arid Lands

Archaic Adaptations in Riverine Zones

B. Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments

Adapters

Eastern Farmers

Farmers

Hunters and Gatherers

Plains Farmers

Southwestern Farmers

C. Prehistoric Archeology: Topical Facets

Domestication/Horticulture

Major Contributions to the Development of Archeolog

Major Contributions to the Development of Culture Histories

Prehistoric Agricultural Innovations

Prehistoric Agriculture/Plant

Prehistoric Animal Domestication/Husbandry

Prehistoric Architecture/Shelter/Housing

Prehistoric Arts/Handicrafts Prehistoric Communication

Prehistoric Cultural Change

Prehistoric Demographics

Prehistoric Diet/Health

Prehistoric Economics/Trade

Prehistoric Extraction/Mining

Prehistoric Human Physical Remains

Prehistoric Religion, Ideology, and Ceremonialism

Prehistoric Science/Intellectual Developments

Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns

Prehistoric Social and Political Organizations

Prehistoric Social Differentiation Prehistoric Technology

Prehistoric Transportation and Travel

Prehistoric Urban Development Prehistoric Warfare

Submerged Prehistoric Period Archeological Resources

Other

D. Ethno-history of Indigenous American Populations

Becoming Native American

Establishing Intercultural Relations

Native Contributions to the Development of the Nation's Cultures

Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact

Readaptation of Native Populations

Varieties of Conflict, Conquest or Accommodation

E. Colonial Exploration and Settlement

American Exploration and Settlement

Dutch Exploration and Settlement

English Exploration and Settlement

French Exploration and Settlement

Other European Exploration and Settlement

Russian Exploration and Settlement

Scandinavian Exploration and Settlement

Spanish Exploration and Settlement

F. Development of the Colonies

Physical Development

Social and Economic Affairs

G. Westward Expansion of Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

Explorations of the West

Military-Indigenous Peoples Contact

The Cattle Frontier

The Farmers' Frontier

The Fur Trade

The Mining Frontier

The Timber Frontier

Western Trails and Travelers

H. Other

II. CREATING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MOVEMENTS

A. Ways of Life

Consumer Society of the 20th Century

Consumer Society of the 21st Century

Domesticity and Family Life

Ethnic Communities (Including the Immigration Phenomenon)

Farming Communities

Industrial Life of the First Half of the 20th Century

Industrial Life of the Last Half of the 20th Century

Industrial Life of the Last Half of the 19th Century

Industrial Towns

Life on the Reservation

Mining Towns

Occupational and Economic Classes

Ranching Communities

Slavery and Plantation Life

Suburban Life

Urban Life

B. Social and Humanitarian Movements

Abolitionism

Civil Rights Movements

Communitarianism and Utopianism

Emergency Aid and Health Care

Environmental Movement

Farmers' Organizations

General and Radical Reform

General Philanthropy

Historic Preservation Movement

Labor Organizations

Peace Movements

Poverty Relief and Urban Social Reform

Prison Reform

Temperance and Prohibition

Women's Movement

C. Recreation

General Recreation

Spectator Pastimes (Passive)

Sports (Active)

Tourism

III. EXPRESSING CULTURAL VALUES

A. Education

Pre-School

Elementary, Intermediate and Secondary Education

Higher Education

Specialized Education

Adult Education

Vocational Training

Adjunct Educational Institutions

Special Populations

B. Intellectual Currents

Philosophical Schools of Thought

C. Literature

Poetry

Fiction

Novel

Short Story

Non-Fiction

Journalism

Newswriting and Reporting

Supporting Institutions

Festivals and Events

D. Theater

Playwriting

Performance

Directing Theater

Staging

Producing Theater

Theater Buildings

Studios

Supporting Institutions - Theater

Theater for Radio and Television

Vaudeville and Burlesque

Festivals and Events

E. Motion Pictures

Cinematography

Editing

Acting

Design

Directing

Animation

Producing

Film Product

Supporting Institutions

Movie Houses/Drive-In Theaters

Festivals and Events

F. Music

Classical Folk

Jazz

Popular

Musical Theater

Opera

Literature of Music

Music Publishing

Instruments

Forums

Performers

Supporting Institutions

Musical Education and Training

Music for Radio and Television Recording

Composing

Festivals and Events

G. Dance

Ballet

Modern Dance

Folk Dance

Popular Dance

Dancers

Choreography

Theatrics

Forums

Supporting Institutions

Festivals and Events

H. Painting and Sculpture

Early American Provincial Painting 1676-1726

Baroque in America 1720-1776

Neoclassicism, 1780-1820

Romanticism

European Influences, 1876-1920

American Impressionism 1876-1920

Realism 1850-1926

Historical Painting and Sculpture: Memory and Dreams, 1876-1908

The 20th Century, 1900-1930

The New Realism 1900-1926

Art Colonies 1915-1930

Regionalism 1915-1935

The Second Generation 1920-

World War II to the Present, 1939-

Supporting Institutions

Festivals and Events

Period Revival

Sculpture Gardens/Outdoor Museums

I. Prints and Photography

Festivals and Events

J. Decorative Folk Arts

Festivals and Events

K. Communication

Prehistoric Forms (ie., Hieroglyphs, Petroglyphs, etc.)

Written Word (Newspapers and Periodicals)

Mail Service

Telegraph and Telephone

Radio

Television

Post WWII Electronics

Spoken Word (Oratory and Public Speaking)

Internet

L. Architecture

Colonial (1600-1730)

Georgian (1730-1780)

Federal (1780-1820)

Greek Revival (1820-1840)

Gothic Revival (1830-1915)

Romanesque Revival (1840-1900)

Renaissance Revival (1830-1920)

Exotic Revivals (1830-1860)

Second Empire (1850-1890)

Stick Style (1860-1890)

Queen Anne-Eastlake (1880-1900)

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

Period Revivals (1870-1940)

Commercial (1890-1915)

Sullivanesque (1890-1915)

Prairie (1890-1915)

Bungalow (1890-1940)

Craftsman (1890-1915)

Wrightian (1887-1959)

Moderne Art Deco (1920-1945)

International (1915-1945)

Vernacular Architecture

Rustic Architecture

NPS Mission 66

M. Landscape Architecture

The Prehistoric Landscape

Colonial Traditions in the New World

The Early National Period

Development of Transportation and Land Tenure Systems

The Romantic Period

Utopian Planning in the Romantic Period

Rural Cemeteries

Parks Produce a New Profession

Urban Planning in the Nineteenth Century

Impacts of Railroads on the American Landscape

The Late Victorian Eclectic Landscape

The City Beautiful Movement

The City Scientific

The Revival of Classicism

Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources

The 1930's: Era of Public Works

The Automobile Age and Suburban Development

The Modern City

Modern Landscape Design and Site Planning

Regional Planning

Colonial Revival Landscape Design

NPS Mission 66

Urban Cemeteries

Post Modern Landscape Design

Urban Planning in the Twentieth Century

N. Other

IV. SHAPING THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A. Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)

B. The American Revolution

Politics and Diplomacy

The Declaration of Independence

War in the North

War in the South

War on the Frontier

C. Political and Military Affairs 1 783-1 860

Confederation Period, 1783-1789

The Constitution

Early Federal Period, 1 789-1800

Jeffersonian Period, 1800-1811

War of 1812, 1812-1815

Post-War Nationalism, 1816-1828

Jacksonian Democracy, 1828-1844

Manifest Destiny, 1844-1859

Mexican-American War, 1846-1848

The Rise of Sectionalism, 1840-1859

The Army and Navy

Indian Wars

D. The Civil War

Abolishment of Slavery

Battles in the North and South

Conquest and Emancipation

Secession: The Nation Divides, 1860-1861

The Antebellum South

The Industrial North

E. Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939

The Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877

Indian Wars (1860-1890)

The Republican Era, 1877-1900

The Progressive Era, 1901-1914

America Becomes a World Power, 1865-1914

World War I, 1914-1919

The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941

F. World War II

Politics and Diplomacy During the War

The Home Front

War in Europe, Africa, and the Atlantic, 1939-1945

War in the Pacific, 1941-1945

G. Political and Military Affairs after 1945

The Aftermath of WWII

The United Nations

Restructuring of World Systems

The Korean War

The "Cold War" with the Soviet Union

United States as leader of the Free World

The Vietnam Era

The Gulf War

H. The Law

The Development of Principles in the Legal Specialties

The Court System

Law Schools, Offices, Journals, etc.

Scholars, Judges, and Lawyers

Landmark Court Cases

Indian Law

I. Other

V. DEVELOPING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

A. Native American Economy (pre-1776)

Trade/Barter

B. Expansion of the Colonies and the United States,1763-1898

Early Pathfinders

Lewis and Clark Expedition

Scientific and Topographic Surveys

C. The Fur Trade

Alaska Fur Trade

Old Northwest and Mississippi Valley Fur Frontier, 1763-1815

Fur Trappers and Mountain Men as Pathfinders

John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company, 1808-1840

Rocky Mountain Rendevous Era, 1824-1839

Southwest Fur Trade

Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Coast Fur Trade

Other

D. Military-Indigenous Peoples Contact

Alaska

East of the Mississippi, 1763-1850's

Pacific Islands

Prairie and Great Lakes

The Northern Plains

The Pacific Coast

The Southern Plains

The Southwest

The Western Mountains

E. Trails and Travelers

Indigenous Peoples Trails

Exploration Trails (Spanish, French, Russian , British, American)

East Coast Trails

Eastern Mountain Trails

First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi

Santa Fe Trail

Oregon Trail and Settlement of Oregon

California Trails and Settlement of California

Mormon Migration and Settlement of the Great Basin

El Camino Real (Old Spanish Trail)

F. The Mining Frontier

California Gold Rush

Northwest: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Western Montana

Southwest: Arizona and New Mexico

Great Basin: Nevada, Utah and Eastern California

Rockies: Colorado and Wyoming

Black Hills of South Dakota

Alaskan Gold Rushes

Mining (Coal, Salt Peter, Oil, etc.)

Eastern Mountains

G. The Farmers' Frontier

Farming Alaska

Farming the Mid-Atlantic

Farming the Northeast

Farming the Pacific Islands

Farming the Southeast

Indigenous Peoples Farming Practices

Settling the Inland Empire (1870-1900)

Farming Frontier of the Old Northwest, 1763-1820

Settling and Farming the Eastern Prairies, 1820-1861

Later Settlements and Farming in the California Valley, Oregon and Washington

Settling and Farming in the Great Plains, 1862-1900

H. The Cattle Frontier

Great Trail Drives, 1866-1885

The Cow Towns, 1866-1885

Ranches

Outlaws and Poachers

I. Extraction or Mining Industries

Iron and Ferro Alloys

Petroleum and Related Resources

Other Metals and Minerals

Timber and Lumber

Fishing and Hunting

J. Manufacturing Organizations

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco

Transportation Equipment

Machinery and Instruments

Fabricated Metal and Glass Products

Textile and Apparel Industries

Paper, Printing and Publishing

Chemicals and Allied Products

Home Furnishings and Furniture

Other

K. Construction and Housing

Commercial

Private

Public

L. Trade (Modern)

Export-Import

Wholesale

Retail

Advertising

Commodity Markets

M. Finance and Banking

Commercial Banks

Savings and Loan Associations

Mutual Savings Banks

Credit Unions

Finance and Personal Loan Companies

Credit Companies (Credit Card Industry)

Public Regulatory Institutions

Stock and Other Market Exchanges

General Finance

N. Insurance

Fire and Marine

Casualty and Surety

Life

Health

O. Service Industry

Food

Lodging

Tourism

P. Power and Lighting

Electric

Gas

Nuclear

Water

Q. Accounting

R. Defense

S. Business Organization

T. Shipping and Transportation by Water

Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

Canals

U. Supporting Institutions

V. Agriculture

Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)

Farm Orchards (1600-1820)

Farming for Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, and Vegetables)

Fish Farming

Large-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)

Mechanized Agriculture/Agricultural Innovations

Plantation Agriculture

Sharecropping, and Tenant Farming

Small-Scale commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)

Subsistence Agriculture

W. Transportation by Land and Air

Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi

Land Travel West of the Mississippi (i.e., Stagecoaches), after 1840

Wagons and Wagon Roads

Carriage Roads, Touring Roads and Parkways

Planned Roads, Highways and Freeways

Railroads and Rail yards

Urban Transport (Trolleys, Streetcars and Subways)

Automobiles, Buses, and other vehicles

Air Travel (Airplanes/Airports)

X. Communication

Written Word (Newspapers and Periodicals)

Mail Service (Land, Water and Air Routes)

Telegraph and Telephone

Radio

Television

Post World War II Electronic

Spoken Word (Oratory and Public Speaking)

Internet

Y. Other

VI. EXPANDING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. Physical Sciences

Astronomy

Physics

Chemistry

B. Earth Science

Physical Geography

Geology

Hydrology

Meteorology

Climatology

Soil Science

C. Biological Sciences

Botany

Zoology

Paleontology

Psychology

D. Social Sciences

Anthropology

Economics

Political Science

Sociology

E. Mathematics

F. Medicine

Clinical Specialties

Non-Clinical Specialties

Affiliated Disciplines

Non-Western Alternative Medicine

G. Scientific Institutions

H. Technology (Engineering and Invention)

Measurement, Observation, and Control (Surveying, Cartography, etc.)

Transportation

Energy Conversion, Utilization and Distribution

Tools and Machines

Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)

Extraction and Conversion of Industrial Raw Materials

Industrial Production Processes (Including Agriculture)

Construction

Information Processing, Transmission, and Recording

Earth and Space Exploration

Water and Sewerage

Fire, Safety, Sanitation, and Pollution Controls

Atomic/Nuclear Technology

I. Other

VII. TRANSFORMING THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Indigenous Peoples Use of and Response to the Environment

B. The Industrial Revolution

Degradation of Human Environment

Degradation of Natural Environment

Industrial Innovations

Industrialization of Work Force

C. Conservation of Natural Resources

Origin and Development of the Conservation Idea to 1870

Formation of the Conservation Movement, 1870-1908

Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation Preservation

Origins of the National Parks Movement

Game Protection

The Forest Service and Forest Preservation

Origins of Watershed and Water Conservation

Water Purification and Sewage Treatment

Scenic Preservation

The Conservation Movement Matures 1908-1941

Emergence of Federal Conservation Legislation

Birth of Wildlife Management

Fish and Wildlife Refuge System

Forest System Expands

Soil Conservation Movement

Origin and Development of the National Park Service

Range and Forest Protection

Wilderness System

Public Health Through Pollution Control

The Great Depression and Conservation

D. Historic Preservation

Formative Years, 1796-1858: The Destruction of Green Springs to the Saving of Mount Vernon and the Hasbrouck House, Patriotism and Preservation

Regional Efforts: The South, 1860-1900: The South Looks to Government for Help; The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials to the Revolution; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society-A Pattern for Private Action

Regional Efforts: New England, 1860-1900: Regionalism and Preservation;

Private Historical Societies; Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Monticello: The Emergence of Architectural Interest in Preservation, 1900-1926: Antiquaries, Architects, and Museums.

Emergence of the Automobile and the Restoration of Williamsburg, VA.

The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation;Archeological Preservation; The National Park Service and the New Deal; The National Trust; Growth in Professionalism and Technology

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society – A Pattern For Private Action

E. Other

VIII. CHANGING ROLE OF THE US IN THE WORLD

A. International Relations

B. Commerce

C. Expansionism and Imperialism

D. Immigration and Emigration

E. Other

APPENDIX J

HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTION AND USE LIST (CATEGORIES AND CODES)

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX J:
HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTION AND USE LIST
(CATEGORIES AND CODES)

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
01 A	Domestic (Residential)		
01 A		Single Family Dwelling	
01 AA			Single Family House
01 AB			Single Family Apartment
01 AC			Cabin/lookout
01 AD			Single Wide Trailer
01 AE			Double Wide Trailer
01 AF			Houseboat
01 AG			Travel Trailer
01 AH			Single Tent
01 AI			Single Family Dwelling - Other
01 B		Multiple Dwelling	
01 BA			Family Duplex
01 BB			Family Triplex
01 BC			Multifamily (4+ Units)
01 BD			Dormitory (Bunkhouse)
01 BE			Multiple Dwelling - Other
01 C		Secondary Structure (Garage)	
01 D		Hotel (Boarding House)	
01 DA			Lodge (Inn, Cabin)
01 E		Institutional Housing	
01 F		Camp	
01 G		Village Site	
01 H		Small Residential Landscape	
01 I		Estate Landscape	
01 J		Domestic Residential - Other	
02	Commerce/Trade		
02 A		Business	
02 AA			Concession
02 B		Professional	
02 C		Organizational	
02 D		Financial Institution (Bank)	
02 E		Specialty Store (Shop)	
02 F		Department Store (General Store)	
02 G		Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)	
02 H		Trade	
02 1		Commerce/Trade - Other	

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
03	Social		
03 A		Meeting Hall (Fraternal)	
03 B		Clubhouse (Social/Garden)	
03 C		Civic (Community Center)	
03 D		Social-Other	
04	Government		
04 A		Capitol	
04 B		City Hall (Town Hall)	
04 C		Correctional Facility (Jail)	
04 D		Fire Station	
04 DA			Fire Cache
04 DB			Fire Lookout
04 DC			Fire Station - Other
04 E		Government Office	
04 EB			Ranger Station
04 EC			Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)
04 ED			Patrol Cabin
04 EE			Maintenance Facility
04 EF			Comfort Station (Latrine)
04 EG			Interpretation Facility
04 EH			Entrance Station (Guardhouse)
04 EI			Multi-Use Building
04 EJ			Government Office - Other
04 F		Diplomatic Building (Embassy)	
04 G		Customhouse	
04 H		Post Office	
04 I		Public Works	
04 J		Courthouse	
04 K		Monument (Building)	
04 L		Government - Other	
05	Education		
05 A		School	
05 B		College (University)	
05 C		Library	
05 D		Research Facility (Laboratory)	
05 E		Educational Related Housing	
05 F		Training Center	
05 G		Interpretive Landscape	
05 H		Education - Other	
06	Religion		
06 A		Religious Structure (Church)	
06 AA			Mound
06 B		Ceremonial Site	

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
06 C		Church School	
06 D		Church-Related Residence	
06 E		Church Yard	
06 F		Religion - Other	
07	Funerary		
07 A		Cemetery	
07 B		Grave/Burial	
07 C		Mortuary	
07 D		Crypt/Burial Vault (Tomb)	
07 E		Funerary- Other	
08	Recreation/Culture		
08 A		Theater (Cinema)	
08 AA			Amphitheater
08 B		Auditorium	
08 C		Museum (Exhibition Hall)	
08 CA			Museum (Curatorial) Storage
08 CB			Historic Furnished Interior
08 CC			Exhibit
08 CD			Wayside Exhibit
08 CE			Museum (Exhibition Hall) - Other
08 D		Music Facility	
08 E		Sports Facility	
08 EA			Tennis Court
08 EB			Swimming Pool
08 EC			Public Beach (Swimming Area)
08 ED			Pool House (Change/Shower)
08 EE			Lifeguard Station
08 EF			Stadium
08 EG			Grandstand (Arena)
08 EH			Gymnasium
08 EI			Recreation Hall
08 EJ			Bowling Alley
08 EK			Roller Rink
08 EL			Skating Rink
08 EM			Race Track
08 EN			Basketball Court
08 EO			Sports Facility - Other
08 F		Outdoor Recreation	
08 FA			Sports/Athletic Field
08 FB			Picnic Shelter
08 FC			Campground/Picnic Area

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
08 FD			Golf Course
08 FE			Playground
08 FF			Bowling Green
08 FG			Outdoor Recreation - Other
08 G		Fairground (Amusement Park)	
08 H		Monument (Marker, Plaque)	
08 I		Outdoor Sculpture (Statuary)	
08 J		Recreation - Other	
09	Agriculture/Subsistence		
09 A		Processing	
09 B		Storage (Granary/Silo)	
09 C		Agricultural Field	
09 D		Animal Processing Facility	
09 E		Fishing Facility (Hatchery)	
09 F		Agricultural Outbuilding	
09 FA			Barn
09 G		Horticulture Facility	
09 H		Irrigation Facility	
09 I		Livestock	
09 J		Wood lot/Forest (Managed)	
09 K		Farm (Plantation)	
09 L		Agriculture/Subsistence - Other	
10	Industrial/Processing/ Extract		
10 A		Manufacturing Facility (Mill)	
10 AA			Shot Furnace
10 AB			Manufacturing Facility (Mill) - Other
10 B		Extractive Facility (Mining)	
10 BA			Mine
10 BB			Extractive Facility (Mining) - Other
10 C		Water Works	
10 CA			Water Treatment Facility
10 CB			Water Storage Facility
10 CC			Water Works - Other
10 D		Energy Facility	
10 DA			Electrical Power Plant
10 DB			Solar Power Facility
10 DC			Wind Power Facility
10 DD			Energy Facility - Other

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
10 E		Telecommunication Facility	
10 F		Processing Site	
10 G		Waste Water Treatment Facility	
10 H		Pumping Station	
10 I		Dam	
10 IA			Dam - Arch
10 IB			Dam - Buttress
10 IC			Dam - By-Products
10 ID			Dam - Concrete (Gravity)
10 IE			Dam - Earthen
10 IF			Dam - Multi-Arch
10 IG			Dam - Rockfill
10 IH			Dam - Other
10 J		Utility Service Structure	
10 K		Fuel Distribution System	
10 L		Industrial - Other	
11	General Storage		
11 A		Equipment/Vehicle Storage	
11 B		Food Storage	
11 C		Warehouse (General Supply Storage)	
11 D		RCRA Storage Site (Hazardous Material)	
11 DA			RCRA Transportation
11 DB			RCRA Disposal Site
11 DC			RCRA Cleanup Site
11 DD			RCRA Storage Site (HAZ MAT) - Other
11 E		Underground Storage Tank Site	
11 EA			UST Cleanup Site
11 F		CERCLA Site	
11 FA			Legal/Authorized Hazardous Dump
11 FB			Illegal/Unauthorized Hazardous Dump
11 FC			Mine Waste/Trailing Site
11 FD			Landfill Site Active/Closed
11 FE			Off-Site Pollution Site
11 FF			CERCLA Site - Other
11 G		Fuel Storage Site	
11 H		Storage Yard (Open Area Used)	
11 I		General Storage - Other	

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
12	Health Care		
12 A		Hospital (Mental Hospital)	
12 B		Clinic (Dispensary)	
12 C		Sanitarium (Nursing/Rest Home)	
12 D		Medical Business/Office	
12 E		Resort (Spa)	
12 EA			Bathhouse
12 F		Health Care - Other	
13	Defense		
13 A		Arms Storage	
13 B		Fortification	
13 BA			Battery (Defense)
13 BB			Parade Ground
13 BC			Fortification - Other
13 C		Military Facility (Post)	
13 D		Battle Site	
13 E		Coast Guard Facility	
13 F		Naval Facility	
13 G		Air Force Facility	
13 H		Defense - Other	
15	Landscape		
15 A		Leisure-Passive (Park)	
15 B		Plaza/Public Space (Square)	
15 BA			Streetscape
15 BB			Subdivision/Planned Community
15 BC			Assembly Area
15 BD			Garden
15 BE			Ornamental Garden
15 BF			Formal Garden
15 BG			Aquatic Garden
15 BH			Urban Park
15 BI			Plaza/Public Space (Square) - Other
15 C		Functional Landscape	
15 CA			Vehicular Circulation
15 CB			Pedestrian Circulation
15 CC			Noise Screen
15 CD			Wind Screen
15 CE			View Screen
15 CF			Access/Egress
15 CG			Erosion Control
15 CH			Enclosure/Exclosure
15 CI			Climate Control

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
15 CJ			Functional Landscape - Other
15 D		Natural Area	
15 DA			Cave
15 DB			Body of Water (Lake, Pond)
15 DC			Wetland
15 DD			Wildflower Meadow
15 DE			Beach
15 DF			Dune
15 DG			Desert
15 DH			Tundra
15 DI			Meadow
15 DJ			Alpine Meadow
15 DK			Prairie
15 DL			Forest
15 DM			Natural Area - Other
15 E		Fountain	
15 F		Scenic Landscape	
15 FA			Vista
15 FB			Overlook
15 FC			View
15 FD			Scenic Landscape - Other
15 G		Scientific Landscape	
15 GA			Botanical Gardens
15 GB			Arboretum
15 GC			Test Garden
15 GD			Zoological Garden
15 GE			Scientific Landscape - Other
15 H		Parkway (Landscape)	
15 I		Esplanade	
15 J		Landscape - Other	
16	Transportation		
16 A		Rail-Related	
16 AA			Locomotive
16 AB			Rolling Stock
16 AC			RR Trackage
16 AD			RR Bridge
16 AE			RR Tunnel
16 AF			Roundhouse
16 AG			Station (Depot)
16 AH			Railroad Control Tower
16 AI			Rail Yard
16 AJ			Rail-Related - Other
16 B		Air-Related	

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
16 BA			Airplane
16 BB			Runway (Helicopter Landing Pad)
16 BC			Runway Bridge
16 BD			Hangar
16 BE			Air Terminal
16 BF			Aircraft Control Tower
16 BG			Airport
16 BH			Air-Related - Other
16 C		Water-Related	
16 CA			Vessel
16 CB			Landing (Wharf, Dock)
16 CC			Lighthouse
16 CD			Canal
16 CE			Aqueduct
16 CF			Canal Tunnel
16 CG			Canal Lock
16 CH			Culvert (Waste Weir)
16 CI			Marina
16 CJ			Navigational
16 CK			Boat Launching Area
16 CL			Water-Related - Other
16 D		Road-Related	
16 DA			Automobile
16 DB			Bus
16 DC			Truck
16 DD			Motorized Equipment
16 DE			NPS Class I Principal Road
16 DF			NPS Class II Connector Road
16 DG			NPS Class III Spec Purpose Road
16 DH			NPS Class IV Primitive Road
16 DI			NPS Class V Administrative Access Road
16 DJ			NPS Class VI Restrictive Road
16 DK			NPS Class VII Urban Parkway
16 DL			NPS Class VIII City Street
16 DM			Parking Area
16 DN			Turnout
16 D0			Road Bridge
16 DP			Road Tunnel
16 DQ			Road Culvert
16 DR			Road Retaining Wall
16 DS			Service Station

Code	Major Category	Category	Function
16 DT			Road-Related - Other
16 E		Pedestrian Related	
16 EA			Hiking Trail
16 EB			Handicapped Trail
16 EC			Interpretive Trail
16 ED			Ski Trail (Cross-Country)
16 EE			Horse/Bridle Trail
16 EF			Bicycle Trail
16 EG			Mountain Bike Trail
16 EH			ATV/Motor Bike Trail
16 EI			Snowmobile Trail
16 EJ			Water Trail
16 EK			Underground Trail (Cave)
16 EL			Underwater Trail
16 EM			Trail Bridge
16 EN			Trail Tunnel
16 E0			Pedestrian-Related - Other
16 F		Transportation-Other	
96	Work In Progress		
97	Undetermined		
98	Vacant (Not In Use)		
98 A		Ruin	
98 B		Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)	
98 C		Abandoned/Unmaintained	
98 D		Vacant (Not In Use) - Other	
99	Other-No Other Category Exists		
99 A		Trust Asset (Held By Government)	
99 B		Removed Structure	
99 C		Other - No Other Category Exists - Other	

APPENDIX K

MAJOR EVENT LIST

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX K:
MAJOR EVENT LIST

This appendix lists the Major Events pick list. Similar terms are offered as reference.

Major Event	Similar Term
Abandoned	Closed
Altered	Adapted, Burned, Cleared, Improved, Inundated, Name Change, Resurfaced, Widened, Dismantled, Reassembled
Built	Constructed, Created, Improved, Begun
Colonized	Granted
Conserved	Reserved (Natural Resource focus)
Cultivated	
Damaged	Vandalized
Demolished	(planned demolition)
Designed	
Destroyed	(unplanned destruction)
Developed	Opened, Completed
Domesticated	
Engineered	
Eroded	
Established	Designated, Authorized, Redesignated, Granted, Dedicated, Incorporated, Discovered, Recorded, Documented, Patented, Created, Listed, Opened, Reserved
Excavated	
Expanded	Completed
Exploited	
Explored	
Farmed/Harvested	Hunted, Fished, Timbered
Graded	
Homesteaded	
Inhabited	Occupied, Seasonal Habitation, Teneted
Land Transfer	Acquired, Ceded, Disposed, Subdivided, Transferred, Granted
Maintained	
Memorialized	Placed, Erected, Decorated
Military Operation	Decommissioned
Mined	
Moved	Dismantled, Reassembled, Relocated
Naturalized	
Neglected	
Paved	
Planned	Laid Out
Planted	Reforested, Vegetated
Platted	Surveyed, Mapped, Drawn, etc.

Major Event	Similar Term
Preserved	
Prospected	
Purchased/Sold	Acquired
Ranched/Grazed	
Reconstructed	
Rehabilitated	
Removed	
Restored	
Retained	
Settled	
Stabilized	
Urbanized	

APPENDIX L

EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX L:
EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

KIJIK ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT NHL

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

The primary landscape characteristics associated with the Kijik Archeological District include Natural Systems and Features, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Circulation, Cluster Arrangements and Archeological Sites. All of these characteristics are discussed below, and when relevant, features within these categories that contribute to the significance of the District are noted. Contributing Natural Systems and Features include salmon and hydrology. Contributing Buildings and Structures include house-depressions and cache pits. Contributing circulation elements include the Telaquana Trail and the Kijik River. Contributing Cluster Arrangements include historic Kijik Village (XLC-001), and contributing Vegetation includes the flora used for subsistence by the Dena'ina. All documented archeological sites are considered contributing to the District.

Archeological integrity at the District scale is excellent. Most sites within the District are intact and complete, and have not been impacted by natural or cultural influences. One exception to this is that changing river patterns and the activity of beavers has affected the integrity of some sites. Nevertheless the majority of known sites have not been affected by these natural influences.

It is well documented that the Inland Dena'ina were the primary occupiers of the known pre-historic and historic sites. The distinction between historic and pre-historic sites is not well documented through excavation however. In general, there has been an assumption that if a house-pit exists, then it is probably a pre-historic site, if not, then it is probably historic. In general this assumption holds true in the District, but is not relied upon as an absolute determination of prehistoric or historic occupation (see for example the hybrid house-depression design at Kijik from the historic period, part 2a page 3). Often sites have been both, with multiple occupations spanning hundreds of years. Nevertheless at Kijik this assumption has generally been validated by a paucity of historic artifacts at the excavated house-depression sites, and a relative abundance at the historic sites. Further subsurface testing is needed however to validate these assumptions at non-excavated, pre-historic sites. Further sub-surface investigations at pre-historic sites would further delineate the historic/pre-historic classification of sites and serve to further expand occupational sequences at Kijik.

In the case of Kijik, contact with Europeans, the abandonment of traditional ways, and subsequent illness and disease, as well as depletion of local resources (timber, game) may have forced the abandonment of the pre-historic sites, with a high probability that they would never return to live in these places. Thus there are no known cultural disturbances from the re-habitation of formerly abandoned sites, and therefore archeological integrity at the District scale is present.

The landscape-scale spatial organization of mountains, streams and valleys has not changed significantly since the period of significance, neither has the major vegetation associations, and therefore the District retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. On the ground many of the pre-historic house-depression foundations and cache pits are readily identifiable in the landscape, the rooms of the house-depression can be identified and functional uses can sometimes be surmised through casual observation (bath houses for instance by a pile of stones in center or a corner). In addition to the thousands of cache-pits that dot the landscape in settled areas, the house-depressions are considered physical characteristics of the landscape which collectively contribute to the integrity of association in the District, but also to integrity of design in terms of Athabaskan house-depression typology.

At the District scale, enough sites have been identified so that large scale settlement patterns have begun to emerge, these collective contributions of individual sites to the discernment of settlement patterns and site planning confers integrity of design at the District level.

The Kijik Archeological District NHL is unique in its concentrated spatial organization of sites. Other known Athabaskan sites in Alaska compare to Kijik in terms of number of sites, but they are typically spread out along rivers or lake shores (Kenai sites) for great distances. No other known sites in Alaska are as concentrated as at Kijik. In addition, cultural homogeneity and temporal span of individual sites is also unusual (1170-1910), and presents a unique opportunity to study the life-ways and cultural change among the Inland Dena' ina over a significant period of time. Further archeological work will most likely contribute to the articulation and expansion of these archeological and ethnographic areas of inquiry.

INDIAN RIVER PARK

Sitka National Historical Park (Alaska Region)

The history of the Indian River Park cultural landscape identifies a series of near catastrophic events, which, remarkably, have not changed the visitor's overall experience. A comparison of historic and contemporary accounts describing the Indian River area testify to the enchantment of the forest and river, as well as the magnificent views looking out to the sound. Thus, the Indian River Park cultural landscape retains integrity in terms of location, feeling, association, and setting. The Russian drawings of the forest and trails, along with a range of historic and contemporary photographs confirm this integrity.

Remnants of the Russian walk cross portions of the existing trails in the park today (CLR, 116), and part of the existing trail system follows the Old Post Road (CLR, 262). Part of the current trail system has been in place since, at least, 1910, and the current trail system reflects the trail configuration mapped in U.S. Survey No. 1258 from 1919. Although no known plans of the original design for the arrangement of the totem poles along the Totem Walk (then known as "Lover's Lane") exist; documentation (photographs, written accounts) over the years verifies the relocation of some of the totems along the trail for better viewing and for management purposes. Despite these changes, the overall linear alignment of totems and groupings of the poles along the trail have continued for almost one hundred years. Overall, Totem Walk retains integrity in terms of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, association, and setting. As a result of the WWII dredging operations, the historic trail along the east bank of the river was removed, and portions of Indian River Park land has been lost to erosion.

Although the quality of the reproduction and repair work of the totems during the CCC tenure in the park (1938-1942) has been challenged, the CLI finds the work of the CCC an important contribution to the continuation of the totem pole collection in the park, not only as part of the overall historical significance of the CCC era, but as a project that served to perpetuate the totem carving tradition among Tlingit artisans. (Patrick, 137-138) Native artisans utilizing traditional knowledge, tools, and materials, reproduced the historic totem poles transferring the artistic skill on to younger Native workers. Reproductions yes, but in a climate such as the southeastern Alaskan rain forest, deterioration of the wooden totem poles has always occurred. Along the coastlands of the Tlingit villages, totem poles deteriorated, and were then replaced in kind or by newly designed totem poles. Today, with advancements in preservation knowledge and product, historic totem poles can be better preserved for longer periods of times. Frequently, historic totem poles have been placed in museums and/or storage—the outside display of totem poles along the one hundred-year old Totem Walk in Sitka National Historical Park is unique. The workmanship used to reproduce the totem poles represents an unbroken and continuing tradition of Tlingit artistic knowledge, just as large cedars native to the area have always provided the material for carving. The location of the Southeastern Alaska Indian Cultural

Center within the visitor center of the park has provided space for artisans and the continuation of the totem carving tradition. The additions of a new totem pole in 1996 and another in 1999 represent the connection of the Tlingit to their traditional homelands and the perpetuation of their identifying markers on the land. In terms of workmanship, materials, feeling, association, and design the totem poles within the Indian River Park landscape retain integrity.

While the overall affect of the Totem Walk holds much the same appeal as the historic photographs portray, surrounding vegetation has obscured the totem poles. Several historic documents verify the trimming back of trees, and in some cases removal of trees, and in other cases moving the poles to more advantageously display the structures. Merrill noted the setting of the totem poles and installation of park benches specifically to offer park visitors the opportunity to enjoy the views and surrounding scenery. Today, the totem poles are more tightly surrounded by vegetation than ever before. Views and vistas from the benches looking out to the bay have also become overgrown. The dense vegetation around the fort site does not allow for any view of the bay contradicting the very reason the Tlingit selected the site and cut back the forest to provide views of the bay. The battleground has become overgrown with young alder growth.

Well aware of the potential for erosion along the banks of the Indian River, park managers monitor and control existing riprap installations. Trees continue to lean and slide down the river bank, as evidenced by current condition photographs. While the park's lush vegetation has softened the devastating effects of the dredging operations, the overall character of the mouth of the Indian River has been degraded. The establishment of a mobile home park along the end of the east bank mars the view from the west bank of the park looking east. Upstream, views from the present day footbridge favorably reflect the character seen in photographs taken from the earlier historic footbridges located further upstream.

Numerous studies conducted in the park recommend further archeological survey to determine the extent and location of valuable resources within the park. Of most importance, is the need to conduct the archeological work necessary to verify the location of the historic Tlingit fort. Dredging operations of the military during World War II removed the historic trail on the east bank of Indian River. Portions of the eastern most trail on the east bank follow the alignment of the Old Post Road, which is listed on LCS. Of concern is the fact that some archeological evidence from the 1958-1959 Hadleigh-West excavation at the Russian Memorial suggests that portions of the historic wooden road may still exist along the east bank of the river in the area of the Russian Memorial. It does not appear that the park has pursued this information with further archeological investigations, which would serve to identify an important historic cultural resource.

An overlay of the current parkland on an 1850 Russian map (CLR, p. 116) suggests the original location of the Russian Memorial may actually lie underwater in the river, part of the east bank lost to the dredging operations. Yet, the location of the memorial on both the 1908 and 1910 maps, as well as subsequent maps of the park, appears to be consistent with the location of the present memorial. The memorial has yielded no grave material during archeological excavation and testing, was removed by the park at one point and then reinstalled, destroyed by vandalism and reinstalled again in 1995. Although the site has no historical integrity, the Russian Memorial has existed in the park in some fashion or another since first installed by the Russians sometime prior to 1827. The park manages the Russian Memorial as a cultural resource, thus its listing on the LCS.

While the Indian River Park retains much of the character since its inception, the overgrowth of the forest obscures the totem poles, as well as important views and vistas incorporated into the original design of the Totem Walk. The need for archeological survey to determine the location of significant historical resources cannot be stressed enough. Treatment plans cannot be determined or instituted until the verification of the historic Tlingit Fort Site and 1804 Battleground locations are established.

BREMNER HISTORIC MINING DISTRICT

Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Alaska Region)

The following analyzes the Bremner Historic Mining District in terms of its Landscape Characteristics and historic integrity. These characteristics include Spatial Organization, Land Use, Natural Systems and Features, Circulation, Topography, Vegetation, Cluster Arrangements, Buildings and Structures, Constructed Water Features, Small Scale Features, and Archeological Sites.

Integrity of location is in part illustrated by the District's remoteness, which has been a persistent quality of the area well into the modern age. It is also illustrated by the nature of gold and where it is located geographically and geologically. Mining districts are biased in this sense because gold, and in particular gold bearing quartz veins, tend to concentrate in specific locals on both regional and site scales. Bremner was a known gold producing district historically, and the area is still known to contain modest concentrations of gold. At the site scale, the location of the milling site and individual mines is often a compromise between access, natural water supply, and location of gold bearing quartz veins. These conditions tend not to change much over time and have not changed significantly in the District. As such all the identified mining sites display integrity of location. For these reasons overall integrity of location at the district scale is present.

Integrity of design is more elusive at the district scale, but can be illustrated through the spatial organization of the overall district, as well as the cluster arrangements of the individual sites. "Design results from conscious and unconscious decisions over time about where areas of land use, roadways, buildings and structures, and vegetation are located in relationship to natural features and each other" (National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, 22). At the district scale topography, hydrology and geology largely determined the location of mining activities. The subsequent sites that developed and the artifacts that mark their location have not changed geographically since the period of significance. Through integrity of location and the spatial organization of the District as a whole, that is, where sites developed, why, and the large-scale, historic-spatial patterns that can be discerned in the contemporary landscape, integrity of design at the district scale is present.

At the site level integrity of design is illustrated by the layout of cluster arrangements. As described above these arrangements were the result of physical access to the site, the location of gold bearing quartz veins, and access to natural water sources. These factors determined where in the landscape mining and camp structures (adits, shafts, tailings piles, tents, cabins, tramway systems) occurred. Often the location of the milling equipment was a compromise between access to water, and access to the mine. At most of the mining sites this spatial logic is still discernible through identification and analysis of cluster arrangements. Thus integrity of design can be illustrated at the site level as well, in so far as the cluster arrangements of the District can be identified in the contemporary landscape. Cluster arrangements can be identified at the Grand Prize Mine site, the Yellow Band Mine site, the Sheriff Mine site, the Yellow Band Mining Camp (main), the lower Yellow Band Mining Camp, the Bremner Mining Camp, and the Lucky Girl Mill site.

Integrity of setting is illustrated primarily by the natural systems and features of the District. Topography, geomorphology and geology are all landscape characteristics that contribute to the integrity of setting in the District. Dramatic views and vistas also contribute to integrity of setting. These landscape characteristics have not changed significantly since the period of significance and continue today to attract visitors to the District. At the site level the abundance of small-scale features, and buildings and structures from the period of significance also contributes to integrity of setting.

Integrity of materials at the district level is illustrated primarily by the regions geologic features, in particular, quartz vein outcrops on the hillsides and along drainages. These were geologic features sought out by prospectors from the period of significance because they were known to contain gold, and are still apparent in the contemporary landscape. If the National Park Service did not regulate land use in the District, many of these gold bearing quartz veins would be sought by the public today. In addition, the local materials used in mining activities can still be ascertained at many sites, in particular the White spruce timbers used to support tunnels and build mining related structures, and the extensive use of stone for building and tent frame foundations as well as road construction. For these reasons integrity of materials is present at the district level.

Integrity of workmanship is present at the district level, and is best illustrated by the collective contributions of the individual sites, structures and small scale features. According to the National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, "workmanship is exhibited in the ways people have fashioned their environment for functional and decorative purposes" (23). The District contains remnant engineering structures such as dams, tramway systems, tunneling structures, rock retaining walls and foundations, culverts, and roadways. The quality of their workmanship can still in most cases be readily discerned. It also contains curious examples of adaptive re-use of materials, such as the creative re-use of 55 gallon drums for various purposes. A few examples include a wheel barrel fashioned from a 'half-drum', or the wood-fired water heater fashioned from an entire drum. 55-gallon drums were also re-used as ore chutes and siding for structures in the District. Other exceptional examples of workmanship in the District include the ore bin at the lower Yellow Band Mine tram terminal, the spruce siding on the Powerhouse structure, and the dry stack tent foundations found at the Yellow Band Mine and below the Sheriff Mine. There are many other examples of workmanship in the District. For example, although the historic road from Golconda Creek to the lower Sheriff Mine site is overgrown with willow in many places, the workmanship of many sections of this road is still apparent in the landscape. Culverts and ditches are still functioning and retaining walls are still apparent. In addition, the orientation of the road, that is, the route its designers chose can still be easily ascertained. This is a quality of design, but from a road engineering perspective it is also a quality of workmanship. As such this historic road, in so far as its' route and design features can be ascertained in the contemporary landscape, still maintains integrity of workmanship. Similar arguments for integrity of workmanship can be made for most of the roads in the District. For all the reasons outlined above the District has integrity of workmanship.

Integrity of feeling is present at the district level. The cumulative effect of the natural systems and features, views and vistas, cluster arrangements, small-scale features, as well as the feeling of time and place that the individual mining sites evoke contributes to integrity of feeling at the district level. In particular, structural artifacts such as building clusters, and an abundance of mining related small scale features contribute to a strong sense of time and place at the individual sites, and thus contribute to integrity of feeling in the District.

Integrity of association is illustrated by the fact that all the identified mining sites were associated with the historic context of lode and placer gold mining in Alaska during the early to mid-twentieth century. While at several sites mining activity continued beyond the period of significance, this does not necessarily negate integrity of association, but merely illustrates a continued use of the site. For these reasons the District displays integrity of association.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON MEMORIAL PARK

George Washington Memorial Parkway (National Capital Region)

For the purposes of a Cultural Landscape Inventory, landscapes are analyzed according to a number of criteria, known as landscape characteristics. Ten such characteristics were found to be relevant to the landscape of Lady

Bird Johnson Park: Topography, Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Vegetation, Circulation, Views and Vistas, Buildings and Structures, Small-Scale Features, and Constructed Water Features. Each was analyzed for its historic and current conditions, which were then compared to arrive an assessment of integrity, following the qualities defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This summary presents the highlights of the Analysis and Evaluation sections. The overall integrity of the landscape is good.

From a central north-south plateau, the undulating terrain of the long, linear island known as Lady Bird Johnson Park slopes to the shores of the Potomac River on the east and to Boundary Channel on the west. Few changes have been made to the original grading, except where roadbeds have been depressed to run beneath a bridge or abutment. The island supports only a limited amount of wildlife.

The park's spatial organization has been defined by the way the land has been used, primarily by circulation and recreation, and also by views and vegetation. Circulation is the most important trait defining spatial character. It is the principal organizing element of the central feature on the island, Memorial Circle. This rotary channels traffic east and west between Washington, D.C. and Arlington National Cemetery, and north and south into Virginia. The circle is the central point in the vista running between the Lincoln Memorial and the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery and Arlington House. The island's major uses include commuting along the George Washington Memorial Parkway corridor, and such recreational pursuits as walking, running, biking, and boating. Most recreational use is concentrated at the south end of the island, around the Columbia Marina and the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove. Recreational use also follows the corridor of the Mount Vernon Trail along the island's eastern shore.

Views (discussed in greater detail below) also help to define the park's spatial character. The most important is the nearly continuous view zone along the eastern shore, looking to Washington and the shoreline of West Potomac Park. Most of the monuments of this park and the National Mall are visible from the island's roads and trails, including the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Washington Monument, and the U.S. Capitol.

Mature historic and volunteer trees grow in Lady Bird Johnson Park as individual specimens and in groups on the higher ground and along shorelines. Oaks and white pines are the major planted canopy trees, and cottonwoods and willows are the principal volunteer species. Thousands of daffodils are planted throughout the island, as a result of Lady Bird Johnson's Beautification Program in the late 1960s. The planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward Durrell Stone, Jr., called for the addition of more than 2000 dogwoods, nearly 1000 pines, and about 800 deciduous canopy trees. Many of these trees have been planted over the succeeding decades.

Traversed by a complex system of roadways, the island forms a major entrance to Washington, D.C., and its successive landscape plans have generally been developed with this role of ceremonial gateway to the city, and to Arlington Memorial Cemetery, in mind. The most important road is the historic George Washington Memorial Parkway, which includes an older roadway south of Memorial Circle formerly known as Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. The George Washington Memorial Parkway creates a scenic transportation and recreational corridor along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, between Mount Vernon and I-495, the Capital Beltway. This circulation system owes much to the work of landscape architect Gilmore Clarke in the 1930s-1940s. The Mount Vernon Trail, a multi-use trail for walkers and bikers, runs the length of the island through a broad grassy verge along the river, partially following the alignment of a historic bridle path.

Significant views of the National Mall and the river can be seen from both the historic parkways and the trail. The development of panoramic views and directed vistas played an important role in the design of the classic American parkway of the 1930s, of which Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, in particular, and George Washington Memo-

rial Parkway are prime examples. The placement of the Mount Vernon Trail between the parkway corridor and the river's shore allows pedestrians to enjoy the same views as motorists. Vistas are directed to adjacent sites and their prominent features, including vistas of Arlington House and the Lincoln Memorial seen from Memorial Circle, and vistas to the Washington Monument and other structures in Washington seen from the plaza of the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove.

The island has one major component landscape, the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, designed by landscape architect Meade Palmer. This is a living memorial to the late president occupying a prominent location at the southern end of the island, with its entrance across Boundary Channel on the adjacent Virginia shore. Reached by a wooden footbridge, the Grove is composed of two landscape areas, a small meadow surrounded by massed trees and a dense planting of white pines through which runs a spiral walkway. The walkway leads to a flagstone plaza, in the center of which stands a massive, roughly carved granite megalith by sculptor Harold Vogel. Dramatic views of East and West Potomac Parks and the monuments and memorials of the National Mall open from the plaza.

The island's other commemorative feature is the Navy-Marine Memorial, a large aluminum sculpture depicting sea gulls flying over a breaking wave. Designed in the 1920s by sculptor Ernesto Begni del Piatta, the stylized, linear articulation of the statue has a strong Art Deco character. After completion in 1922, the sculpture was moved to its current site at the southeast end of Columbia Island in 1934. Landscaping was installed in the early 1940s. The low spreading shrubs, primarily yews, were meant to complement the curving granite base and suggest the waves of the sea.

Ten bridges cross over or lead to Lady Bird Johnson Park. The most important of these is Arlington Memorial Bridge, leading from the Lincoln Memorial to Memorial Avenue and Arlington National Cemetery, and serving as a link to George Washington Memorial Parkway. Arlington Memorial Bridge is a major commuting route for the Washington area, but, more significantly, serves as a ceremonial entrance to the National Capital and thus carries considerable symbolic import. This classical granite bridge, designed by architect William Mitchell Kendall of McKim, Mead & White, is composed of a series of gentle arches topped by a balustrade and ornamented with allegorical sculpture. At its west end is the grassed traffic rotary known as Memorial Circle. Also designed by Kendall is the complementary structure known as Arlington Memorial Bridge: Boundary Channel Extension, a three-arched bridge continuing the axis of Arlington Memorial Bridge and carrying Memorial Avenue over southbound George Washington Memorial Parkway and Boundary Channel.

Of the other eight bridges, seven are steel and concrete structures, some faced in granite. Meade Palmer designed the pedestrian bridge made of heavy timbers that leads from the entrance deck of the LBJ Memorial Grove over Boundary Channel to the grove on the island. The most recent bridge is the Mount Vernon Trail Bridge, a utilitarian steel and concrete structure at the island's north end carrying the multi-use trail over the Boundary Channel inlet to Virginia.

While a variety of historic and modern small-scale features can be found throughout the island, such as light posts, benches, and trash receptacles, few contribute to the site's historic significance, and most of these are located in the LBJ Memorial Grove. The grove has granite-and-wood benches and granite drinking fountains designed by Palmer, along with wooden entrance signs and a modern type of light post. Some of the light posts along the George Washington Memorial Parkway are recent reproductions of a historic design selected for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

Two constructed water features, Boundary Channel and Columbia Lagoon (also called Columbia Basin and Pentagon Lagoon), define the western boundary of the park. The narrow Boundary Channel separates the island from the Virginia shoreline.

The National Register uses seven characteristics or qualities to assess a property's historic integrity. Six are relevant to the landscape of Lady Bird Johnson Park: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The location of Lady Bird Johnson Park and its significant features has not changed. The design of most of the features has also not changed. Rehabilitation of features in the LBJ Memorial Grove has followed Section 106 guidelines. The major buildings and structures – the bridges, the two memorials, and the four pylons – have not changed. The most important feature of the circulation, the George Washington Memorial Parkway (including Mount Vernon Memorial Highway), has not been significantly altered. Vegetation is probably the most important single design feature for the island. As stated below, there have been two major design overlays in vegetation. The original 1930s vegetation design consisted of lawns and trees; riparian growth became established along shorelines.

Under the 1960s Beautification Program, the landscape plan by Edward D. Stone, Jr., was developed. Dogwoods and large beds of daffodils were planted first, along with deciduous and evergreen trees around Memorial Circle; the rest of the plantings have been implemented in phases since then. Changes have been made to these plantings as necessary to address management needs, but park administration has endeavored to maintain their character. The integrity of the vegetation design, and of the island's design as a whole, can be considered fair.

The island's setting has greatly changed on the Virginia side. To the east, views of Washington, and of East and West Potomac Parks, has altered little. Directly to the north, the George Washington Memorial Parkway continues along the Virginia shore, which is also a historic landscape and has changed little over the last 50 years. However, to the northwest and south, construction of high-rise buildings in Rosslyn and Crystal City has dramatically affected the view. Views to the west are buffered by the riparian growth along Boundary Channel, and views of Arlington National Cemetery have not greatly changed; but roads, increasing traffic, and changes to the environs of the Pentagon have altered these views.

The category of materials applies mostly to the features of the LBJ Memorial Grove. These have not altered greatly since its installation, except for relaying of the flagstone walk and paving, following Section 106 review, and relatively minor changes to the grove's small-scale features. Likewise, workmanship is primarily relevant to the Grove, where the original high level of workmanship remains in good condition.

Feeling refers to the perception evoked by the presence of physical characteristics that reflect the historic scene. The island's design was meant to enable it to function as a somewhat bucolic retreat for city dwellers, and as a picturesque parkway allowing for passive or individual recreation – only secondarily as a high-volume traffic corridor. While somewhat difficult to assess, the park's historic feeling, on the whole, remains intact.

THE MALL

National Mall (National Capital Region)

The central Mall landscape is bounded by four roads: 3rd Street, Madison Drive, 14th Street, and Jefferson Drive. Madison and Jefferson Drives are both one way east-west streets, and provide access to the many museums lining the Mall. Third, 4th, and 7th Streets cross the Mall on grade; 9th and 12th Streets, leading between the city's downtown and I-395, have been tunneled. All streets have granite curbs and curb cuts.

The Mall is defined by its primary view, the grand vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Without this vista, the Mall would not exist in anything like the form it has today. The potential vista is what inspired L'Enfant to plan a Grand Avenue connecting the Capitol building with the equestrian monument to George Washington he anticipated would be located near the Potomac River. L'Enfant placed buildings, walks, and gardens along this avenue to reinforce the visual corridor. The McMillan Commission adapted this idea as the basis for their Mall plan. The essential features of the 1930s version of the McMillan Commission's plan – the grass panels, the eight rows of elms, and the orthogonal arrangement of walks and buildings – all lead the eye from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, and from the Washington Monument to the Capitol. Since the monument had been built southeast of the actual crossing of the two axes, the axis of the Mall was slanted to the southwest to place the monument directly on line with the Capitol.

The 135-acre central landscape of the Mall offers a continuous series of other views along its length. People moving along the Mall or under the trees add movement and color, an effect sought by the McMillan Commission. Views of the monumental building facades and vistas up the walks and cross streets also enliven the scene.

One of the most intensively used public spaces in the country, the Mall has become the setting for rallies, marches, and demonstrations, for concerts, exhibits, and displays, and for the Folklife Festival, cosponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, each June and/or July. Visitors walk between museums and surrounding memorials and buildings. People run, bike, fly kites, play pick-up games (soccer, football) and watch the scene from benches. Mounted U.S. Park Police officers patrol the Mall, and vehicles, from carts to trucks, used by the NPS, the Smithsonian Institution, and their concessionaires and vendors, drive on the Mall walks.

The Mall has been thoroughly altered from its original condition of marshy, often flooded fields spreading along the banks of the Tiber Creek, and is an entirely constructed landscape. All the vegetation has been planted. The topography is nearly entirely level but rises slightly east to west. At the west end is a slight slope descending north to Madison Drive and to 14th Street. A small terrace extends east-west in the narrow tree panel in front of the Smithsonian Castle.

The interdependence of the space with the view and the landscape helps give this design its drama. The lines of elms to the north and south, reinforced by the facades of the imposing monumental museum buildings behind them, create the spatial corridor, which expands out at the ends, into Union Square at the east and into the sloping grounds of the Washington Monument at the west. Along the Mall beneath the elms is a more filtered space, with subordinate spatial openings along the lines of the cross streets.

Overlaid on the Mall landscape is an intricate grid of pedestrian walks. Along the streets run wide sidewalks. The former inner Mall drives, Adams and Washington Drives, were replaced in the 1970s with wide graveled walks. Single or paired walks also follow the alignments of most cross axes created by the city's grid of numbered streets. Walks are composed of a natural beige-toned compacted gravel/sand/clay mix. Many are half gravel, half exposed aggregate concrete installed to meet unusual access requirements. On the slope in front of the Castle are two curved gravel walks and a number of social trails; other occasional social trails run parallel to Mall walks.

The Mall has a simple vegetative palette, composed of central grass panels flanked north and south by panels planted with American elm trees, nearly 600 in all. Most of the tree panels have four rows each of elms, planted fifty feet on center. The American elm tree was specified in the McMillan Plan and in the 1930s revised plans for its vase shape. The rows of columnar trunks and arching branches form natural arcades. Some portion of the existing elms on the Mall date from the original planting of 333 elms in 1935; the rest are from later plantings over the next forty years or are replacements. The large elms on the south side of the block between 3rd and 4th Streets, and perhaps some others at the Mall's east end, were planted in the 1920s.

There are a few limited variations in the vegetation. No elms are planted in the historically important 8th Street axis, where there are sculpture gardens at the north and south, each with its own landscaping. The Smithsonian Castle extends into the tree panel in front of it, so that it narrows to a single row of elms. The Joseph Henry statue in front of the Castle stands in its own small planting bed. Five bald cypress trees grow in front of the National Museum of Natural History. One cypress is located in the north-south walk leading between Natural History and the Castle, intruding into that view corridor. Two oak trees grow along 14th Street, one of them directly in the view corridor between the Capitol and Washington Monument.

The Smithsonian Institution museums and the National Gallery of Art are under separate jurisdiction from the Mall, which is administered by the National Park Service. Each museum building facing the Mall has its own landscaping scheme on its immediately surrounding property. Many of the landscapes were designed in relation to the Mall landscape. The NPS retains jurisdiction over the sidewalks in front of the museums and the adjacent land up to the face of the curbs on Madison and Jefferson Drives.

Large buildings help define the Mall's edges, but within the CLI study boundaries, the only buildings are small utilitarian structures, including four food service buildings set within the tree panels in front of the National Museum of American History, the National Museum of Natural History, the Arts and Industries Building, and the National Air and Space Museum. A hexagonal Tourmobile ticket kiosk is located along Madison Drive, and another stands on Jefferson Drive. An entrance to an underground Metro station, surrounded by a wall, hedge, and chain-link fence, is located on the Mall northwest of the Freer Gallery of Art. The Joseph Henry statue, a bronze figure of the first Smithsonian Secretary stands on a granite pedestal in front of the Smithsonian Castle, in the sloping tree panel just off Jefferson Drive. A carousel owned by the Smithsonian Institution occupies the tree panel in front of the Arts and Industries Building. All of these buildings and structures are non-contributing.

The Mall has only a few types of small-scale features. Contributing features include the "Mall" benches and the "Olmsted" street lights.

All benches used on the National Mall are the standard design developed for the National Capital Parks in 1934/35. The benches are located along the walks along the Mall's east-west axes. Facing towards the center of the Mall, they are bolted to concrete pads set into the walks next to the lawns, or within the walks, in some cases.

The type of street light used on the Mall was designed by General Electric especially for this site as part of the 1930s construction. A twenty-one-foot high steel fluted post is topped by a cylindrical lamp suspended from two supports. With its simplified geometric ornament abstracted from classical motifs, the street lights are late Art Deco in style. The lights are placed along Madison and Jefferson Drives, and along the inner walks of the Mall, next to the inner rows of elm trees, spaced about 100 feet apart, alternating between the benches with trash receptacles. Trash receptacles on the Mall are the "tulip" type, with vertical wood slats and plastic liners, supported on a central steel post. Post-and-chain barriers have been erected in certain areas to protect the grass.

Seven characteristics are used to assess historic integrity for landscapes that are listed on, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Analysis of the Mall landscape according to these characteristics shows that the Mall retains its historic integrity.

Location – The location of the Mall has not changed.

Setting – The setting of the Mall has changed substantially since 1935 with the addition of six new museum buildings (not including the underground museums behind the Castle), but this conforms generally to the development planned for in the McMillan Plan and its 1930s revisions, in that these are large buildings housing prominent cultural institutions. While many are Modern structures, they face the Mall and share a common cornice line.

Design – The design of the Mall has not greatly changed since 1935, when a little over half the elms had been planted. The remaining elms were planted over the following forty years. Some original elms have been replaced with different cultivars. A few new structures have been added, such as the food service buildings and the Metro entrance, but these are relatively minor alterations, and the spatial relationships remain the same. The Inner Mall Drives have been converted into gravel walks.

Materials – The simple palette of materials that make up the Mall landscape have not greatly changed. The original concrete paving of the walks has been replaced with a combination of gravel and exposed aggregate concrete, and certain modifications have been made to the mix of elm varieties.

Workmanship – This characteristic is not applicable to the Mall.

Feeling – The feeling of the Mall can be defined as a landscape that manifests the grandeur and monumentality of the Capitol and Washington Monument, allowing visitors to draw a visual connection between the two structures and to understand the relationship between what they represent regarding American history and democracy. This feeling remains.

Association – The Mall embodies an association with the 1791 L'Enfant Plan for Washington. The 1902 McMillan Commission Plan interpreted rather than recreated this plan, retaining what they defined as its essential principles – a linear landscape of gardens and monumental structures forming a view corridor between the Capitol and a monument honoring the commander of the Revolutionary Army and the nation's first president. The 1930s plans which led to the construction of the McMillan Mall plan adapted it for modern needs without changing its essential elements. The Mall, therefore, retains its association with these uniquely important city plans.

CADILLAC MOUNTAIN SUMMIT

Acadia National Park (Northeast Region)

The Cadillac Mountain summit is identified in the park's Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) as a developed area within the Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas property type. The MPDF outlines registration requirements that developed areas need to have to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Developed areas should retain integrity of setting and design to convey their historic use. They should also retain the following: principal circulation systems, site organization, built features designed and constructed during the height of the New Deal programs; historic buildings in their original locations and identifiable as NPS or CCC rustic structures, mall-scale features that communicate the historic design vocabulary, and principal vistas. Developed areas should maintain a continuity of historic use as a recreation area, summit, or scenic destination. The MPDF acknowledges that although some loss of historic features, materials, or spaces can be expected, and there may be new additions, their must be sufficient remaining historic resources present to illustrate the historic design.

Significant landscape characteristics identified for the Cadillac Mountain summit include natural systems and topography, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeology. Many of these characteristics have associated with them features that contribute to the site's overall historic significance and identity as well features that do not. The summit's most important characteristics are natural systems and topography, circulation, and views, which together define the character of the site.

The physical integrity of the Cadillac Mountain summit landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1928-1942) with current conditions. Many of the characteristics and features are unchanged. The natural systems and topography that define Cadillac Mountain are

essentially unchanged since the historic period. Granite ledges and outcrops continue to dominate the summit landscape, interrupted only by scattered patches of shrubs and grasses and occasional masses of woodland and forest. The historic arrangement of pedestrian circulation features around the motor road's terminal loop and parking area is also still intact. Many of the site details associated with these features, such as granite curbs, steps, and rock borders, continue to illustrate the site's Rustic Design style. Recreational land use has continued, although it was briefly suspended during World War II when the summit was closed to serve as the location of a radar facility. To those who know where to look, vestiges of the summit's former commercial endeavors can still be found, as can some of the now mature plantings installed by the Civilian Conservation Corps that now blend in with the native vegetation. But perhaps the most important characteristic to remain unchanged are the panoramic views in all directions. The 1991 public review draft of the General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment and the 1992 General Management Plan identify the importance of the views and vistas along the motor roads. (GMP/EA 1991: 116 and 1961 Vista Plan in Appendix D, and GMP 1992:33)

Since 1942, slight modifications have been made to the configuration of the summit parking area. Sections of non-compatible curbing, steps, and guardwall have been introduced, and the small historic visitor services buildings have been replaced by a single structure, the Cadillac Summit Center. These changes are not ideal as they detract somewhat from the historic character, but collectively they do not diminish the site's overall integrity. Social paths have also developed in and around the parking area and the Cadillac Summit Loop Trail, and in some cases are threatening sensitive vegetation, but the park is making efforts to control them. The Blue Hill parking area, radio transmitter complex, water tank, and well post-date the historic period but are physically and visually removed from the summit area and therefore do not detract from the historic scene. Likewise, the current collection of signs, fences, gates, and trash cans, and also a flagpole and picnic table, make use of materials that make them generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

Methodology:

The developed area at the Cadillac Mountain summit encompasses land above the 1400-foot elevation line. Although Cadillac Mountain Road and three hiking trails terminate within the site's boundary, only portions of these segments are within the boundary. Therefore, characteristic and features associated with Cadillac Mountain Road and the three historic trails are not comprehensively evaluated in this report. Their unique areas and periods of significance will be addressed in separate Cultural Landscape Inventory reports.

ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

Location:

The site's original location on the summit of Cadillac Mountain is unchanged, preserving the goal of making the park's scenic views accessible to the public. This mountaintop location shaped the physical characteristics of Cadillac Mountain Road and its terminating loop, and the subsequent development of parking areas, walkways and trails, and visitor facilities. Since the historic period, it has also guided the placement of the Blue Hill parking area and the radio transmitter complex.

Design:

The combination of elements that characterize the summit's built landscape is recognized today as the NPS Rustic Design style. The historic design as applied by Bureau of Public Roads engineers and NPS landscape architects is still evident in the winding alignment of the motor road, walkways, and trails; the use of naturalistic materials in site details and replanted areas; and in the generally inconspicuous placement and appearance of visitor and service facilities. Since the historic period, some of the original features have been replaced around the summit parking area, and

the Blue Hill overlook area has been developed below the western peak, but these changes as a whole do not detract from the Rustic Design style that aimed to integrate the built features with the natural landscape.

Setting:

The relationship between the site's built features – the motor road, parking areas, walkways, trails, and structures – and the mountaintop scene of rocky ledges, limited vegetation, and uninterrupted viewsheds is unchanged since the historic period. The setting of the Cadillac Mountain summit as a major recreational destination for panoramic scenic views in the park continues to thrive.

Materials:

The historic pink granite that was historically added to the motor road's final wearing course has long since been replaced by periodic applications of plant-mixed, hot-asphalt bituminous concretes. However, such surface materials are also used on the perimeter walkway at the summit parking area and roadways and walkways throughout the park. The use of native granite as boulders along the loop trail and in the curbs, steps, and the guardwall is still evident. These materials were intentionally used so that built features would blend with the surrounding landscape. Some post-historic additions to the site have successfully made use of the native granite, such as in the retaining walls and pavement surfaces of the new accessible ramps on the loop trail and in the bases of the interpretive signs. Like the historic Ranger Station it replaced, the non-historic concession building is clad in vertical board and batten siding and wood shingles to harmonize with the surrounding landscape and other buildings in the park. Historic CCC-period vegetation can also be found in certain locations and has matured to blend in with the surrounding vegetation. Historically, several wood signs were present on the summit, and although none remain today, wood is used in the current log trailhead and informational/directional signs.

Workmanship:

The local granite used in the site's curbs, steps, and the guardwall were rough in texture and without smooth surfaces or straight edges to complement the summit's granitic ledges and outcrops. Such workmanship is still present, and upon closer examination the tool marks are still visible. More refined sawn-top curbs and steps have been added in several locations, but as a whole they do not detract from the historic scene.

Feeling:

The physical features that comprise this site – the motor road, parking areas, walkways, trails, and the concession building – are not uncommon to developed areas in national parks. The design, materials, workmanship, and setting of these features convey a rustic character. The fact that the summit has long served as a scenic recreational destination with unparalleled panoramic viewsheds also contributes to the rustic feeling.

Association:

Most of summit's circulation features and small-scale features, and all of the major views and vistas, are still present and intact to directly link the site to the work of the Bureau of Public Roads and the NPS, the New Deal and the CCC, and the NPS Rustic Design style. Association with the summit's military radar station has been lost, however, as those features were removed after World War II.

FLOYD BENNETT FIELD

Gateway National Recreation Area (Northeast Region)

For the purposes of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), a landscape is analyzed and evaluated according to a number of characteristics. Eight such landscape characteristics were found to be relevant to the landscape of Floyd Bennett Field: Natural Systems, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Views and Vistas, and Small-Scale Features. Of these, spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, and views and vistas are the most significant landscape characteristics at Floyd Bennett Field. Through the analysis and evaluation process, features associated with each characteristic are also identified as appropriate. Overall, the landscape of Floyd Bennett Field retains integrity to the period of significance, 1928-1945.

The spatial organization of Floyd Bennett Field reflects the significant patterns established during the municipal airport era and the World War II Navy period. Key spatial qualities established during the municipal airport period included the geometric circulation patterns, architectural uniformity of scale, spacing, and massing along Hangar Row, and large amounts of flat, open space for clear views across the airport. Much of this can be evidenced today. Character defining Navy-era contributions to the site's spatial organization included the increased scale of the runway system, the filling and regularizing of the shoreline, and the scores of war-time support structures built throughout the island. Many of the Navy's World War II changes to the site's spatial organization remain with the exception of a decrease in maintained open space due to successional woodlands and the loss of several deteriorated war-time structures.

Circulation established in the initial phase of municipal airport design and construction established some of the most significant landscape features on site. The geometric layout of the early runways, both perpendicular and parallel to Flatbush Avenue, defined the organization of the buildings of Hangar Row. Later municipal airport improvements included expanding the runways, building on the geometric patterns established previously, and a redesigned entry connecting Flatbush Avenue and the Administration Building. The new entry featured axial driving lanes and pedestrian paths that focused traffic and views toward the Administration Building. The early runways remain today, although they are obscured by later layering of additional runways. The entry experience is also intact, despite not being the actively used entrance any longer. Navy-era changes to the circulation system expanded upon the compact and geometric layout of the municipal airport-era. A drastically increased program of infrastructure improvements created many new roads throughout the site to connect new hangars, barracks, and storage facilities. The Navy extended the original runways and added several new ones. Even though several World-War II buildings have been removed, most of the contemporary roads remain. The runways established by 1945 exist, although several have been altered by being covered in mulch and grassy vegetation and by the addition of earthen berms.

Historically, vegetation at Floyd Bennett Field was kept to a minimum. Cut grass surrounded the runway system to allow clear views in all directions. Improvements to the airport entry in the 1930s added street trees, hedges, and foundation plantings along the redesigned Flatbush Avenue entrance and at the Administration building to enhance the visitor experience. The Navy continued this approach to vegetation management during World War II, keeping copious amounts of cut grass to retain open views. Ornamental plantings were not incorporated into the expansion campaign. The vegetation at Floyd Bennett Field has changed since the period of significance due to management changes of the NPS. Several areas of the site are now allowed to grow naturally. Woody vegetation covers some areas that were previously cleared. The park added mulch and berms to portions of the runway system where grasses and forbes flourish today.

Buildings and structures were key elements of the municipal and Navy airport eras, each of which displayed distinct characteristics unique to the context in which they were built. Airport designers clustered all of the structures of the

early airport along Flatbush Avenue along Hangar Row. The Neoclassical revival Administration Building stood at the center of the line of buildings and several uniform glass and metal hangars flanked it to the north and south. These were built in popular styles of the time that reflected trends in early airport construction. The tight geometry of the district was altered slightly with the addition of several small support buildings on the south side of Hangar Row in the 1930s. Two more clusters of buildings were constructed prior to World War II, a Coast Guard Air Station and a Navy Seaplane patrol base, both east of the municipal airport along Jamaica Bay. Several of these buildings were modified during World War II, notably the Administration Building, to accommodate military needs. The Navy added many more buildings and structures outside of the municipal airport boundaries during World War II, building extensively on the south part of the island and also to the north and expanding the existing facilities on Jamaica Bay. These buildings contrasted with the carefully designed structures of Hangar Row. Most were unadorned reinforced concrete or metal buildings, erected with expedience, not style in mind. Some of these war-time buildings have been removed in recent years and others stand in disrepair. The NPS and its partner groups have rehabilitated some to serve new uses. Evidence of the design intent of both the municipal airport and the Navy Air Station are sufficiently visible to illustrate the historic condition of the period of significance.

INTEGRITY

The Floyd Bennett Field CLI study area retains integrity to the period of significance (1928-1945). While individual features have been altered, overall the historic character and integrity of the Floyd Bennett Field expanded historic district remains.

Location:

All land and associated features within the proposed boundaries were historically part of Naval Air Station, New York (NAS New York) in 1945. The location of the major features that remain on-site – the Administration Building, hangars, runways – have not changed since the end of the period of significance in 1945.

Design:

Since the end of the period of significance in 1945, several features within the Floyd Bennett Field landscape have been changed; however, the overall landscape has not been altered beyond recognition. Overall, spatial relationships, circulation patterns, and buildings remain intact. Changes that have been made to individual features since 1945 include the 1935 airport entrance by the WPA, which has been altered through the removal of plant materials and the addition of the current fence separating the field from Flatbush Avenue, the alteration of Hangar Row through the addition of the access road, the presence of the new sports complex, and the addition of three lighted parking lots with concrete curbing constructed on top of the original apron. While much of the open land between the runways is being managed as naturalized grasslands that retain the general open character of the historic turf, the northern areas between Runways 1-19 and 6-24 contain dense successional woods, which detract from the historic design, when these areas were all mown grass or low grasses and shrubs.

Setting:

Floyd Bennett Field was originally selected as the location of New York City's first municipal airport specifically because of it setting; its location on Jamaica Bay created ideal conditions for the development of not just the airport, but also as a Naval Air Station. Since the landmass Floyd Bennett Field was constructed on is somewhat isolated, connected to the rest of Brooklyn via Flatbush Avenue, modern development within the city has had little impact on Floyd Bennett Field.

Much of the development that took place surrounding Floyd Bennett Field may not have occurred without the presence of the airport. The Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge was constructed in 1936 as part of a parkway system developed

to increase open space and recreational opportunities for the New York metropolitan area. When the bridge was constructed, Flatbush Avenue also became a major arterial that connected not just Floyd Bennett Field with the rest of Brooklyn but with Rockaway Peninsula and ultimately with the rest of Long Island.

The context provided by Flatbush Avenue is an important part of the overall character of Floyd Bennett Field. The current condition of Flatbush Avenue reflects the setting of Floyd Bennett Field during the period of significance. In particular, the WPA designed the main entrance in 1935 and planted two rows of sycamore trees along the central walkway and Flatbush Avenue, providing a visible connection between the design of Flatbush Avenue and Floyd Bennett Field. Further development throughout Brooklyn and Long Island have had virtually no visual impact on Floyd Bennett Field, and the surrounding context of Flatbush Avenue and the Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge reflect the historic context in which Floyd Bennett Field was located.

Materials:

All types of construction materials, including paving, plants, and other landscape material are included under this aspect of integrity. Many individual features, such as the Administration Building and some of the hangars, retain their original materials. A major change can be seen in the new materials of the sports complex, which intentionally contrasts with the design and materials of the original hangars. Another significant change in materials has been the loss of the plant materials once found at the WPA entrance. While the open lawn remains, the loss of the ornamental plantings has altered the character of the airport entrance. Although changes have been made to the materials of a number of individual features, many of the changes are either reversible or have impacted only portions of historic features, leaving much of the historic materials intact.

Workmanship:

Although changes have been made to individual features, evidence of the original workmanship of Floyd Bennett Field and NAS New York remains evident in the landscape. Many of the buildings and structures retain workmanship, and in spite of the addition of asphalt over sections of the runways, access roads, and parking lots, the original concrete remains exposed in other areas, clearly displaying the method of construction used during the period of significance.

Feeling:

The fundamental element contributing greatly to the character of the historic landscape was the feeling of broad open spaces, which remains largely intact despite the growth of successional woods. Despite this change, the overall development patterns also remains intact, particularly the layout of the runways and the buildings and structures both along Hangar Row and Jamaica Bay. These features were important with regard to the site's functioning as a municipal airport and as a Naval Air Station.

Association:

Although no longer an active airport or military property, the overall layout of the remaining features, particularly the runways, buildings on Hangar Row, and the hangars, aprons, and support buildings along Jamaica Bay, accurately portray the function of the landscape as it was during the period of significance.

CRATER RIM HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Pacific West Region)

The Crater Rim Historic District is significant for its association with national park master planning in the 1920s and 1930s (criterion A), for its characteristic design style, which reflects the Park Service Rustic architecture and natural-

istic landscape architecture design principles (criterion C), and for its association with the CCC (criterion A). The period of significance is 1916 to 1942, covering the period of primary park development and CCC involvement. Today, the physical features of the district's buildings and structures, as well as the patterns of spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, land use, and topography present during the period of significance remain, contributing to the property's ability to convey its significant associations. This ability is enhanced by the site's natural setting and by its views, which help express the site's historic character. Together, the landscape characteristics of the district contribute to all seven aspects of the its integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation of the integrity of the Crater Rim Historic District relies on the identification of the essential physical components, patterns, and relationships that must be intact in order for the property to convey its significance. To determine if these essential elements are still evident in the property, the associated landscape characteristics must be examined and compared to conditions during the period of significance. The district retains integrity if the essential qualities that convey the sites significance are still reflected in the spatial organization, physical features, and the natural setting of the property. Identification of the essential elements is reliant upon an evaluation of the site's significance and the period during which the site attained that significance.

For its association with park master planning, as well as its association with rustic and naturalistic design styles, Crater Rim Historic District retains the qualities that reflect the principles that guided these movements. During the 1920s and 1930s, the NPS formalized design philosophies that would guide development in national parks. According to these philosophies, human-built elements in parks should blend with the natural landscape, simultaneously facilitating easy access to the park's attractions while protecting the natural features that give the park its value. This was achieved through careful planning on different scales, from master plans that sensitively located development and circulation patterns to the specification of design standards and materials for buildings, roads, and other structures.

The decisions that guided the development of Kilauea are still evident in the contributing landscape characteristics. The overall spatial organization of the district, the location and arrangement of the developed areas, and the alignment of the circulation systems all reflect the desire to move people around the crater while protecting the natural sites. The location of services throughout the district demonstrated a sensitive response to the unique natural systems and features of the volcano. Original alignments for the roads, chosen to reduce sharp curves and steep grades while providing access to the crater's features and views from the crater rim, are largely retained in the current circulation system. These characteristics contribute strongly to the cohesiveness of the district and relate to the integrity aspects of design and association, as well as location, feeling, and setting.

The individual contributing features, including the buildings and the numerous stone structures throughout the district, reflect the design principles of rustic architecture. Native lava stone was used almost exclusively in constructing elements such as guard walls, retaining walls, and stone-faced embankments and drainage ditches, and was used in many of the buildings, including the Thurston Lava Tube comfort station, the Jaggar Museum, and the Volcano House. The design of these buildings reflect a melding of NPS rustic architecture and Hawaiian regional design styles. Furthermore, the topography and alignment of the road, the siting of the buildings, and the use and arrangement of native vegetation demonstrate the principles of naturalistic landscape architecture. Rounded road shoulders, naturalistic rock cuts, and the heavy reliance on natural plant communities all reflect a desire that the elements of the park blend with the natural landscape. These aspects of the district still reveal the desired aesthetic and contribute to the integrity aspects of design, materials, workmanship, and location.

Finally, for the district's association with the CCC program and the projects conducted by the crews, the district retains a significant number of features directly associated with the CCC, as well as the general character that defined

the district during the period the crews were active. CCC crews worked in the park from January 1934 through 1942, contributing to a number of projects including fire prevention, erosion control, trash cleanup, insect control, reforestation, eradication of exotic species, trail construction and maintenance, and landscaping projects. By the end of their time in the park, the CCC were also involved in more substantial projects, including the construction several park buildings. Many features built by the CCC remain today in the Crater Rim Historic District, including stone-faced embankments and stone-lined drainage ditches along Crater Rim Drive and dry-stacked stone retaining walls on the Kilauea Iki Trail. Furthermore, the district retains in its patterns of vegetation, circulation, and natural setting qualities associated with less tangible CCC contributions, including fire prevention, exotic weed control, erosion control, and landscaping. Together, these features and qualities contribute to the integrity aspects of association, materials, workmanship, and design.

Crater Rim Historic District has undergone changes since the end of the period of significance as the park has responded to the shifting volcanic landscape and updated to accommodate evolving visitor needs. These changes include the relocation or realignment of sections of Crater Rim Drive and changes to the width and character of some portions of the road. The changes, however, do not diminish the qualities for which the district is significant, and do not destroy its integrity. The overall landscape of the district retains enough of its physical features and its appearance and character to reveal the property's historic associations and design styles. As a result the landscape characteristics, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, circulation, topography, vegetation, views and vistas, land use, and archeological sites, contribute to the district's integrity.

KILAUEA ADMINISTRATION AND EMPLOYEE HOUSING HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Pacific West Region)

The landscape characteristics contributing to the district as they relate to the 1927-1942 period of significance include: topography, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and cluster arrangement.

Spatial Organization: The proximity to Kilauea Caldera, the presence of existing development, and the presence of established vegetation all informed the siting and layout of the Kilauea headquarters.

Cluster Arrangement: The master plans developed for the Kilauea headquarters in the 1930s called for the separation of different functions throughout the district. The administrative cluster is the furthest north and encounters the most contact with visitors. The employee housing cluster is adjacent to the administrative cluster, somewhat concealed from public access. The maintenance cluster is located southeast of the housing cluster and is least accessible.

Topography: During the height of development in the 1930s, CCC crews graded road banks to minimize their slope and blend them into their surrounding to create a more natural look. Topography was also manipulated to create building pads of changing elevation that created distinct spaces between residences and enhanced a sense of privacy.

Buildings and Structures: The historic district contains 36 contributing buildings and structures ranging from an administration building/ visitor center, residences, carports, maintenance sheds, and small-scale structures such as planters, retaining walls, and fire hydrants.

Small-Scale Features: Features such as planters, fire hydrants, retaining walls, barbecues, stone stairways, and a footbridge are scattered throughout the historic district. Built by the CCC, the majority of these features retain integrity.

Circulation: The majority of roads, footpaths, driveways, and parking lots still retain their historic alignments and associated features such as curbing, lava rock stairways, and guardrails.

Vegetation: Vegetation patterns such as the integration of buildings into the native ohia forest, the use of native plants to create varying levels of vegetative screening, and the development of lawns at each residence are characteristics of the historic planting intent. This vegetation pattern and palette remains intact.

Integrity

Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The site reflects the spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations that it attained during the period of significance, 1927-1942. The landscape characteristics and associated features convey the significance of the historic site with the majority of historic fabric remaining from the period of significance.

According to the multiple property submission document, resources significant primarily for their role within HNP's early planning and development history (Criterion A) should retain a particularly high level of integrity in:

Location: The district's location near the edge of Kilauea Caldera and the main visitor accommodation facilities has not been altered since the period of significance.

Setting: The setting, as defined by the vegetation patterns and palette, spatial organization, and cluster arrangement remains much the same as it was during the period of significance. The location of the headquarters adjacent to the caldera in an area that is safe from eruptions or flows and sheltered by vegetation is relatively unique to this general vicinity and remains unchanged. The cluster arrangement and function of the site also remain intact. The natural and designed vegetation patterns within each of the three clusters exhibits the same composition and configuration that it had during the period of significance. Residences located along the internal loop road have been constructed since the end of the district's period of significance and have altered the setting to a minor degree by increasing the amount of development eastward beyond the edges of what existed before the beginning of World War II; however, these newer residences were constructed as a result of 1930s master planning efforts and do not distract from the overall district experience.

Feeling: The feeling of the "historic scene" of Kilauea headquarters is still conveyed through the retention of most of the site's original forms and functions that are a result of early park planning efforts and principles is reflected. Contributing landscape characteristics such as circulation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and vegetation express the feeling of a 1930s era NPS rustic village/headquarters.

Association: The district's association with the park as staff housing and park administration/land management facilities is intact. It also still conveys association with the events that make it significant: the presence of the CCC, the early development of HNP, and early park planning.

Similarly, the multiple property submission registration requires that resources that are significant primarily for their exemplary Park Service Rustic architecture (Criterion C) should retain a particularly high level of integrity in:

Design: The buildings, structures, circulation, and cluster arrangement still convey historic design patterns and intentions of the NPS landscape architects from the period of significance.

Materials: Materials such as horizontal redwood siding, lava rock facades, lava rock landscape features, asphalt footpaths and roads, as well as a dominantly native plant palette all date to the period of significance and remain intact.

Workmanship: In addition to the early rustic architecture developed at the park the CCC continued a high level of workmanship during their eight-year tenure in the park which is evident in the existing dry-laid and mortared lava rock masonry, the construction of the buildings, and the thriving vegetative planting borders and screens.

Despite alterations to individual contributing features, such as small additions, new roofs, and the replacement of a small number of windows, the district's overall design, materials, and workmanship have not been compromised. The layout, architectural design, and materials throughout the historic district remain as originally conceived during the master planning era. Furthermore, the setting along the forested edge of the Kilauea Caldera and overall feeling of the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District are virtually unchanged since the period of significance.

APPENDIX M

LIST OF REQUIRED AND OPTIONAL DATABASE FIELDS

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX M:
LIST OF REQUIRED AND OPTIONAL DATABASE FIELDS

* Required field, if applicable

1. INVENTORY UNIT SUMMARY AND SITE PLAN

Required

- Cultural Landscape Inventory Name
- Cultural Landscape Inventory Number
- Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name
- Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number
- Park Name
- Park Alpha Code
- Park Org Code
- Landscape/Component Landscape Description
- Inventory Unit Size (acres)
- Property Level
- Park Report Cover Image
- Site Plan Graphic
- Site Plan Graphic Caption

Optional

- Park Report Cover Date
- CLI Hierarchy Description
- Inventory Description Graphic
- CLI Hierarchy Graphic Caption

2. CONCURRENCE STATUS

Required

- Inventory Unit Completion Status
- Park Superintendent Concurrence
- Park Superintendent Concurrence Date
- National Register Eligibility
- National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper)
- National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative
- Concurrence Graphic
- Concurrence Graphic Caption
- Revised By*
- Type of Revision*
- Revision Concurrence Date*
- Revision Concurrence*

Optional

- Completion Status Explanatory Narrative
- Display Sequence
- Revision Explanatory Narrative

3. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND LOCATION MAP

Required

- Inventory Unit Boundary Description
- State
- County
- Location Map Graphic
- Location Map Graphic Caption
- Boundary UTM Source
- Boundary UTM Type
- Boundary UTM Datum
- Boundary UTM Zone
- Boundary UTM Easting
- Boundary UTM Northing
- Boundary Datum Other*

Optional

- Park Management Unit
- Land Tract Numbers
- GIS File Name
- GIS File Description
- GIS URL
- Regional Landscape Context Type

Regional Landscape Context Description

Regional Landscape Context Graphics

Regional Landscape Context Graphic Caption

4. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Required

Management Category

Management Category Date

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

Management Agreement

Management Agreement Expiration Date

Type of Legal Interest

Fee Simple Reservation for Life*

Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date*

Public Access

Optional

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Adjacent Lands Description

Adjacent Lands Graphic

Adjacent Lands Graphic Caption

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative

Other Management Agreement

Other Agency or Organization

NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative

Public Access Explanatory Narrative

FMSS Asset Location Code

5. NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION

Required

National Register Landscape Documentation

National Register Explanatory Narrative

National Register Eligibility*

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper)*

National Register Significance Level

National Register Significance- Contributing/Individual

National Register Classification

National Historic Landmark Status

National Historic Landmark Date*

National Historic Landmark Theme*

World Heritage Site Status

World Heritage Site Date*

World Heritage Category*

Statement of Significance

National Register Significance Criteria

National Register Criteria Consideration*

Start Year

Start Era

End Year

End Era

Historic Context Theme*

Historic Context Sub-theme*

Historic Context Facet*

Other Historic Facet*

Area of Significance Category

Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative*

Area of Significance Subcategory*

Park Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)*

Other National Register Name*

Primary Certification Date*

Other Certification*

Other Certification Date*

Optional

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative

State Register Documentation Name

State Register Document Identification Number

State Register Date Listed

State Register Documentation Explanatory Narrative

6. CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL HISTORY

Required

- Primary Historic Function – Major Category
- Primary Historic Function – Category
- Primary Historic Function
- Primary Current Use – Major Category
- Primary Current Use – Category
- Primary Current Use
- Current and Historic Name
- Type of Current and Historic Name
- Cultural Landscape Type
- Start Year of Major Event
- Start Era of Major Event
- End Year of Major Event
- End Era of Major Event
- Major Event
- Major Event Description

Optional

- Other Historic Function or Current Use – Major Category
- Other Historic Function or Current Use – Category
- Other Historic Function or Current Use
- Other Historic Function or Current Use – Type
- Ethnographic Study Conducted
- Ethnographic Significance Description
- Ethnographic Associated Group Name
- Association Historic, Current, or Both
- Associated Name
- Association
- Association Other
- Physical History Time Period
- Physical History Narrative
- History Graphic
- History Graphic Caption

7. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

Required

- Analysis and Evaluation Summary
- Landscape Characteristic
- Feature Name
- Feature Contribution
- LCS Alpha Code, Name, and Number*
- Historic Structure Number*

Optional

- Landscape Characteristic Explanatory Narrative
- Other Landscape Characteristic
- Feature UTM Source
- Feature UTM Point Type
- Feature UTM Datum
- Feature UTM Zone
- GIS URL
- Feature UTM Easting
- Feature UTM Northing
- ANCS ID
- ANCS Name
- ASMIS ID
- ASMIS Name
- Analysis and Evaluation Graphic
- Analysis and Evaluation Graphic Caption

8. CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Required

- Condition Assessment
- Condition Assessment Date
- Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative
- Impact Type
- Internal or External
- Impact Explanatory Narrative

Optional

- Stabilization Cost
- Stabilization Cost Date

Stabilization Cost Level of Estimate

Stabilization Cost Estimator

Stabilization Measures Description

Stabilization Cost Explanatory Narrative

Impact Type – Other

Supplemental Information Narrative

Supplemental Information Graphic

Supplemental Graphic Caption

9. TREATMENT

Required

Approved Landscape Treatment

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed

Approved Landscape Treatment Document*

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date*

Optional

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Date

Approved Landscape Treatment Level of Estimate

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost – Estimator

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Explanatory Narrative

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Required

Bibliography

Citation Title

Citation Author

Optional

Year of Publication

Publisher

Source Name

Other Source Name

Citation Number

Citation Type

Citation Location

Supplemental Information Title

APPENDIX N

EXAMPLES OF COVER LETTERS

JANUARY 2009

APPENDIX N:
EXAMPLES OF COVER LETTERS

FINAL DRAFT REPORTS TO PARK SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER REGIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE LEADS

Appalachian Trail - North District, Central District, South District, Shanandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

H30-OCLP

August 9, 2007

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park

Attn: Gordon Olson

From: Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Subject: Three Draft Cultural Landscape Inventories – Appalachian Trail: North District, Central District, and South District - Shenandoah National Park. Please reply by: Monday August 27, 2007

We are pleased to send you the final drafts of three Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the Appalachian Trail – Shenandoah National Park, for your review and concurrence. These CLIs are based on the most recent research and site documentation completed by Karen Cowperthwaite and John Auwaerter at the State University of New York – College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. We request that you complete a review of the enclosed CLIs. Please consolidate park comments on the draft and submit them electronically to Jeff Killion, at jeff_killion@nps.gov. If you agree with our findings, sign the attached concurrence form and return the form to our office by Monday August 27, 2007.

Your signed approval is necessary before the CLI can be submitted from the Northeast Region Regional Director's office to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for their concurrence with our findings. Formal concurrence from the Virginia SHPO marks the official completion of this CLI project. Accomplishing this by the end of the 2007 fiscal year is critical both for the park and the Northeast Region CLI program to meet their respective goals. For the park, the three completed CLIs means that the inventory of the Appalachian Trail will be considered "certified" as complete, accurate and reliable for inclusion in the park's Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goals 1b2b and 1a7. For the Northeast Region CLI program, completed CLIs allow the program to meet regional and national accounting standards, which are tied to future funding.

A few notes to keep in mind as you review the draft report:

• The North District CLI is a revised draft that addresses park comments for the North District CLI draft from 6-1-07. The statement of significance, and specifically the period of significance (1928-1942), have been clarified. The

statement and period of significance applies to the Appalachian Trail in all three districts, and so they are the same for all three CLIs.

• The Analysis and Evaluation Sections have been expanded to include a section on the inventory and analysis methodology. The integrity of the Appalachian Trail in each district has been evaluated, and our findings indicate that all three districts of the Appalachian Trail retain integrity to the historic period.

• The Chronology and Physical History Sections are generally the same in all three reports, although each is tailored to their specific district as appropriate.

• The primary differences between the three reports are the numbers of landscape features listed under each landscape characteristic. While some of the feature names are unique to a particular district, they are nonetheless similar in design and character to those in the other districts.

• Color site plans for each district, in 11 x 17 format, are included at the back of each report.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at 617-223-5099 or at bob_page@nps.gov.

cc: Paul Weinbaum

Peggy Albee

Allen Cooper

Chuck Smythe

Sara Wolf

Jeff Killion

BRIEFING STATEMENT TO REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Appalachian Trail - North District, Central District, South District, Shanandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

Bureau: National Park Service

Issue: State Historic Preservation Office Concurrence with CLIs

Park Site: Shenandoah National Park-Appalachian Trail (three districts)

Date: August 2007

Action Required:

Attached for your signature is a cover letter to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, asking for concurrence on three Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs), the eligibility of the Appalachian Trail (AT) in the National Register of Historic Places, and the categorization of features as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined to the significance and historic character of the AT – North District, Central District, and South District – in Shenandoah National Park (NP).

Background:

Portions of the AT within the North, Central, and South Districts of Shenandoah NP are listed in the National Register as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. Included in the original National Register listing are seventeen of the twenty-nine crossings where the AT and Skyline Drive intersect, counted as one contributing site, which span the 125-foot-wide district right-of-way to either side of the drive (250-feet-wide overall). Additional segments of the AT were included in subsequent boundary increases of the Skyline Drive Historic District made in 1997 and 2003 that incorporated park facilities adjoining the Skyline Drive corridor. In these areas, the AT passes through approximately 300-feet of the Simmons Gap ranger station and park maintenance facilities cluster, through approximately one mile at the Skyland resort, and provides the eastern boundary of the Loft Mountain campground and picnic area. Within these boundary expansions, the AT is not listed as a contributing resource. At Skyland, however, the AT follows approximately 2,500 feet of the Stony Man Nature Trail, which is listed as a contributing resource.

The Statement of Significance for the original Skyline Drive Historic District listing describes the significance of the AT in the area of regional planning. However, the AT is minimally addressed and treated primarily as a precursor to the development of Skyline Drive. The AT crossings with Skyline Drive represent only a very small fraction of the many contributing resources that have been identified in this CLI.

Additional research described in the CLI and in the attached Landscape Features Lists indicate hundreds of additional landscape features that contribute to the significance of AT in Shenandoah NP but are not included in existing National Register documentation. This request for concurrence asks that future National Register documentation for the AT in Shenandoah NP fully describe all contributing building and landscape resources; and all areas of significance in community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics/government, and social history. In addition, we are asking for acknowledgment that the AT in Shenandoah NP is a cultural landscape that retains integrity to the period of significance.

The report was prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS), Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and For-

estry. The CLI program and the enclosed reports continue NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Procedure:

As required by Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consistent with the Cultural Resource Management Guideline, the CLIs are being submitted for review and comments by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer. Upon receiving concurrence, they will be included in the CLI database.

Contact:

Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 617-223-5099.

FINAL DRAFT REPORTS TO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Appalachian Trail - North District, Central District, South District, Shanandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

H30 (NER-RS&S OCLP)Dr. Ethel Eaton

Office of Review and Compliance

Department of Historic Resources

Commonwealth of Virginia

2801 Kensington Ave.

Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Dr. Eaton,

Enclosed you will find three Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLIs) documenting the entire length of the Appalachian Trail (AT) landscape – North District, Central District, and South District –located within Shenandoah National Park (NP). Portions of the AT, namely the trail crossings at Skyline Drive, are listed as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. We seek your concurrence that the entire AT is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The CLIs have been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the State University of New York – College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Portions of the AT within the North, Central, and South Districts of Shenandoah NP are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. Included in the original National Register listing are seventeen of the twenty-nine existing crossings where the AT and Skyline Drive intersect, counted as one contributing site, which span the 125-foot-wide district right-of-way to either side of the drive (250-feet-wide overall). Additional segments of the AT were included in subsequent boundary increases of the Skyline Drive Historic District made in 1997 and 2003 that incorporated park facilities adjoining the Skyline Drive corridor. In these areas, the AT passes through approximately 300-feet of the Simmons Gap ranger station and park maintenance facilities cluster, through approximately one mile at the Skyland resort, and provides the eastern boundary of the Loft Mountain campground and picnic area. Within these boundary expansions, the AT is not listed as a contributing resource. At Skyland, however, the AT follows approximately 2,500 feet of the Stony Man Nature Trail, which is listed as a contributing resource.

The Statement of Significance for the original Skyline Drive Historic District listing describes the significance of the AT in the area of regional planning. However, the AT is minimally addressed and treated primarily as a precursor to the development of Skyline Drive. As noted above, not all AT crossings with Skyline Drive are identified in National Register documentation. These crossings represent only a very small fraction of the many contributing resources that have now been identified in this CLI.

The AT in Shenandoah NP is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, community planning and development, politics/government, and entertainment/recreation. Under Criterion A, it is significant for its association with the early regional planning effort to establish a linked pedestrian greenway corridor on the East Coast. It also derives significance for its role in the history of park development by creating a pedestrian spine which parallels, both conceptually and geographically, the vehicular spine of the Skyline Drive. Under Criterion C, the AT is significant as an example of trail design and methods of construction established by the NPS and implemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Now known as the NPS Rustic style, its principles and practices endeavored to harmonize development with the natural environment and enable the visitor to experience scenic features and views.

The period of significance for the AT in Shenandoah NP is from 1928 to 1942. In 1928, the volunteer PATC began construction of the trail in Shenandoah NP, which had been authorized as a national park in 1926, but would not yet be fully established until 1935. The period extends until 1942, which encompasses the completion of the AT by the PATC in 1930, the relocation and reconstruction of portions of the trail by the CCC using NPS trail design and construction methods necessitated by the building of the Skyline Drive from 1933 to 1938, and the ending of the trail refinements by the CCC as the program came to a close, they disbanded, and the United States entered World War II.

The CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the three Appalachian Trail landscapes – North District, Central District, and South District – retain overall integrity in the areas community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics/government, and social history. The landscape characteristics and features that date to the periods of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the historic character of the property.

On the attached lists there is one type of feature – the AT crossings at Skyline Drive – that has been previously evaluated in the National Register. In the documentation, fifteen crossings are discussed in the narrative, but seventeen crossings are identified in a list by UTM coordinates. The CLI has documented a total of twenty-nine crossings. It is unclear as to which National Register-listed crossings correspond to crossings identified in the CLI. Because the National Register collectively counts the crossings as one contributing site, all twenty-nine crossings are therefore listed in this report as “previously evaluated” as they are clearly the same type of feature.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, National Register Information, Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI. Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence on the following:

- The Appalachian Trail landscapes are significant under Criteria A and C.
- The areas of significance are community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics/government, and social history.
- The period of significance for the three Appalachian Trail landscapes is 1928-1942.
- The cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.
- The property retains landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the sites' historic character (see attached lists).

If you concur with the items above and our categorization of the Appalachian Trail landscape features associated with the trail at Shenandoah NP, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined, and as enumerated on the attached lists for each trail district, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 15 State Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02109) within thirty days.

Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 617-223-5053.

Sincerely,

John A. Latschar

Acting Regional Director

Northeast Region

cc: Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park

I concur that the Appalachian Trail is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and with the categorization of the Appalachian Trail landscape features at Shenandoah National Park, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

_____ _____

Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer Date