

APPLICATION OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
INDEX STRATEGY TO HISTORIC  
VERNACULAR LANDSCAPES

by

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ABSTRACT

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The aim of this study is to form a matrix for the understanding and preservation approach for Historic Vernacular Landscapes applying the Historic Preservation Index strategy. The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI), which promotes responsible preservation practices that protect the nation's designed landscapes, is developing an index of historical designed landscapes. The goal of the index is to create a comprehensive, searchable database for prioritizing and realizing future nominations for the National Register of Historic Places. This study evaluates the

ongoing process for creating the index for historical designed landscapes on parameters identified by the National Park Service on the basis of documentation projects, cultural landscape themes and their designers. The index created by the NPS looks at cultural classification and sub-categories into which different designed landscapes are categorized. This study defines historic vernacular landscapes, assesses their importance and evaluates the basis on which they can be classified and categorized. The categories that are identified are used to form a matrix of historic vernacular landscapes. These categories are themes, historical setting, key words which classify landscapes and designers/users. The matrix formed is a database to be further developed into a search tool for identifying historic vernacular landscapes and categorize future nominated historical vernacular landscapes. It is based on the index being formed by the NPS.

The final objective is the creation of the matrix that helps identify and categorize historic vernacular landscapes. This study helps in understanding historic vernacular landscapes and has been done by delineating the elements of historic vernacular landscapes into key words to the form of a matrix. It is also helpful for the nomination process for future National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark designations.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background Study

The aim of this study is to form a matrix in order to help categorize historic vernacular landscapes by applying strategies from the index of historic designed landscapes, which the Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) is working on. It is important to know the significance and value of historic vernacular landscapes, as only then can they be evaluated for preservation and protection. Categorizing historical vernacular landscapes in the form of a matrix, which is generated with the help of key defining words, is further helpful for an understanding of historic vernacular landscapes. This matrix applies concepts from the index for historic designed landscapes being prepared by the Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) of the U.S. National Park Service (NPS), in the form of a searchable data base for historic landscape nominations.

The index of historic designed landscapes helps identify landscapes nominated for historic preservation and also serves as a guide for future nominations. The index allows information about historically designed landscapes to be searched across many fields, such as, classification, location, designer, and time period (Vineyard-Volume iv, Issue 2-page 1). Historic landscapes and their preservation is an important area of practice because historic preservation has become more valuable with rise in urban

expansion and the dilution of existing land area. Because identified historic vernacular landscapes are rare, creating a matrix is an attempt to define historical vernacular landscapes in terms of smaller keywords. The strategy of delineating historic vernacular landscapes in terms of keywords has been adopted to create a value for all elements that define them and are associated with their description. The matrix helps identify features and events that have shaped the land which results into the formation of a historic vernacular landscape.

There is a need to establish a historic context to landscape preservation as it provides a baseline to identify and evaluate historic landscape resources and helps to understand the ways in which landscapes relate to broader cultural development. The impact of human land use practices and the persistence of a particular culture for a long period of time have controlled the composition of local landscapes. This is reflected in the definition of historic vernacular landscape provided by the National Park Service: a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it, through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community. These landscapes reflect the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives of common man ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). From this description it is apparent that domestic function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. Functions which contribute to the change of landscapes vary from housing, farming, to burial grounds. Places which address functions, such as a farm complex or a district of historic farmsteads along a river valley, become important examples of historic vernacular landscapes. Other examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes. Thus landscapes

provide a varied group of information such as time and location context, work of a well known designer, and diverse civilization usage. Because this information helps understand historical vernacular landscapes in terms of the time context and functional result, it is important to be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. It is part of a national program to support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the historic and archeological resources ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are cultural properties designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being nationally significant. Acknowledged as among the nation's most significant historic places, these buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). National Historic Landmarks are identified through theme categorization. For example, in architecture, themes categorization starts from colonial to vernacular architecture and rustic architecture to present times. Categorizing historic landscapes into themes is a part of this study. Themes provide a comparative analysis of a specific period in history and help in evaluating historic properties of a site. Themes educate the public about the nation's heritage. Most importantly they help in determining the eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

There is a lack of understanding of the significance of historic landscapes because there is little contextual information and theme categorization. Historic

vernacular landscapes can be classified into themes which represent the attitude and time context of a particular site. The HLI is working towards identifying such themes and this is an important part in the creation of the HLI index for historic designed landscapes. Similarly as a part of this study, different themes into which Historic vernacular landscapes can be categorized have been studied and identified, forming one of the main sections of the matrix. These themes, categories and groups help establish the importance of a Historic vernacular landscape. The study is aimed to defining Historical vernacular landscapes in the form of a matrix.

### 1.2 Overview of the Historic Landscape Initiative

The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) promotes responsible preservation practices that protect the nation's irreplaceable legacy- designed landscapes such as parks and gardens, as well as Historic vernacular landscapes such as farms and industrial sites ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). The NPS is working on an index for historic designed landscapes which will help categorize and identify designed landscapes which are worthy of preservation and protection.

The National Park Service is a leader in recognizing and preserving places that represent American history. These places represent the triumph and tragedy, the diversity and uniqueness of America. Historical landscapes reveal important information about a country's heritage land use pattern in a particular era. These landscapes may vary considerably in size, from farm land of hundreds of acres to a small one acre front yard. The increase in construction and rapid growth of cities has led to these places getting lost because of new construction, necessitating the calls for

protection of such historic landscapes. Threats such as demolition, natural disasters, commercial and residential development pressure, inappropriate alterations and vandalism, destroy the character of important landscapes and their ability to commemorate and tell important stories (National Historic Landmarks- Illustrating the heritage of the United States). Historic preservation provides a sense of place and identity for future generations and preserving and protecting them is the main aim of HLI. It develops preservation planning tools that reveal the relationship between American's and their land ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). Preservation practices are accomplished by guidelines which are listed in the guidelines for treatment of cultural landscapes.

#### *1.2.1 Guidelines for Nominating and Evaluating Historic Landscapes*

The N.P.S Bulletin series provides guidance to document, evaluate and nominate historically significant sites to the National Register of Historic Places. The series is divided into four sections: the basics, property types, technical assistance, and general guidance. The bulletin, "How to nominate and evaluate historic designed landscapes, deals with the documentation, assessment and other related issues of historic designed landscapes", is intended to guide federal agencies, state preservation offices, certified local governments, preservation professionals, and interested individuals in identifying, evaluating, and nominating historic designed landscapes to the National Register of Historic Places. Since the bulletin first appeared a number of designed landscapes have been nominated in the National Register. Today, there are almost one thousand eight hundred and forty landscapes listed in the National Register for Historic Places (Vineyard, Volume 1V, Issue 2, 2003). With succeeding

publications and additions, such as Protecting Cultural Landscapes and History in the National Park Services: Themes and Concepts, it was recognized that there was a “multi-faceted history” in cultural resources in all areas such as architecture, landscapes, and archeology. There was an increase in registration and needed appropriate categorization into historic context to achieve National Historic Landmark status. A new creative and comprehensive index of historic designed landscapes was initiated by HLI to achieve this goal, which would allow designed landscapes to be searched across many fields.

For the purposes of the National Register of Historic Places, a historic designed landscape is defined as any of the following:

- a landscape that has significance as a design or work of art;
- a landscape consciously designed and laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle, or an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition;
- a landscape having a historical association with a significant person, trend, event, in landscape gardening or landscape architecture, and
- a landscape having a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

([http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb18/nrb18\\_2.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb18/nrb18_2.htm)).



This definition does not include historic vernacular landscapes as they are not designed landscapes based on professional planning or work of art. Historic properties such as battlefields, forts, and mines, have been excluded from the category of historic designed landscapes since they are related to other topics of specific significance. This index is limited to historic designed landscapes which is one of the broad categories in cultural landscapes. As a further exploration in this area, this study focuses on historic vernacular landscapes in terms of their importance and significance for preservation.

The significance of a historic vernacular landscape can be established by learning about its historic and theme context. The historic and theme context of a particular landscape which is to be nominated to the National Register for Historic Places helps in a comparative analysis of designs and attitudes with a specific time in American history. For example in historic designed landscapes, the Spanish Mission theme includes Balboa Park in San Diego, California, and the Rye Play land Amusement Park, New York is under the theme of Moderne Art Deco (Vineyard, Volume 1V, Issue 2, 2003). Historic context provides knowledge of the trends and culture during that time period of history and it helps towards a better understanding and appreciation of the past trends and events, important persons, great ideas and ideals, and valuable accomplishments in the arts and sciences, and humanities, that are truly significant in history. It also provides a base to evaluate historic landscapes and in determining their eligibility for nomination as a historic landmark. Today theme studies are being undertaken on related landscape architecture topics which would help in identifying historically important landscapes under common themes.

### 1.3 The Index for Historic Designed Landscapes

The focus of the Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) index is only on historic designed landscapes and does not include vernacular or ethnographic landscapes (Vineyard, Volume 1V, Issue 2, 2003). This study aims to address part of the gap by researching into historic vernacular landscapes, and applying the HLI strategy in forming a new matrix of Historic Vernacular Landscapes.

The historic designed landscape index begins around the 1830. It is accepted that only a chronological listing is not of much use, as it would limit the opportunity to pursue the multi faceted nature of various landscapes, for example a project could follow multiple themes or sub themes.

The index is generated by the help of a committee of national stakeholders including universities, landscape historians, national and regional organizations. Representative examples include Catalog of Landscape Records in Landscape Architecture, the Council of Landscape Educators in Landscape Architecture, the Society of Landscape Architects Historic Preservation Professional Group, the Garden Conservancy and the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation (Vineyard, Volume 1V, Issue 2, 2003). The Historic American Landscapes Survey is currently exploring the need to create a prioritized list of landscapes worthy of documentation.

The index is a complimentary tool to the National Register of Historical Places database. It includes all recognized landscapes and is a guide for future nominations. The index project includes two major components, first, historic designed landscapes that are already listed in the register and second, it identifies and provides information

on significant historic landscapes not yet included. Search criteria are based mainly on classification and by the designer's name.

The index is developed to allow a more comprehensive understanding of the contributions of historic designed landscapes to the cultural heritage. The index is a reference guide for further nomination for historic designed landscapes. The index is generated on variety of topics:

- Subthemes,
- Facets,
- Chronological listings,
- Resource types,
- Designer, and
- Geographic requirements.

Since there is an ongoing effort to develop an index for historic designed landscapes, this study follows a similar strategy and develops a matrix for historic vernacular landscapes. The development of this matrix allows for a more comprehensive understanding of historic vernacular landscapes and their value to cultural heritage by recognizing their potential for nomination to National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark nominations.

#### 1.4 The Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS)

The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the National Park Service (NPS) and the Library of Congress (LOC) have been collaborating to develop

the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) program. The intent of HALS is to document significant historic landscapes throughout the United States via narrative histories, drawings, and photographs; and to develop and maintain a list of historic American landscapes, together with the necessary information to indicate the significance of such sites and the necessity for recording. It will also be kept up-to-date in conjunction with the NPS on activities of the HALS program and furnish interested individuals and organizations with the necessary information concerning HALS ([http://host.asla.org/groups/hppigroup/HALS\\_Toolkit\\_revised-March2005.pdf](http://host.asla.org/groups/hppigroup/HALS_Toolkit_revised-March2005.pdf)).

The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) mission is to record historic landscapes in the United States and its territories through measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black and white photographs and color photographs. The National Park Service oversees the daily operation of HALS and formulates policies, sets standards, and drafts procedural guidelines in consultation with the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA). The ASLA provides professional guidance and technical advice through their historic preservation professional practice network. The prints & photographs division of the Library of Congress preserves the documentation for posterity and makes it available to the general public (<http://www.nps.gov/hdp/hals/index.htm>).

A study of this documentation is helpful for this research as the information which is available from the HALS will be used as a database in the future, for the matrix generated. Though compiling the database is not a part of the research, after the

completion of the matrix the HALS data would be used to complete the matrix of historic vernacular landscapes.

### 1.5 Research Objectives

The objective of this research is to develop a matrix for historic vernacular landscapes. The study is to apply the process of the index for historic designed landscapes which is being done by the National Park Service (NPS) Historic Landscape Initiative as a strategy to develop this matrix. By doing so, this thesis seeks to create a matrix for a historic vernacular landscapes which would serve as a base for historic nomination in the National Register. It provides information on historic preservation and significance of cultural landscapes and establishes importance of historic vernacular landscapes. It also provides information on protecting cultural landscapes ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). This preservation brief helps in deriving key words and facts that are used to categorize historic vernacular landscapes. The main objective is to understand what historic vernacular landscapes are and how they can be defined through keywords organized into a matrix.

### 1.6 Primary and Secondary Research Questions

The primary research questions involved in this study are as follows:

1. What are the categories into which historic vernacular landscapes can be classified?
2. What is the significance of historic vernacular landscapes- their historic context?
3. What are the main elements of the matrix and their significance?

The secondary research questions that this study seeks to find answers to are:

1. What are historic vernacular landscapes?
2. What are the main components of a historic vernacular landscapes?
3. How are resources important in a historic vernacular landscape?
4. What are the themes that can be associated with historic vernacular landscapes?
5. What is a National Historic landmark?
6. Why is it important to preserve and protect historic vernacular landscapes?

### 1.7 Limitation of the Study

This research studies two areas of the Historic Vernacular Landscapes:

- 1) Historic context
- 2) Themes

These two categories have been taken to form the matrix. The research derives principles from guidelines from National Park Service for preservation of cultural landscapes and its ongoing process in designing an index for historic designed landscapes. The study is limited to only historic vernacular landscapes and to the generation of a matrix which help define them and establish their significance.

### 1.8 Definition of Terms

The key terms used in the thesis are defined below:

Association: The link of a historic property with an event, activity or with a person; also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular time or place (National register Bulletin 16A).

Character- defining feature: A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical

character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details and materials may be such features

([http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hli/landscape\\_guidelines/terminology.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hli/landscape_guidelines/terminology.htm)).

Context: The circumstances of creation and history of ownership and usage of an archival collection, as well as the collection's original arrangement or filing structure. A clear context gives a collection enhanced legal and research value as it indicates that the collection's integrity was respected during a continuous chain of custody (ownership). The evidence in the collection remains intact. The collection was not rearranged or inappropriately added to or weeded. Historians may depend upon the inferences they draw from the collection's authentic filing structure (<http://crm.cr.nps.gov/archive/22-2/22-02-19.pdf>).

Cultural context: The general human overlay on the physical form of the landscape based on its historical development and cultural origins. Examples are broad settlement patterns, land use, demography, significant events and historical themes (Gilbert, p. 5).

Cultural landscape: 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 ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

In the NPS classification there are four types of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive: Historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Cultural landscape context: A narrative description of the following contexts:

- Physiographic: The large-scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape (hill, plateau, ravine);
- Political: The overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use (zoning, legal restriction, transportation, utilities, population, political jurisdiction, such as state, county, city, or town designation); and,
- Cultural: The general human overlay on the physical form of the landscape, based on historical development and cultural origins (broad settlement patterns, land use, demography, significant events, historical themes) (Gilbert, p. 26, 27).

Culture: A system of behaviors (including economic, religious, and social), beliefs (values, ideologies), and social arrangements ([http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/nps28/28appena.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nps28/28appena.htm)).

Ethnic: A group or category of people who share or believe they share similar characteristics based on, for example, ancestry, language, and religion ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Ethnographic landscape: A variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Feature: The smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a



woodlot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, alley, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Feature (historic): (1) A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property; (2) A historic property (ibid).

Historic designed landscape: A landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person, trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates (Ibid.)

Historic landscape: A cultural landscape associated with events, persons, design styles, or ways of life that are significant in American history, landscape architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture; a landscape listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (ibid).

Historic site: A landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties (Ibid.)

Historic vernacular landscape: A landscape that evolved through uses by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular

landscapes. This can be a farm complex or a district of historic farmsteads along a river valley. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Integrity: The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship and materials ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

National historic landmark: A district, site, building, structure, or object of national historical significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places (ibid).

National Register of Historic Places: The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the NPS under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Period of significance: The span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria (ibid).

Qualitative methods: Research techniques in which emphasis is placed on actors' explanations of their social participation. Qualitative methods are characterized by training observers who enter a social setting over a period of time and participate with varying degrees of involvement. Examples of qualitative methods commonly used in landscape architecture research include participant observations (of individual or

group behaviors), content analysis, interviews, perception studies, certain forms of historical inquiry, critical analysis and various techniques for gathering data from public participation. Qualitative methods rely primarily on words rather than numbers (Makowski, 1994, p. 146).

Significance: The meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Use: How mankind made use of cultural landscapes, from prehistoric to modern times:

..... an integral character-defining feature of a cultural landscape. In vernacular and ethnographic landscapes, use may have varied over several generations, while the function and use of a historic designed landscape may be fixed. Contemporary use of a cultural landscape is appropriate (1) if it does not adversely affected significant landscape features, and (2) if it either follows the historic use or does not impede public appreciation of it (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, p. 104).

### 1.9 Summary

The Historic Landscape Initiative is creating an index for historical designed landscapes. Historic vernacular landscapes, a category of cultural landscapes, too can follow a similar initiation of making a database and hence this study aims at applying strategies of the index of historic designed landscape to form a matrix for historic vernacular landscapes.

CHAPTER 2  
LITERATURE STUDY

2.1 Introduction

Historic vernacular landscape is one of the four general categories of cultural landscapes. It is defined as a landscape that evolved through use by people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

*2.1.1 The Term "Vernacular"*

The term vernacular comes from the Latin word *vernaculas* meaning native and *verna* meaning slave born in the master's house a native. There is an increase interest among architects as to what is the meaning of vernacular. Owing to this interest it was found that mostly the definition of the term vernacular reflects an architects or architecture historian's view point.

.... The word suggests something countrified, homemade, and traditional. As used in connection with architecture, it indicates the traditional rural or small town dwelling of the farmer, or craftsman or wage earner. Current definitions of the word usually suggest that the vernacular dwelling is designed by craftsman, not an architect, which is built with local techniques, local materials, and with the local environment in mind; its climate, its traditions, its economy..... this definition is largely the product of architects and architectural historians, hence the emphasis on form and building techniques and the relative neglect of function or the relationship to work and community..... (Jackson, 1984, p. 85).

In landscape architecture, vernacular landscape is primarily a relationship and outcome of activities of man which shape the landscape as such landscape is evolved by

use. Various bodies have also defined vernacular landscapes and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization defines organically evolved landscapes which are vernacular landscapes.

Organically evolved landscapes: a landscape that results from an initial social, economic, administrative, or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to the natural environment, such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 8).

### *2.1.1 Historic Vernacular Landscape*

Historic vernacular landscapes are a source of great information about the use of a particular landscape over time. This study defines historic vernacular landscapes as stated in different literature texts and forms an understanding of what a historic vernacular landscape is. It also examines the value of historic context and themes into which historic vernacular landscapes fall into, which helps categorize them into the final matrix. It further examines the value of historic preservation and the tools which help identify the historic significance of a historic vernacular landscape, which is a sub-category of cultural landscapes. Understanding what historic vernacular landscapes are and their importance for preservation is one area which is difficult to realize.

Part of the difficulty was defining what a landscape was as the term was readily accepted and understood within as natural resource but not a historic or cultural context. Furthermore, landscape preservation lacks “a definitive relationship to the real needs of historic preservation,” and there was little knowledge about past landscape involvement in preservation (Allen, 2007, p 121).

Cultural landscapes reveal our relationship with land over time. They are tools which help us identify the cultural past which has been preserved through them. A cultural landscape is defined as: 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. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive:

- historic sites,
- historic designed landscapes,
- historic vernacular landscapes, and;
- ethnographic landscapes

(<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/briefs/brief36.htm>).

Historic vernacular landscapes embody valuable information from the past because they are locations where historically significant events have taken place. For example Abo Mission in New Mexico, built in the 1630's to serve the Tompiros tribe, gives information on an important historical event that took place in New Mexico following the Spanish invasions which forced the Pueblo Indians to locate elsewhere, one such location being the Abo Mission.



Fig. 2.1 Abo Mission ruins, New Mexico  
Photo Courtesy: The Cultural Landscape Foundation.

Historic vernacular landscapes are landscapes which have evolved through use by people whose activities have shaped them through social or cultural attitudes. When such events mould the landscape they leave a footprint which offers an insight into history. They are places of eternalness because such landscapes have contributed to shaping the history of American.

Landscape is a space on the surface of the earth: intuitively we know that it is a space with a degree of permanence, with its own distinct character, either topographical or cultural, and above all a space shared by a group of people..... (Jackson, 1984, p. 5).

Therefore the intrusion of man on landscape is a significant affair as landscapes are shaped by use. Whyte (2002) defines cultural landscapes, as being important because they are the product of one of the most enduring sets of linkages: the relationships between the physical environment and human society. They are created by people through their engagement with the world around them. They are, then social constructions, whether intentionally or unintentionally, but they need to be viewed within the context of their own natural and cultural histories in order to properly understand them (Whyte, 2002, p.1).

Cultural landscapes help understand and reveal aspects of a country's origin and development. The history of a country and the time period in which a particular landscape was created is a valuable clue to cultural use of space. Historic places such as rural villages, industrial complexes, agricultural landscapes; a small single farm; which are examples of vernacular landscapes, reflect the use of space in a particular land area. For example, the Sterling Vineyards in Calistoga, California is a result of the land use pattern in that area. The land patterns in this valley have been preserved for over a

century as a result of continuous harvesting practices associated with wine production. Today's growers balance the preservation of the traditional character of this historic vernacular landscape with cutting-edge science in the culture, harvesting and production of wines for an ever-growing global market ([www.tclf.org](http://www.tclf.org)).



Fig. 2.2 Aerial view over grape fields. Sterling Vineyards, Calistoga, California  
Photo Courtesy: The Cultural Landscape Foundation.

## 2.2 Importance of Historic Vernacular Landscape

Historic vernacular landscapes are a clue to the past use of land. Historic vernacular landscapes illustrate values and attitudes toward the land and reflect settlement patterns. Associated with a nation's demographic, social and economic development, Historic vernacular landscapes have more often been associated with rural



areas. It is important to preserve them because landscapes are not consciously designed but shaped by the activities and needs of the people who use it, and they give information about the response to landscapes as an out come of a cultural activity. Landscapes however are usually thought to be important if they are designed features which involve professional designers, planners or engineers. Historic vernacular landscapes too are important as they express the ordinary life pattern and represent layers of time. Alanen and Melnick (2000) write that the vast majority of cultural landscapes, however, have developed without the direct involvement of a professional designer, planner, or engineer. These ordinary or vernacular landscapes, which generally evolve unintentionally and represent multiple layers of time and cultural activity, are fundamental to our very existence.

Jackson writes and explains how landscapes are not just environmental features but are extensions and reflections of human activities.

Nevertheless the formula: landscape as a composition of man-made spaces on land, is more significant than it first appears, for it does not provide us with a definition it throws a revealing light on the origin of the concept. For it says that a landscape is not a natural feature of the environment but a synthetic space, a man-made space superimposed on the face of the land, functioning and evolving not according to natural laws but to serve a community (1984, p. 8).

For example the Kennecott Copper Mines, Alaska is an example of a settlement pattern as a result of mining activity which is architecture inserted into landscape. In the year nineteen hundred, prospectors Jack Smith and Clarence Warner discovered a rich copper deposit. Six years later Kennecott Mines Company was formed. Its mill camp quickly grew to a town with three hundred inhabitants, and another two hundred to

three hundred workers in the mines, three miles away. This historic vernacular landscape included a hospital, store, recreation hall, grade school, dental office, dairy and bunkhouses. The company town officially closed in nineteen thirty eight when copper prices bottomed out. Today, the remaining structures and their arrangement are a testimony to a lifestyle and a response to a landscape's natural topography ([www.tclf.org](http://www.tclf.org)). The Kennecott Copper Mill at the Kennecott Mine town site. Designated as a National Historic Landmark since 1978, Kennecott is considered the best remaining example of early 20th Century copper mining.



Fig. 2.3 Kennecott Copper Mines, Alaska.  
Photo Courtesy: The Cultural Landscape foundation.

Use and function are basic elements that respond to a landscape and help a culture accommodate and furnish according to their needs. This reveals an important

fact that history of mankind having made intrusions in landscapes, gives an identity to a culture and helps individuals, communities and nations understand their history. Hayden (2000) considers this fact to be important to a country's history and identity. He says that cultural landscape is by definition unique- that combination of natural landforms and buildings that defines a particular place or region. It is the creation of the women, men, and children who lived their lives within that landscape. Preserved and interpreted for the public, the cultural landscape tells us who we are, as Americans, far more effectively than most individual works of architecture or exhibits in museums ever can.

Historic vernacular landscapes, which range from thousand acres of land to a small one acre courtyard, exhibit the various levels and scales in which landscape has been utilized by culture. Activities and elements associated with development of land become significant features of Historic vernacular landscape. For example, the Village of Waterford, Virginia has family farms which have shaped its landscape since its settlement in the eighteenth century. It is the defining feature for the village and is important to the community character of the vernacular landscape.

Topography, vegetation, soil, and water are included as part of cultural landscapes, but these natural elements are transformed by human processes and actions into gardens, parks, cemeteries, subdivisions, lawns, roads, pathways, fields, pastures, hedgerows, orchards, canals, ponds, and so forth; furthermore, objects and site furnishings, which include but are not limited to fences, walls, bridges, dams, signs, lights, benches, fountains, and sculpture, are also part of cultural landscapes (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 3).



Fig. 2.4 Village of Waterford, Virginia.  
Photo Courtesy: The Cultural Landscape Foundation.

Historic vernacular landscapes not only include huge sites but also include the smaller elements that have been constructed for use by common man or as a part of a hobby or domestic activity. For example, a garden or a backyard that has been a result of outdoor activities. Alanen points out that, ordinary cultural landscapes characterize not only rural and industrial sites, but also urban and suburban America. The yards, lawns, and gardens that people create to beautify and give order to their own exterior environments are among the most ubiquitous features of the national landscape (2000, p. 5). One such example is the Leadville area in Colorado which has come into being as a result of silver mining. The homesteads in Leadville are examples of a regional

vernacular hobby. Nestled high in the Central Rockies and surrounded by Colorado's tallest peaks, Leadville at an altitude of ten thousand feet, was the site of explosive growth in the 1870s due to silver mining. By 1881, there were fourteen smelters and reduction plants; and although the last operation ceased in the nineteen sixties, this historic vernacular landscape still preserves its charm and community character today as a Victorian mining town. Situated amongst some of the best skiing in the world, this ski fence constructed of old skis is a regional vernacular response to local hobbies and recreation ([www.tclf.org](http://www.tclf.org)).



Fig. 2.5 Village of Waterford, Virginia.  
Photo courtesy: The Cultural Landscape foundation.

### 2.3 Preservation and Protection Historic Vernacular Landscapes

Preservation and protection of cultural heritage in America has become an important and valuable objective recently. Allen (2007) says that preserving our past has been an important strain in our history since World War II. It has come from a remarkably diverse group of sources: the devastation of urban renewal and similar transformations of urban and rural life, a fundamental search for historic values in American life and living.....

Throughout the united states, historic preservation is achieving the status of a popular cause. Thousands of volunteers and professionals, groups and individuals are devoting valuable hours and skills to the protection of America's cultural heritage, serving the public interest with great private concern and an absence of desire for personal gain. More than land, the natural environment which has received so much attention, must be respected. America has become an urbanized land..... The city parks and streets, the buildings that surround us are as much a part of our national heritage as Yosemite and the Grand Canyon. The elements in them provide beauty; vitality, dignity and a sense of time and place deserve recognition and protection (Grieff, 1972, p vii).

#### *2.3.1 Different Organizations Working towards Landscape Preservation*

There has been a growing awareness in the area of preservation in America as a result of which many organizations have been formed which are working towards historic preservation. Historic preservation was initially targeted to mostly build structures and was related to only architecture. As the preservation movement grew preservation of historic landscapes also gained importance. Allen (2007), out of a concern for preserving historic landscapes says that the preservation movement had to go beyond saving bricks and mortar, it must go beyond saving occasional historic houses and opening museums. It must be more than a cult of antiquarians. It must do more than revere a few precious national shrines. It must attempt to give a sense of

orientation to our society, using structures and objects of the past to establish values of time and place. This gives a value to a broader perspective of preservation which is related to culture and society. Allen further talks about preservation which had to go beyond architecture, and focus on cultural aspects for preservation.

In order to establish these goals, the “new preservation” movement had to reorient its outlook and effort to recognize a building’s architecture, design, aesthetics, and historic and cultural values, not just its pleasing appearance or local sentiment. Further more, individuals had to look beyond the single building to a broader historical appreciation and context..... (Allen, 2007, p 117).

Therefore looking beyond a single building and extending preservation to landscape became important. Landscape preservation was eventually to emerge from the broader historic preservation movement. Studies evaluating the difference between natural and cultural landscapes were taken up to understand the importance of the impact of culture on landscapes.

For Sauer, cultural landscapes were formed when cultural groups changed or affected natural landscapes. The culture was the agent while the natural area was the medium, and the result was a cultural landscape. Sauer’s students, other geographers, and historians helped develop a methodology to identify and understand cultural landscapes. They researched and learned how cultural groups left their unique imprint on land, how they transformed land over time, and how the land, in turn, impacted on their social and community life (Allen, 2007, p 120).

Many organizations working with professionals such as landscape architects and historians are working actively toward historic landscape preservation. Their efforts lie in documenting and listing historic landscapes, help in establishing their importance for preservation and nominate them as National Historic Landmarks (NHL) of the NPS.

The following are a few government and non-government organizations who are actively involved in this area.

- The U.S. National Park Service,
- The Cultural Landscape Foundation,
- The Olmsted National Historic Site, and;
- The American Society of Landscape Architects.

### *2.3.2 The U.S. National Park Service*

History is everywhere. In nearly 400 national parks and every hometown, it covers everything from the remnants of ancient civilizations to the boyhood homes of U.S. Presidents to the stirring sagas of hard-fought wars to the reverberations of one woman refusing to give up her seat on a bus. History is a part of who we were, who we are, and who we will be ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) cares for national parks, a network of nearly 400 natural, cultural and recreational sites across the nation. Beyond national parks, the National Park Service helps communities across America to preserve and enhance important local heritage and close-to-home recreational opportunities. Grants and assistance are offered to register, record, and save historic places; create community parks and local recreation facilities; conserve rivers and streams, and develop trails and greenways ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

To preserve places of national significance that retains exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States for the inspiration and benefit of the people (Language from the Historic Sites Act of 1935).

National Park Service archeologists, architects, curators, historians, and other cultural resource professionals work in America's nearly four hundred national parks to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people. This includes:



2700 significant structures in national parks,

6600 archeological sites in national parks, and

115000 objects in park museum collections ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

The National Park Service also develops standards and guidelines for historic rehabilitation projects, offers “how to” advice for hands-on preservationists.

### *2.3.3 Historic Vernacular Landscape as defined by the NPS*

The Protection Briefs thirty six, of the National Park Service, provides guidelines for protecting cultural landscapes in planning, treating and management of historic landscapes. It defines cultural landscapes as a geographic location which is an integration of cultural and natural resources including wildlife. It states the significance of cultural landscape as:

Most historic properties have a cultural landscape component that is integral to the significance of the resource. Imagine a residential district without sidewalks, lawns and trees or a plantation with buildings but no adjacent lands. A historic property consists of all its cultural resources--landscapes, buildings, archeological sites and collections. In some cultural landscapes, there may be a total absence of buildings ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Similarly Alanen and Melnick (2000), suggest the versatility of cultural landscapes and their existence everywhere. Cultural landscapes exist virtually everywhere that human activities affected land..... Probably the most recognizable and understandable examples of cultural landscapes are those places designed, usually by trained professionals, to satisfy certain aesthetic, ecological, or functional requirements and standards..... The vast majority of cultural landscapes, however, have developed without the direct involvement of a professional designer, planner, or

engineer. These ordinary or vernacular landscapes, which generally evolve unintentionally; and represent multiple layers of time and cultural activity, are fundamental to our very existence.

The NPS defines historic vernacular landscape as a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes.

This brings out an important fact that historic vernacular landscapes are equally important for preservation and for historic importance. According to Jellicoe, designs evolve and are a reflection from the past in some way or the other. History is a tool to design and refer to, to form new sets of designs. This importance lies in the fact that though time and style keep continuously changing, the new principles build upon the past history. Cultural landscapes too help build future landscapes and give us a sense of what was there and how people used spaces- a sense of place.

All design therefore derives from impressions of the past conscious or subconscious, and in the modern collective landscape, from historic gardens and parks and silhouettes which were created for totally different social reasons (Jellicoe, 1987, p. 7).

Ethnographic landscapes, which is one of the four categories of cultural landscapes is also included as vernacular landscapes in this study. Ethnographic landscape may be defined as a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). Alanen also points out the lack of

understanding of such landscapes and therefore the lack of need to preserve it. It is difficult to term a landscape as vernacular as most landscapes which have been tread on by man are cultural and to name certain of these as vernacular becomes difficult.

Vernacular landscapes are so ubiquitous in America that only a small number of preservationists have given them much consideration, and they are not generally included in the public's understanding of historic resources. Certainly not all ordinary or vernacular landscape can be preserved, nor should all of them be given such attention..... Nonetheless some historic vernacular landscapes do merit preservation because they have outstanding educational, scenic, or cultural value (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 140).

Preservation of such landscapes becomes important and; criteria and categories into which historic vernacular landscapes can be categorized, becomes an interesting area of study. Many organizations help in preservation and protection of historic landscapes, such as the U.S. National Park Services (NPS), American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the Associations of Preservation Technology, and the Cultural Landscape Foundation. With a number of efforts from these organization at various levels preservation and protection of historic vernacular landscapes is now increasingly seen as an important step. The first task lies in the identification of Historic Vernacular Landscapes. Alanen says that despite efforts of preservationists to identify and recognize as great number of the nation's vernacular landscapes, the majority of landscape preservation activities still feature "mainstream" Americans and their endeavors. ASLA is working on developing and maintaining a list of Historic American Landscapes, together with necessary information to indicate the significance of such sites and the necessity for recording them. The NPS is developing an index for historic designed landscapes which will be in the form of a searchable data base. This study is a

similar effort to understand what historic vernacular landscapes are and the way in which they can be characterized by various terms and keywords. It forms a matrix of categories and criteria which would help identify historic vernacular landscapes.

#### *2.3.4 The Historic Landscape Initiative*

The Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) of the NPS is developing an index for historic designed landscapes which will help categorize landscapes according to their time period and their designers. Another important area of study being undertaken by the HLI is regarding the historic context and theme studies of historic landscapes. Historic context provides baseline information and analytical frameworks that allow preservation and design professionals as well as general public to evaluate historic landscape resources and understand the ways in which individual landscapes may relate to broader cultural development (cite: Vineyard issue2). The scope of the HLI is as follows:

- It focuses on historic designed landscapes and does not include vernacular or ethnographic landscapes.
- The index begins around 1830.
- The study would not only provide chronological data but also would accommodate information such as themes and sub themes into which landscapes would be categorized.
- The index would be in a form of a database, designed in such a way that information can be tagged with appropriate search fields and affiliated data dictionary.

- The data will comprehend the landscapes which have been already recognized by the National Register and will not duplicate information from the National Register Database.

The development of the HLI Index is aimed to allow for a complete perspective of the contributions of historic designed landscapes to the cultural heritage of America. This study is similar in understanding what historic vernacular landscapes are and in making a matrix defining them through key words.

#### *2.3.5 Historic Preservation and National Historic Landmark*

Historic preservation is the act of maintaining and repairing existing historic materials and the retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. Historic preservation has become important as more land is being engulfed by construction, the growth of suburban areas and important historic landscapes are being lost in this process. The value of historic preservation has also become more apparent to communities with the rapid expansion of suburban areas and the effort to “renew” older parts of the cities (Russ, 2002, p. 385). Cultural landscapes are a clue to how a particular land area was used in the past and how this use has shaped the landscape. Therefore, its preservation is important to the heritage of the nation.

A proponent of cultural landscape preservation, on the other hand, may very well deem the same site worthy of protection and interpretation because of evidence of human forces that have shaped it over time (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 20).

The problem that one faces is the identification and exploration of landscapes which are historically important. Determining which landscapes are historic is a complex process. There are NPS documents and guidelines which help to identify

historic landscapes and help establish the historic significance of that landscape. It is essential to consider the criteria currently employed to evaluate the significance of a cultural landscape. The fundamental goal of the preservation impulse has been to recognize and protect significant features of our common or idiosyncratic pasts (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 20).

The landscapes we see are the result of a long interaction between man and nature, a mixture of both natural systems and human features. Because both human values and nature change, landscapes also, by their nature, change over time. Some changes, such as the evolution of land forms, occur very slowly over many, many years. Other elements, such as the type of land use or the kind of crop grown may change seasonally within a single year. When looking at landscapes we do not always see change as it happens, but over time, the impacts of change can imprint the land and in a sense, inscribe a human history in the physical landscape. Early patterns of settlement, types of land use, the development of roads and pathways, various kinds of structures and even front-lot gardens, are all pieces of a whole landscape and community history. If we can learn to see these individual pieces, and to understand them in relationship to each other over time, the landscape becomes a living history ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

Many organizations and agencies have developed guidance documents to assist and even to prescribe the evaluation and treatment of historic landscapes. There are numerous laws, regulations and guidelines in United States which address historic preservation. The National Park Service (NPS), National Historic Landmark Program (NHL), helps nominate historically important landscapes. NHL defines National Historic Landmarks as:

Those structures or landscapes that are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. Working with citizens throughout the nation, the National Historic Landmarks Program draws upon the expertise of National Park Service staff who works to nominate new landmarks and provide assistance to existing landmarks ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

The National Historic Landmarks are registered in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register Information System (NRIS) is a database that contains information on places listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The NRIS is a computerized index that contains information on each of the historic properties listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. National Historic Landmarks are preferably identified through themes. Themes are the most effective way of identifying and nominating properties because they provide a comparative analysis of properties associated with a specific area of American history, such as the fur trade, earliest Americans, women's history, Greek revival architecture, man in space, or labor history. Themes provide a national historic context for specific topics in American history or prehistory. In order to make the case for national significance, a theme study must provide that necessary national historic context so that national significance may be judged for a number of related properties ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

The aspects of a NHL nomination are:

- National significance,
- National/ Historic Context,
- High level of integrity; and
- Different Criteria.

Historic context plays an important part in identifying the historic importance of a feature. Most programs address the issue of architectural historic preservation and there is less emphasis and data on landscape preservation.

The field of cultural landscape preservation faces broader challenges, including the need for a complexity of understanding.... We must strike a reasonable balance between the “blind” application of regulations and purely emotional response to historic and cultural landscapes..... In cultural landscape preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation, there is always the challenge to understand the dynamics of natural systems and to incorporate that understanding into plans, designs, and various degrees of intervention.... (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 17, 18, 19).

Therefore an understanding of historic landscapes and preserving them is a more complex issue than its other counterparts.

#### 2.4 Integrity as a Value in Cultural Landscape Preservation

Integrity is the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period. The American heritage dictionary defines integrity as a term applied to things, not people: the state of being unimpaired; soundness, completeness and unity (www.nos.gov).

This enthusiasm for a concept of integrity that ultimately derived from an ecological model- the unity or completeness of natural systems seen as “places of adapted fit with many species integrated into long persisting relationships, life perpetually sustained and renewed cycling a recycling of materials”- has had significant philosophical implications for cultural landscape preservation (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 187).

The seven qualities of integrity are:

- location,
- setting,



- feeling,
- association,
- design,
- workmanship and;
- materials (cite: [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

The following are the definition of the above terms according to the NPS:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the historic character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its historical relationship to surrounding features and open space. The physical features that constitute the historic setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade and include such elements as topographic features, vegetation, simple manmade paths or fences and the relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces.

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. For example, a rural historic district which retains its original design, materials, workmanship, and setting will relate the feeling of agricultural life in the 19th century.

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Therefore, a property where a nationally significant person carried out the action or work for which they are nationally significant is preferable to the place where they returned to only sleep, eat or spend their leisure time. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character.

Design: The combination of elements that create the historic form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Design can also apply to districts and to the historic way in which the buildings, sites, or structures are related. Examples include spatial relationships between major features; visual rhythms in a streetscape or landscape plantings; the layout and materials of walkways and roads; and the relationship of other features, such as statues, water fountains, and archeological sites.

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. It may be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of

workmanship in precontact contexts include Paleo-Indian Clovis points, Archaic period beveled adzes, Hopewellian worked bone pendants, and Iroquoian effigy pipes.

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved. The property must also be an actual historic resource, not a re-creation; a property whose historic features have been lost and then reconstructed is usually not eligible.

The National Register of Historic Places considers the criterion of integrity as the most critical part of the nomination process. National Register Bulletin 15 states that a property need not possess integrity in all seven respects, but “to retain historic integrity ..... will possess several, and usually most, of the aspects (cite). The property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historical significance.

The quality of significance associated in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and:

- that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent work of a master, or that possesses high

artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- that yielded or may be likely to yield, information, important in prehistory or history; or 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 (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 187).

Time significance too is an important criterion to analyze the integrity of a site. In a case study in cultural landscape analysis at the Vanderbilt Estate at Hyde Park, New York, Patricia M. O'Donnell described integrity as "the extent to which the character, organization, and details of the historic landscape are retained". Referring to the NPS definition, she maintained that "it implies that a series of comparisons should be made between the historic period or periods and the present" (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 189). The period of significance of Historic Vernacular Landscape is important too.

Period of significance is the span of time when a property was associated with important persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics. Properties may have one or more than one period of significance..... A property's periods of significance, become the benchmark for measuring whether subsequent changes contribute to its historic evolution or alter its historic integrity (McClelland, 1920, p. 12)

It becomes essential to determine the integrity of a historic vernacular site to prove eligibility to be nominated for the National Register for Historic Places.

## 2.5 Historic Themes in Historic Preservation

Historical themes have used to identify and categorize National Historic Landmarks. The NPS has identified the following Historical themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Art, Commemoration, Commerce, Communications, Community, Economics, Education, Entertainment/Performing Arts , Environmental Conservation: Historic Conservation, Environmental Conservation: Natural Conservation, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Ethnic Heritage: Alaska Native, Ethnic Heritage: American Indian, Ethnic Heritage: Asian American, Ethnic Heritage: European, Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic, Ethnic Heritage: Pacific Islander, Exploration, Government, Government: Constitution , Government: Foreign Relations, Government: Law, Government: Politics, Government: Presidents , Health/Medicine, Immigration, Industry, Intellectual Philosophy, Labor, Landscape Architecture , Literature, Maritime, Military, Military: Civil War, Military: Colonial Wars, Military: Korean War, Military: Mexican War, Military: Military-Indian Conflicts, Military: Revolutionary War, Military: Vietnam War, Military: War of 1812, Military: World War II, Recreation, Religion, Science , Settlement/Migration, Social and Humanitarian Movements, Technology and Engineering, Tourism, Transportation; and Women ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

For example, the Architecture historic theme is concerned with the development and expression of building design within the present territory of the United States. It deals with the careers and works of leading architects, structures of outstanding value in design, the evolution of significant architectural styles, and structures richly

representative of particular types or geographical regions. Also included is the field of urban design.

As a way of understanding historic trends and significant landscape elements on the reserve, it is valuable to trace the patterns of settlement, types of land use, and the structures that reflect human use and adaptation to the natural environment over time. Previous studies have identified five general historic periods and themes on the reserve including: The Salish Occupation, 1300-1850; White Settlement, 1850-1870; Community Development, 1870-1910; Community Stabilization, 1910-1940; Tourism and Recreation, 1940-present.

While these "eras" are general and the historic themes frequently overlap from one period to another, such an organization provides a framework for understanding the human impacts, artifacts and historic remnants on the landscape we see today. The following is not, therefore, a chronology of events so much as a history of land patterns and significant pieces of the past that still remain in the landscape of the reserve ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

National Historic Landmarks are preferably identified through theme studies. Theme studies are the most effective way of identifying and nominating properties because they provide a comparative analysis of properties associated with a specific area of American history, such as the fur trade, earliest Americans, women's history, Greek Revival architecture, Man in Space, or labor history. Theme studies provide a national historic context for specific topics in American history or prehistory. In order to make the case for national significance, a theme study must provide that necessary national historic context so that national significance may be judged for a number of related properties ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

## 2.6 Summary of Literature Review

Historic vernacular landscapes are important to be protected and preserved as they reveal a distinct way of defining and handling time and space which is a part of the

cultural heritage of America. Understanding historic vernacular landscapes is vital as only then their value for preservation can be established. For this reason the NPS has emphasized on two major aspects for establishing historic importance:

- Historic value, and
- Integrity of the site.

Establishing historic context of a vernacular site helps in nominating it for preservation and protection. Historic context is related to a specific time period, to important people and to events which are significant in history. Time context plays a major role in historic context. A fairly thorough history of a site is necessary to appropriate time context of a landscape. Time context refers to the historic period that is of importance to the site. The National Register for Historic Places emphasizes the need to establish integrity for historic sites. Integrity is divided into seven categories which are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship and materials.

Many organizations and agencies are working towards comprehending a list of historic landscapes and helping landscapes worthy of preservation to be nominated for the National Register for Historic Places. The Historic Preservation Initiative of the National Park Service (NPS) and History of American Landscapes Survey are two such organizations.

A study of establishing integrity to historic vernacular landscapes is helpful for the formation of the matrix as a number of decisive factors are established, one of which is the time period.

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION

#### 3.1 Introduction

Chapter 3 of this study includes research methods and the specifics of data and their collection. Data for this paper were gathered on the basis of supplying necessary information on strategies to form the matrix for historic vernacular landscapes. The study applies strategies researched from the ongoing process of creating an index for historic designed landscapes, which is being created by the Historic Landscape Initiative of the NPS and uses it as its base research data. The study encodes the principles of the HLI, using it to define new sets of criterion for the matrix for historic vernacular landscapes. The matrix has been formed using other data analyses such as analyzing the National Register of Historic Places form and a survey of what historic vernacular landscapes means to landscape professionals working towards historic landscape preservation.

#### 3.2 Research Methods and Steps Involved in the Study

The National Park Service, Historic Landscape Initiative, is creating an index for historic designed landscapes. It hopes that this index will serve as a catalyst for future National Register of Historic Places designations. This research is undertaken to form a matrix for historic vernacular landscapes which will help understand them better



and establish their importance for protection and preservation. The matrix is created using the strategies from the index of historic designed landscapes.

The study is done in five steps:

- Step 1: Analysis of student assignments for a class of research methods in landscape architecture (Appendix C).
- Step 2: Analysis of the ongoing process of creating an Index for Historic Designed Landscapes, done by the Historic Landscape Initiative of the National Park Service.
- Step 3: Evaluation of NPS forms 10-900: National Register of Historic Places registration form (Appendix A).
- Step 4: Analysis of keywords from literature review.
- Step 5: A survey in form of a questionnaire to professionals who have been working towards historic landscape preservation such as historic landscape architects, NPS personnel, education personnel and members of ASLA (Appendix B).

Qualitative research methods were applied in the creation of this matrix, including study of the strategies of the index of historic designed Landscapes, content analysis of National Register for Historic Places nomination process and supported by a questionnaire which was sent to people who have been working towards historic landscape preservation.

The interview questions were sent to National Park Service personals, individual historic landscape architects, education personnel and members of ASLA,

who have been involved with the creation of the index for historic designed landscapes or have been working towards landscape preservation. The questionnaire is a survey which supports the creation of the matrix and validates the categories into which historic vernacular landscapes can be broken down. It also helped in the addition of information which might have helped in understanding the process of creation and criterion for index.

The primary and secondary research questions were first constructed to seek areas which need attention in the study.

A survey was detailed out for a better understanding of what historic vernacular landscapes meant to professionals and the outcome of their knowledge about historic vernacular landscapes. The survey questions that were sent to different participants are as follows:

1. Please use keywords or brief phrases to describe what historic vernacular landscape means to you?
2. Please use keywords to describe what the term theme means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
3. Please use keywords to describe what the term context means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
4. Please use keywords to describe what the term significance means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.

5. Please name 5 natural features which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
6. Please name 5 objects/site furnishings which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.
7. Please name 5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

Data were primarily collected through the National Park Service website ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)) with supporting text materials, journals, publications and newsletters from NPS. Data concerning the themes and historic context was gathered and compiled in a matrix form to identify importance and significance of the vernacular landscape. A study of the work being conducted by different departments of National Park Service, such as, Historic Landscape Initiative, National Historic Landscape Program, National Register of Historic Places Nominations, and Historic American Landscape Inventory, formed the basis for collection of information.

### 3.3 Data Sources

Data for historic vernacular landscape and the index of historic designed landscape were gathered from:

1. The National Park Service Website- [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov). The NPS publication, Vineyard has been as a literary source to understand the ongoing process for creating the index for historic designed landscapes.

2. Secondary sources such as books, theses, brochures, and journals- These secondary sources were used for content analysis and data collection for forming the matrix for historic vernacular landscapes.
3. Similar strategies in different organization were browsed to understand the principle of index making. For example: The work done in the field of landscape conservation by organizations such as the Cultural Landscape Foundation, the Historic American Landscape Survey of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the Historic Landscape Initiative of the National Park Service.
4. Another important area which has helped the formation of the matrix is the nomination process for evaluating a property for the National Register of Historic Places.

### 3.4 Summary

Chapter 3 of this study introduces the research methods and the framework utilized in forming a matrix for historic vernacular landscape. It lists the resources used for data collection. The research methods used were qualitative in approach which was the interpretation of data from various similar sources such as websites and books, as well as review of the ongoing process of creation of index for historic designed landscapes by the Historic landscape Initiative (HLI).

## CHAPTER 4

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter is based on the findings that are a result of various analyses and synthesis done in different areas. The data analysis started with studying an assignment that was given to the class of research methods in landscape architecture (Appendix C). The analysis of this assignment was done to demonstrate how the assignment process lead to the development of the matrix for historic vernacular landscape. Though this step does not help towards the generation of keywords for the matrix but helps in forming a methodology and approach for the succeeding research. The second step was a study of the index of historic designed landscape, being done by the Historic Landscape Initiative of the NPS. This was undertaken to understand the main constituting elements of the index and the aspects in which historic designed landscapes are being studied. A study of the terms was done and terms appropriate to historic vernacular landscapes were taken as key words for the matrix. Other terms which were not in relation to historic vernacular landscape were redefined accordingly. The third step was the study of the NPS Form 10-900, National Register of Historic Places form (Appendix A). This helped in identifying key elements of the matrix through an examination of the words in the form. The fourth step was the identification of key

words from literature study. The fifth step was a survey done to support the key elements that have been identified through literature study (Appendix B). This is in the form of a questionnaire consisting of seven questions emailed to professional working towards historic landscape preservation. The five part analysis that helped the generation of the key words and development of the matrix are summarized below.

#### 4.2 Step1: Study of a Student Assignment for Class of Research Method in Landscape Architecture

This was a preliminary exercise which was carried out to form a methodology for the formation of the matrix of historic vernacular landscape. It is not directly related to the topic of the study but forms a strategic approach to the methodology for the development of the matrix.

##### *4.2.1 The Assignment*

As a part of an assignment for the research methods class in a landscape architecture program, students were asked to browse through the “Landscape Journal” articles and form a matrix based on the following parameters:

- Name/Title of article
- Writer of the article.
- Key words defining the article, and
- Mark the article according to the category into which the students thought they could be categorized.

There were 9 tracks/categories identified by the Council of Educators of Landscape Architecture. They were as follows:

1. Design education and pedagogy.
2. Sustainability.
3. Design implementation.
4. History and theory.
5. Communication and visualization.
6. Landscape planning and ecology.
7. Environment and behavior.
8. Urban design.
9. Analytical methods.

Each student had to derive his own form of matrix and input the data collected (Appendix C).

#### *4.2.2 Discoveries and Derivations from the Assignment*

The following were interesting discoveries made while analyzing the assignments of individual students:

- Firstly, though there were common keywords identified by students, each student had unique and different keywords also. This made it interesting to confer that a particular article was defined by a number of different key words.
- Secondly, a single article was classified into different categories by different students, and some students had classified the same article into more than one category.

4.2.3 Comparison of Student Assignment Samples:

Table 4.1: Article 1- Wildlife Habitat: Management and Landscape Architecture

	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4
Key Words	Forest environment, wildlife habitat goals, habitat needs, identify habitats, management, management directives	Forester, wildlife biologist & landscape architecture	Forest management, wildlife habitat, wood production	Role of landscape architecture in wildlife preservation
Track Identified	7 - Environment & Behavior	6 - Landscape Planning & Ecology	6 - Landscape Planning & Ecology	2 - Sustainability



Table 4.2: Article 2- Predictive Landscape Portrayals: A Selective Research Review.

	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4
Key Words	Stimulation-related research. Landscape portrayals, people's responses,	Creating & validating landscape portrayals	analyze simulations	Preferences in landscape design
Track Identified	9 - Analytical Methods	9 - Analytical Methods	9 - Analytical Methods	3 - Design Implementation 9 - Analytical Methods

Table 4.3: Article 3- An Exploration of South Western Landscape Images.

	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4
Key Words	Looking at the South East, Time and Sources, Images of the South east, Wilderness, Axe and Garden	Landscape as opportunity	landscape images, perceptions, Southwest	Typical landscape forms.
Track Identified	3 - Design Implementation	4 - History & Theory	4 - History & Theory	3 - Design Implementation

The conclusions that were made are as follows:

- Different key words are used to define and describe one article.
- There was more than one track/category into which a single article could be categorized.

### 4.3 Step 2- Analysis of the NPS Form 10-900: National Register of Historic Places Form

Historic places are nominated to the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the State in which the property is located or by the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) for properties under Federal ownership or control, or by the Tribal Preservation Officer (TPO) if the property is on tribal lands. Anyone can prepare a nomination to the National Register. Generally nomination forms are documented by property owners, local governments, historical societies or SHPO, FPO or TPO staff ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). The nomination form used to nominate places for the National Register of Historic Places is the form 10-900 (Appendix A). The following are the key words from the matrix have been generated from this form.

#### *4.3.1 Key Words Identified from NPS Form 10-900*

The following words have been identified from the NPS form 10-900. The definitions of the terms have been taken from the National Register Bulletin: How to prepare National Historic Landmark Nomination.

Architect or builder: It is the name of the person or persons responsible for the design or construction of the property. This includes architects, artists, builders, craftsmen, designers, engineers, and landscape architects.

Architectural Classification: This item is for properties having architectural or historical importance in terms of architectural styles or stylistic influences. The subcategories are materials, roof, walls and others, which strictly relate to the architectural construction. The architectural classification is categorized into colonial,

early republic, mid-nineteenth century, late Victorian, late nineteenth and twentieth century revivals, late nineteenth and early twentieth century American movements and modern movement.

Categories of area of significance: These include agriculture, architecture, archeology, art, commerce, communications, community planning and development, conservation, economics, education, engineering, entertainment/ recreation, ethnic heritage, category exploration/settlement, health/medicine, industry, invention, landscape architecture, law, literature, maritime history, military, performing arts, philosophy, politics/government, religion, science, social history, and transportation.

Classification: The type of ownership of the property and the description of the property. It also includes the category into which the property can be categorized and the lists of resources within the site.

Cultural affiliation: 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 cultural group for which assemblages of artifacts have been found at several sites of the same age in the same region. For example for Native American cultures, cultural groups that are identified are Hopewell or Mississippian, or the period of time represented by the archeological remains such as Paleo-Indian or Late Archaic is stated. For non-Native American historic cultures, ethnic background, occupation, geographical location or topography, or another term that is commonly used to identify members of the cultural group are stated such as Appalachian, Black Freedman, or Moravian.

Functions: It is the specific category into which the site falls such as domestic, commerce, social, government, education, religion, funerary, recreation and culture, agriculture/subsistence, industry/processing/extraction, health care, defense, landscape, and transportation. For example, domestic category includes single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structures such as kitchen or garage; hotel, institutional housing or a camp. The commerce category includes business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, departmental store, restaurant, warehouse, and trade features.

Geographical data: This defines the location and extent of the property being nominated. It also explains the reason for the selection of the property. It states the acreage of the property and the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) reference. The UTM is a coordinate system which is a grid-based method of specifying locations on the surface of the earth.

Historic context: Historic context refers to all of those historic circumstances and factors from which the property emerged.

Historic function: The function which relates directly to the property's significance and occurred during the period of significance.

Historic name: it is the historical name reflecting the property's national significance for example Princeton Battlefield.

Location: The location consists of the street address of the site.

Material: This is a description of the exterior material of the property for example of a building, structure, or object. Materials include earth, wood, brick, stone,

metal, stucco, terra cotta, asphalt, concrete, adobe, ceramic tile, glass, cloth/canvas, synthetics and others.

Name of the property: The name by which the property is known.

Narrative description: This provides a narrative description of the property and its physical characteristics. This describes the setting, buildings, and other major resources, outbuildings, surface and subsurface remains (for properties with archeological national significance), and landscape features for all contributing and noncontributing resources. The narrative documents the evolution of the property, describing major changes since its construction or period of national significance.

National Historic Landmark Theme: This relates to the theme and subtheme that relates to the historic event, ideal, or role for which the property has been nationally significant. The theme relates to the property's nationally significant contributions to the broader patterns of American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, and culture. For example a property nationally significant will often be “Expressing Cultural Values: architecture, landscape architecture and urban design (for architecture) or “Expressing Cultural Values: technological applications” (for engineering).

Nationally significant dates: A nationally significant date is the year when one or more major events directly contributing to the national significance of a historic property occurred.

Object: The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is

associated with a specific setting or environment. For example, sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.

Other name/ site number: Any other name by which the property has been known. These names may reflect the property's history, current ownership, or popular use and may not reflect the historic name. Site numbers are often assigned to archeological sites for identification.

Period of national significance: The period of national significance is the length of time when a property was associated with nationally significant events, activities, and persons, or attained the national characteristics which qualify it for designation as a National Historic Landmark. The period of national significance is based on specific events directly related to the national significance of the property. For the site of a nationally significant event, the period of significance is the time when the event occurred, while the period of significance for properties associated with nationally significant historic trends is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend. For properties associated with nationally significant persons, the period of significance is the length of time of that association. Architecturally significant properties use the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions for the period of significance. For precontact properties, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information. The property must possess historic integrity for all periods of national significance listed.

Physical characteristics of a district: Type of district, such as an Indian village with outlying sites, a group of quarry sites, or a historic manufacturing complex. It gives a description of the cultural, historic, or other relationships among the sites that make the district a cohesive unit. It is a description of the likely appearance of the district during the periods of occupation or use. It includes comparisons of similar sites and districts that have assisted in description.

Resource types: Buildings, site, structure, and object are included in resource types. For example a building may be a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Building may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail; or a house or barn.

Rural districts: Geographical and topographical features such as valleys, vistas, mountains, and bodies of water that convey a sense of cohesiveness or give the district its rural or natural characteristics. Examples and types of vernacular, folk, and other architecture, including outbuildings are stated within the district. It also includes manmade features and relationships which make up the historic and contemporary landscape, including the arrangement and character of fields, roads, and irrigation.

Significance: States the areas in which the property is nationally significant. Area of significance relates to a property's nationally significant contributions to the broader patterns of American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, and culture.



Significant person: States the nationally significant person with whom the property is importantly associated. For example: a nationally significant architect's home, studio, or office.

Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural or archaeological value regardless of the value of any structures. For example, habitation sites, funerary sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land area having cultural significance.

Structure: The term structure is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelters. For example, bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, fire towers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft.

#### *4.3.2 Key Words Redefined according to Relevance to Historic Vernacular Landscapes*

A number of key words identified from the NPS Form 10-900 are mainly in reference to architecture and building structures. The following is a set of key words that have been identified through the NPS form 10-900 but they are redefined with reference to historic vernacular landscape. The redefined key words with corresponding restructured definitions are as follows:

Categories of area of significance: These include agriculture, architecture, commerce, community planning and development, conservation, ethnic heritage, settlement, landscape, religion, social history and transportation.

Landscape architectural classification: This event/activity item is for sites having architectural or historic importance in terms of landscape styles and landuse patterns. The landscape architectural classification is characterized according to the use of the site. For example agricultural, residential, occupation related or any other function related to a societal activity.

Period of significance: In reference to historic vernacular landscape, period of significance spans over a significant amount of time. It is that broad span of time about which the site or district provides information and during which the character of the land has been created.

Significance: In reference to historic vernacular landscapes, significance of the property can be attributed to its national significance which has been caused by a cultural intrusion. The cultural activity has been so influential on landscape that it becomes an inherent and native character of that area because of which the activity becomes significant.

Significant person/group of people: These are a particular cultural group or an event that have had a nationally significant impact on landscape.

Site: The location of a significant cultural impact that has shaped the landscape possessing historic, cultural or archaeological value. For example, habitation sites,

ceremonial sites, hunting and fishing sites, agricultural sites, and land area having cultural influence.

Structure: In reference to historic vernacular landscape, resource type is defined as structures or objects that have been made as a result of domestic/occupational activity for example a fence or a pathway, something which came into existence because of an activity or use. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes (www.nps.gov). Landscape structures can be bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, fire towers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft.

#### 4.4 Step 3- Analysis of the Index for Historic Designed Landscapes

The Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) is developing an index of historic designed landscapes. The index is aimed to be a searchable database for historic designed landscapes. This research studies the parameters into which the search has been categorized and with this process it identifies key words to create the matrix for historic vernacular landscape. As descriptions of parameters have not yet been assigned, this step is to explore key words from the index and define them in reference to Historic Vernacular Landscape.

##### *4.4.1 Key Words Identified from the Index for Historic Designed Landscapes*

The following are the key words identified from the Index of Historic Designed Landscapes:

- Attribution of the landscape Architect/designer.
- Chronological Listing.
- Designer's Name.
- Geographic Location.
- Historic Context.
- Landscape classification.
- Resource Type.
- Sub themes.
- Tagging.
- Time Period.

#### *4.4.2 Key Words Redefined in Reference to Historic Vernacular Landscapes*

Attribution of the landscape architect/designer: The word attribute means a quality or characteristic inherent in or ascribed to someone or something. Attribution of a landscape architect/designer means the character or quality to landscaping that has been brought about by the landscape architect/designer.

Chronological Listing: It is the listing of the various historic designed landscapes according to the year they were designed.

Designer's Name: The name of the landscape architect/designer.

Geographic Location: The geographic location consists of the street address of the site.

Historic Context: Historic context refers to all of those historic circumstances and factors from which the property emerged (www.nps.gov).

Landscape classification: This defines the function of the particular historic designed landscape which has architectural or historic importance. The Index of Historic Designed Landscapes identifies eighty landscape classifications which are listed alphabetically from arboretums to urban plazas. Other examples are rural and lawn plan cemeteries. In reference to Historic Vernacular Landscape, landscape classification is that event or activity having historic importance in terms of landuse pattern.

Resource Type: Buildings, site, structure, and object are included in resource types. For example a building may be a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Building may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail; or a house or barn.

Sub themes: Smaller themes which are historically important and are a part of the main landscape theme.

Tagging: A descriptive word or phrase applied to a person, group, organization, etc., as a label or means of identification or epithet ([www.dictionaray.com](http://www.dictionaray.com)). The HLI list has the potential to prioritize the effort by “tagging” potential NHLs.

Time Period: It is the time during which the nationally significant event has occurred. The time period helps in establishing historic significance of a historic designed landscape.

#### 4.5 Step 4- Key Words Identified through Literature Review

During the process of reviewing various literatures, key words were identified and their descriptions were noted according what the literature said. The following are the key words identified through literature review:

Jackson (1984) defines cultural landscapes and historic vernacular landscape, and key words that form a part of the definition were identified as follows:

- Community,
- Function,
- Relationship to work,

.....hence the emphasis on form and building techniques and the relative neglect of function or the relationship to work and community..... (Jackson, 1984, p.85).

- Character- topographical or cultural,
- Group of people,

Landscape is a space on the surface of the earth: intuitively we know that it is a space with a degree of permanence, with its own distinct character, either topographical or cultural, and above all a space shared by a group of people..... (Jackson, 1984, p. 5).

- Concept,
- Man-made space,
- Functioning and evolving,
- Community,

Nevertheless the formula: landscape as a composition of man-made spaces on land, is more significant than it first appears, for it does not provide us with a definition it throws a revealing light on the origin of the concept. For it says that a landscape is not a natural feature of the environment but a synthetic space, a man-made space superimposed on the face of the land, functioning and evolving not according to natural laws but to serve a community. (1984, p. 8)

Alanen and Melnick (2000) reveal in their literature on American cultural landscape use distinct words to describe them.

- Social,
- Economic,
- Administrative,
- Religious imperative,
- Association,
- Process of evolution,
- Component features.

.....a landscape that results from an initial social, economic, administrative, or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to the natural environment, such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 8).

- Multiple layers of time,
- Cultural activity,

These ordinary or vernacular landscapes, which generally evolve unintentionally and represent multiple layers of time and cultural activity, are fundamental to our very existence (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p.10).

- Topography,
- Vegetation,
- Soil,
- Water,
- Transformed,
- Human processes and actions,

- Site furnishings,

Topography, vegetation, soil, and water are included as part of cultural landscapes, but these natural elements are transformed by human processes and actions into gardens, parks, cemeteries, subdivisions, lawns, roads, pathways, fields, pastures, hedgerows, orchards, canals, ponds, and so forth; furthermore, objects and site furnishings, which include but are not limited to fences, walls, bridges, dams, signs, lights, benches, fountains, and sculpture, are also part of cultural landscapes (Alanen and Melnick, 2000, p. 3).

In the literature by Allen (2007) the following words were identified:

- Historic Context,
- Cultural Context,

The term was readily accepted and understood within as natural resource but not a historic or cultural context (Allen, 2007, p 121).

Whyte (2002) in his text uses the following words:

- Relationships- physical environment and human society,
- People's engagement,
- Social constructions,
- Context,
- Natural and cultural history.

.....the relationship between the physical environment and human society. They are created by people through their engagement with the world around them. They are, then social constructions, whether intentionally or unintentionally, but they need to be viewed within the context of their own natural and cultural histories in order to properly understand them (Whyte, 2002, p.1).

According to the literature review of the National Park Service bulletins and journals, the following key words were identified;

- A geographic area,



- Association,
- Historic Event, activity, person,
- Cultural or Aesthetic Value,
- Use,
- Relationship with land,
- Rural villages, industrial complexes, agricultural landscapes, small single farm, mining activity,
- Land use pattern,
- Settlement pattern,
- Lifestyle,
- Response to natural topography,
- Country's history and identity,
- Women, men and children,
- Defining feature,
- Community character,
- Activities or occupancy,
- Individual or community,
- Physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives,
- Function- a significant role,
- Value,
- Significant features,

- National significance,
- Themes,
- Historic context,
- Integrity,
- Location,
- Setting,
- Association,
- Design,
- Workmanship,
- Materials,
- Period of significance,

#### 4.6 Step 5- Analysis of the Survey

A questionnaire consisting of seven questions was sent through email to landscape professionals working towards historic landscape preservation. The questionnaire was to provide the researcher with key words as answers to the questions. The people to be interviewed were selected on the basis of their experience and work in the field of historic landscape preservation. The interviewees were NPS personnel, historic landscape architects and education personnel. 30 emails were sent and 9 responses were received (Appendix B). The responses were interesting as they were either similar to the key words explored from the study or other additional words which helped the generation of matrix too. The survey was useful as it served as a testing tool and reinforced the study.

#### *4.6.1 Key Words Identified*

The following are the key words that were provided by the participants. The key words have been grouped together according to the questions that were asked.

1) Historic vernacular landscape:

- Frontier, settlement, homestead, exploration, agriculture, cultural landscape, human place making, spatial allocation of human occupation, use of natural resources, landscape change, evolution over time, community values, cultural traditions, farming-ranching-mining, working, practical, productive, traditional, religious, belief, values, domestic, ethnic, pattern, land-use, common impact of our presence on the landscape, as opposed to architect designed for aesthetic purposes, generally, vernacular landscapes are created for utilitarian uses-byproducts of other activities both productive (such as farming), or recreational (like a hiking trail or a playing field), traditional man made community, and traditional man made community.

2) Themes:

- Regional history, use, settlement, opportunity, and life style, patterns, boundaries, nodes, linkages, style, historic theme, story - multiple stories, influential, long-lasting, traditions, period, era, context, landscapes defined by type or by use,

landscape uses, settlement patterns, the historic use which stitches it together, and purpose.

3) Context:

- History, theme, life ways or life styles. corporate body, cultural sub-groups, multi-generational units, land use patterns, sense of place, regional community relationships, chronology of settlement/land use, native American history and values, theme, period, era, adjacent, neighboring, the circumstances under which the landscape was created, communication message of the landscape.

4) Significance:

- Unique, purpose, style, location, orientation, continuity of cultural group, continuity of material culture, continuity of open space patterns, continuity of enclosure patterns, continuity of sense of place, degree of change, community values, regional/national developments (social, geographical, agricultural), agricultural practices, association, events, persons, construction, archeology, importance, impact (same as with any historic site or structure); perhaps with vernacular and landscape significance might also imply usefulness, linkage to

nature, culture and historic community, and role the landscape played in economic/cultural development of a country/people/civilization.

5) Natural features:

- Access (river, road, lake), field, yard, garden, water source, topography, geology, soils, water, vegetation, water (springs, creeks, rivers, drainages, wetlands); native vegetation, introduced vegetation (crops, orchards, windbreaks, ornamentals); topography; animals (livestock, wildlife, domestic), topography, geology, native vegetation, streams (and other water bodies), climate, topography, water, geology, plantings, climate. river, lake, hill, valley, harbor, unique agricultural imprints on the land, pit remaining after extensive mining operations, hills created from mining/digging, old forests grown up from earlier orchard plantings, and canals.

6) Objects/ site furnishing:

- Dwellings, sheds, barns, outhouses, greenhouses, open spaces, enclosures, assemblies of structures, vehicular roadways, pedestrian pathways, fences, hay derecks, old farming equipment, irrigation systems or features (ditches, laterals, head gates, dams, etc), signs, seating, fencing, memorial objects,

well-heads and spring boxes, man-made water features, fences, outbuildings such as gazebos, pergolas, and sheds; roadways and trails, historic buildings (the grounds of which form historic landscapes), house, wall, gate, barn, fence, silos, barns, lighthouses, agricultural processing buildings, artists colonies.

7) Examples of historic vernacular landscape:

Table 4.4: Answers to Question 7 of the Survey.

<i>Examples of vernacular landscapes</i>	<i>Reason</i>
Mining sites	Development
Frontier settlement	Exploration
Roadhouses	Transportation
Government settlements; National Park headquarters	Government military bases, settlement activities
Native subsistence camps; fish camp, winter camps	Subsistence hunting camps, gathering camps
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site	Navajo
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	Livestock
Pecos National Historical Park	Continuum

Table 4.4- continued

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Mining
Fruita Rural Historic District, at Capitol Reef -orchards	National Park
Battlefields (any battlefield)	Shrine
Traditional farms (any traditional farm)	Tradition
Home grounds (non-“designed”)	Values
Rural roads	Setting
Traditional waterfront	Work
Agricultural landscapes (farmsteads, orchards,	Commonality
Cemeteries	Commemorative
Private gardens (flower and kitchen)	Folkways
Town squares (& overall plans)	Civic
Old roadbeds & trails	Commerce
Village	Community
Mill	Work
Canal	Transportation
Crossroads	Meeting

Table 4.4- continued

Bridge	Access
Port Oneida, Michigan	Farms
Angel's Flight, Los Angeles	Transportation
Orange packing warehouse, Claremont, ca	Agriculture
Veterans Park, west Los Angeles	Military
Greenhouses, Carpentaria, California	Agriculture

The answers provided were mostly in terms of key words and phrases. They have been used to generate the matrix and examples have been used as data to input in the matrix.

#### 4.7 Summary

The key words have been generated through following five steps: a study of student assignments, analysis of the NPS Form 10-900, Analysis of the index of historic designed landscapes, literature review, and analysis of the email survey. It was observed that was a continuous repetition of words with different or similar terminologies. Key words which have been repeated have been recognized and used to generate the matrix. A detailed study of how the key words have been used is explained in the following chapter 6.



## CHAPTER 5

### THE MATRIX OF HISTORIC VERNACULAR LANDSCAPE

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter is based on the generation of the matrix for historic vernacular landscape. The previous chapter dealt with the exploration of key words that define characteristics of historic vernacular landscapes. These key words have been used to generate the matrix. Key words have been distilled through the student's assignment of the Research Methods class; NPS form 10-900, the index for historic designed landscape, through literature review and a survey that was sent to professional working towards historic landscape preservation.

#### 5.2 The Matrix

The matrix has 12 vertical columns which help define a particular historic vernacular in terms of key words. These columns are subdivided into more columns which provide information about the historic vernacular landscape. The first and the second column provide the serial number and the name of a particular historic landscape. It is attempted that the information provided in the twelve columns would lead horizontally to the name of the historic vernacular landscape (Appendix D).

Table 5.1: An Example of the Matrix

<i>1. Site Specifications</i>						
<i>Name of property</i>		<i>Historic name</i>		<i>Other Names/Site Number</i>		
<i>2. Geographical Data</i>						
<i>Location</i>			<i>Geographic UTM</i>			
<i>3. Significance/Historic Context</i>						
<i>Date</i>		<i>Significance</i>		<i>Period</i>		<i>Significance</i>
<i>Significant People/ Group of People</i>		<i>Historic Function</i>		<i>Time Period</i>		<i>History Related to the site</i>
<i>4. Landscape Classification/Themes</i>						
<i>Dominant theme</i>	<i>Settlement Pattern</i>	<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Landscape Pattern</i>	<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Traditions</i>	<i>Regional History</i>
<i>5. Sub-themes</i>						

Table 5.1- continued

<i>6. Site: Cultural Context</i>					
<i>Physical Characteristics/ Attributes</i>		<i>Functions</i>		<i>Site</i>	
<i>Significant Feature</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Cultural Value</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Integrity</i>
<i>7. Cultural Character</i>					
<i>Community</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Function</i>		<i>Association</i>	
		<i>Social</i>			
		<i>Economic</i>			
		<i>Religious</i>			
		<i>Administrative</i>			
		<i>Recreational</i>			
<i>8. Resource Type/ Site Furnishing</i>					
<i>Material</i>			<i>Object</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Historic value</i>		<i>Name</i>	<i>Historic value</i>	
<i>9. Defining Feature</i>					
<i>Patterns</i>	<i>Boundaries</i>	<i>Nodes</i>	<i>Linkages</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Reason</i>

Table 5.1- continued

<i>10. Narrative Description</i>
<i>11. Tags</i>
<i>12. Significance for Historic Nomination</i>

### 5.3 Conclusion to Research Questions

The following are the conclusion to primary research questions:

1. What are the categories into which historic vernacular landscapes can be classified?

Historic Vernacular Landscape is a form of evolved landscape. Landscapes that have developed organically in the absence of a plan, as in the case of landscapes formed by farming or mining, are forms of evolved landscapes. The following categories have been distilled through the research.

- Associative Vernacular Landscapes: landscapes whose meaning and significance derives from association with cultural belief or material traditions, such as art, literature, and religion.
- Landscapes which represent cultural processes.
- Landscape related to a single historic activity or period.

- Landscapes which represent layers of history.
- Landscape which demonstrate the dependence of historic activities in natural systems.
- Landscape representing multiple themes or multiple values.
- Linear Landscape: A long and narrow landscape or component, such as a road or transport route and its associated elements.

2. What is Significance of Historic Vernacular Landscapes- their historic context?

- Historic Vernacular Landscape, by definition, has a strong historic component. Human use of landscape creates distinct physical patterns, resulting in a vernacular landscape that expresses past human attitudes and values, and exists as an artifact composed of identifiable physical remains. Determining the historic significance of these patterns and remains is central to the task of assessing the value of Historic Vernacular Landscapes. Historic significance exists in a landscape where the landscape or its components have strong links to or associations with important historic events and where the evidence assists in understanding the past.
- Historic context can be determined by the following;
  - Establishing a timeline.
  - Identifying themes.
  - Establishing an association with an historic event/person.

3. What are the main elements of the matrix and their significance?

- The following are the main elements of the matrix.

- Site specification.
- Geographic data.
- Significance/ Historic context.
- Landscape classification/ themes.
- Sub-themes.
- Cultural context.
- Cultural character.
- Resource type/ site furnishing.
- Defining site feature.
- Narrative description.
- Tags.
- Significance for historic nomination.

- Description of the main elements of the matrix:

Site specification: This element of the matrix is to specify the name of the site. It has been divided into three categories: name, historic name and site number.

Geographic data: This data included the location and the geographic UTM of the site.

Significance/ historic context: This is one of the main elements of the matrix as it establishes historic context of the site. Historic context has been established by defining significance of date, time period,

people/group of people, historic function, continuity, or the history related to the site in terms of national significance.

Landscape classification/themes: This element classifies Historic Vernacular Landscape into themes according to settlement patterns, time period, land use pattern, land use, traditions, and regional history.

Sub themes: This element is for Historic Vernacular Landscapes which have smaller themes within their main theme. For example within a mining theme, a rustic architecture theme might be present.

Cultural context of site: This element establishes a cultural context in terms of physical characteristics, functions, and site concept.

Cultural character: This element specifies the reason for the cultural character. Cultural character can be identified on the basis of community character and functional character. These form associations to the past.

Resource type/site furnishings: These are the objects and materials present on the site which gives it a cultural value. These objects and materials are important as the site has integrity because of their presence.

Narrative description: This is to define the site in terms of phrases, and other areas which are unique to the site.

Tags: These are words that can be associated with the site, which are not a part of the other elements.

Significance: This part summarizes why the Historic Vernacular Landscape is of national significance.

The following are the conclusion to secondary research questions:

1. What are Historic Vernacular Landscapes?

- According to the NPS definition, A Historic Vernacular landscape is a landscape that evolved through uses by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)). This can be summarized as follows:

- Landscape modified by human activity.
- Patterns of evidence layered in that landscape.
- Reflects human relationship with landscape, giving it a particular character.
- Evolved and developed organically.
- Landscape reveals the cultural character of daily lives.

2. What are the main components of Historic Vernacular Landscapes?

- The main components are the elements and areas into which Historic Vernacular Landscapes can be broken down to form key words. The main components identified are as follows:
- Land use and activity associated with it
  - Significance or historic association, for example a historic event or person.



- Cultural influence on the way the land is used, occupied and shaped.
- Response to natural environment.
- Buildings, structures and objects.

3. How are resource types important in a Historic Vernacular Landscape?

- The meaning and significance of Historic Vernacular landscapes is largely derived from the relationship between the landscape and the elements (resources) within that landscape, as well as the relationship between the resources themselves. The broader landscape nor the buildings and structures can be understood without reference to the other. Both are integral part of the same vernacular landscape, and both need to be conserved. This ensures the total landscape's integrity, meaning, and significance.

4. What are the themes that can be associated with Historic Vernacular Landscape?

- Human occupation and activities which have shaped Historic Vernacular Landscapes can be grouped into themes, by virtue of their similarities.

5. What is a National Historic Landmark?

- National Historic Landmark can be summarized as below:
  - They are nationally significant historic places.
  - Illustrate or help interpret the heritage.

6. Why is it important to preserve and protect Historic Vernacular Landscapes?

Historic Vernacular Landscapes present the past culture. They help us understand past and contain information about cultural patterns that have shaped the landscape.

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSION

This study began with the exploration of defining historic vernacular landscapes. It was seen that there was an uncertainty amongst people to understand what historic vernacular landscapes were. Since the broad spectrum of the study revolved around cultural landscapes, an early part of the study aims at defining and understanding cultural landscapes too. To understand historic vernacular landscapes without any complexity, it was decided to define and describe historic vernacular landscape in simplified terms and key words. Thus an attempt to simplify the definition led to a search for key words related particularly to historic vernacular landscapes. What is presented here is a distillation of available sources through which an examination and exploration of key defining words has been made. With the discovery of key words a matrix of historic vernacular landscape has been generated. This matrix is aimed to help define and describe historic vernacular landscape; and help nominate them for the National Register of Historic Places.

#### 6.1 The Process of Research

This study was done by reviewing four different areas and by doing a small initial assessment of a student assignment. The student assignment helped form a

strategy and evolve a thought process that led to further development of the research. The four different areas that have been reviewed are- the NPS form 10-900, Index Of Historic Designed Landscapes of the Historic Landscape Initiative, review of literature and a question survey sent to landscape professionals. Through the review process, key words were generated from the four study areas and redefined or directly used if applicable, in reference to historic vernacular landscape. Distillation of key words and their description is an important part of the study.

The aim was to define historic vernacular landscape in the form of a matrix that evolved through key words. This was achieved by the four sources. During the study a number of related aspects and areas of relevance, such as historic preservation, National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmark, institutions such American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the Cultural Landscape Society, Historic American Landscape Society (HALS); were studied which helped understand the importance of historic preservation and defining historic vernacular landscape. A questionnaire which was sent to professionals working towards historic landscape preservation asking them to provide key words, helped reinforce the findings and justify key words.

## 6.2 Importance of the Research

Historic landscapes are being lost to the rapid construction and growth of the city. historic vernacular landscapes are a heritage for the country because they speak of the activities and events that have shaped the American culture. There is a lack of understanding about what cultural landscapes are and about the value of historic

vernacular landscapes. Therefore, the importance of preserving such landscapes has gotten diluted in the midst of this ignorance. This study is important as it establishes definitions in terms of key words for historic vernacular landscape and creates awareness for its preservation and protection. This is a vital and an important area of concern to the field of landscape architecture and historic preservation.

### 6.3 Relevance to the Profession of Landscape Architecture

In the field of landscape architecture there has been a continuous effort towards historic landscape preservation. There are many organizations that are lead by landscape architects and professionals which are promoting and working towards historic landscape preservation, such as National Park Service (NPS), the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF), and Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. There are continuous studies which are being done to explore the field of historic preservation and educate the people about the importance of historic preservation of landscapes. One such program being undertaken is by the Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) of the NPS. The HLI is preparing an Index of Historic Designed Landscapes, which will serve as a search tool and a database for future nominations for National Historic Landmark.

This study is a similar effort to define historic vernacular landscapes and establish their importance for preservation and protection. Generating a matrix for historic vernacular landscapes is helpful to understand it in terms of simplified key words, which when assembled describe a historic vernacular landscape. Most importantly it helps establish the value of culture through preservation.

Cultural landscapes give us a sense of place. They reveal our relationship with the land over time. They are part of our national heritage, and part of each of our lives (www.tclf.org).

Cultural landscapes are primary documents of public history, which present our past in a unique way allowing us to find an attachment and a sense of place.

#### 6.4 Direction for Future Research

Several areas for future research have been generated while pursuing this study. This is a study that concentrates on one aspect of cultural landscapes- historic vernacular landscapes. There are two other areas in cultural landscapes that would be interesting to work upon in a similar manner. They are historic sites and ethnographic landscapes. This would add up to a complete understanding of cultural landscapes.

Another very important and useful area in this study is to generate a searchable computerized database with the use of this matrix. The matrix would then be used as a base for inputting all the available data. This data would be then computerized to in the form of a search tool. This is the next step after this study.

Another very interesting step that would take this study further would be rating historic vernacular landscapes in terms of importance to preservation. It would be a linear scale rating that would be generated after data would be inputted in the matrix, this would be helpful for future nominations of Historic vernacular landscapes for National Historic Landmark.

This study is a preliminary study to define and describe historic vernacular landscapes in simplified terms and key words. It leaves a lot of scope for further

research which would be beneficial to the complete study of historic vernacular landscape.

### 6.5 Conclusion

Historic vernacular landscapes are landscapes which have evolved by use or activity of man on land. It is an outcome of the presence of a cultural activity which is domestic in nature. They demonstrate values and attitudes towards land and reflect settlement patterns. As they represent layers of time, they are a valuable heritage to the history of America. There is a lack of understanding amongst people about what historic vernacular landscapes are. The matrix generated is a tool to help understand them in simplified terms and key words.

APPENDIX A

NPS FORM 10-900



**United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

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Historic name \_\_\_\_\_

Other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Location

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Street & number \_\_\_\_\_

Not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

City or town \_\_\_\_\_ Vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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Signature of certifying official

Date

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State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

Date

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

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State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ Other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

\_\_\_ Private

\_\_\_ Public-local

\_\_\_ Public-State

\_\_\_ Public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Sites

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Structures

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Objects

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

\_\_\_\_\_

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:		Sub:	

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## 7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)


Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation \_\_\_\_\_

Roof \_\_\_\_\_

Walls \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description \_\_\_\_\_

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

\_\_\_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

\_\_\_ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

\_\_\_ C 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 lack individual distinction.

\_\_\_ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply)**

- \_\_\_ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- \_\_\_ B Removed from its original location
- \_\_\_ C A birthplace or a grave
- \_\_\_ D A cemetery
- \_\_\_ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- \_\_\_ F A commemorative property
- \_\_\_ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

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Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

\_\_\_ Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

\_\_\_ Previously listed in the National Register

\_\_\_ Previously determined eligible by the National Register

\_\_\_ Designated a National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office

\_\_\_ Other State agency

\_\_\_ Federal agency

\_\_\_ Local government

\_\_\_ University

\_\_\_ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreege of Property \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	___	_____	_____	3.	___	_____	_____
2.	___	_____	_____	4.	___	_____	_____

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

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\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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Name/title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Street & Number \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

City or town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

\_\_\_ A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

\_\_\_ A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

\_\_\_\_ Photograph

\_\_\_\_ Representative black and white photographs of the property

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street & number \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

City or town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including,

but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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APPENDIX B

QUESTIONS FOR EMAIL SURVEY TO PROFESSIONALS

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

**FROM:** Sonal D. Parmar(Grad. Student, Landscape Architecture Program, UTA)  
412 S. Cooper Street, Apt 29, Arlington TX 76013,  
Ph: 817-896-8684

**SUBJECT:** **STUDENT THESIS SURVEY QUESTIONS: Application of Historic Preservation Index to Vernacular Landscapes**

Dear Sir,

I am a graduate student enrolled in the Program of Landscape Architecture at The University of Texas Arlington. I am at present working on my thesis, the title of which is “**The Application of Historic Preservation Index to Vernacular Landscapes**”. As a part of my research, I am developing a matrix from key words generated during the literature review. I am attaching a small set of questions, which I would like you to answer and which would be helpful in this research.

You are being asked to participate in this research project because you have been actively working in the field of cultural and vernacular landscapes. All information provided by you will be held in strictest confidence. Your answers will be used for the development of this research and your questionnaire will be attached in my thesis as one from of an anonymous participator.

If you could, please complete the following questionnaire and email it back to me by Thursday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

If you have any questions about this project or this request, please feel free to contact me at the email addressed below.

Thanking you,  
Yours sincerely  
Sonal D. Parmar  
Email: [sona912@yahoo.com](mailto:sona912@yahoo.com)

PS: I am attaching my thesis abstract for your reference.

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?

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- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.

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- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.

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- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.

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- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.

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- 6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.

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- 7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>



## **Participant 1:**

Interview questions:

- 8) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - Frontier,
  - settlement,
  - homestead,
  - exploration,
  - Agriculture.
  
- 9) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - regional history,
  - use,
  - settlement,
  - opportunity, and
  - Life style.
  
- 10) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - history,
  - theme,
  - life ways or
  - life styles.
  
- 11) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - unique,
  - purpose,
  - style,
  - location,
  - orientation
  
- 12) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
  - access (river, road, lake)
  - field,
  - yard,
  - garden,
  - water source

13) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.

- dwellings,
- sheds,
- barns,
- outhouses,
- greenhouses,

14) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<b><u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u></b>	<b><u>Reason</u></b>
Mining Sites	Development Landscape developed in response to source of mineral. Development the economic reality of that location and the operation requirements of that activity. Sites will reflect the industrial scale of that activity; handworking, operation, small scale mechanized operation, industrial operation.
Frontier Settlement	Exploration First generation settlement, often reflects maximum use of locally available materials, low cost. Most common in the West. Located to support subsistence, transportation, economic opportunity.
Roadhouses	Transportation Strategically placed to reflect a response to historic use and distances traveled - Path and Place. Often alongside contemporary roads. They are very visible representatives of a different time, mode of travel and road conditions.
Government settlements; National Park headquarters	Government military bases, settlement activities Often represent first settlements in an area, often with a master plan or standard for development that is modified to particular site constraints.
Native Subsistence Camps; fish camp, winter camps	Subsistence hunting camps, gathering camps: Often reflect a close understanding of a site, adaptation of that site for a critical food

	gathering activity for example and use of shelter to support that activity.
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## **Participant 2:**

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - Cultural Landscape
  - Human Place Making
  - Spatial Allocation of Human Occupation
  - Use of Natural Resources
  - Landscape Change.
  
- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - Patterns
  - Boundaries
  - Nodes
  - Linkages
  - Style
  
- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - Corporate Body
  - Cultural Sub-Groups
  - Multi-Generational Units
  - Land Use Patterns
  - Sense of Place.
  
- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - Continuity of Cultural Group
  - Continuity of Material Culture
  - Continuity of Open Space Patterns
  - Continuity of Enclosure Patterns
  - Continuity of Sense of Place
  
- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
  - Topography
  - Geology
  - Soils
  - Water

- Vegetation

6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.

- Open Spaces
- Enclosures
- Assemblies of Structures
- Vehicular Roadways
- Pedestrian Pathways

7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>

### **Participant 3:**

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - evolution over time,
  - community values,
  - cultural traditions,  
farming-ranching-mining
  
- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - historic theme,
  - story - multiple stories,
  - influential,
  - long-lasting, traditions,
  
- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - regional community relationships,
  - chronology of settlement/land use,
  - Native American history and values
  
- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - degree of change,
  - community values,
  - regional/national developments (social, geographical, agricultural),
  - agricultural practices.
  
- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
  - water (springs, creeks, rivers, drainages, wetlands);
  - native vegetation,
  - introduced vegetation (crops, orchards, windbreaks, ornamentals);
  - topography; animals (livestock, wildlife, domestic),
  
- 6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.
  - fences,
  - hay derecks,

- old farming equipment, irrigation systems or features (ditches, laterals, headgates, dams, etc),

7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site	Navajo
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	livestock
Pecos National Historical Park	continuum
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	mining
Fruita Rural Historic District, at Capitol Reef   orchards	National Park

#### **Participant 4:**

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - working,
  - practical,
  - productive,
  - traditional,
  - religious,
  - belief,
  - values,
  - domestic,
  - ethnic,
  - pattern,
  - land-use,
  
- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - period,
  - era,
  - context
  
- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - theme,
  - period,
  - era,
  - adjacent,
  - neighboring
  
- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - association,
  - events,
  - persons,
  - construction,
  - archeology.
  
- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.



- Topography,
- Geology,
- Native Vegetation,
- Streams (and other water bodies),
- Climate,

6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.

- Signs,
- Seating,
- Fencing,
- Memorial Objects,
- Well-Heads and
- Spring Boxes.

Please note: Anything bearing water, or offering access to water, is incredibly meaningful and important in any landscape

7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Battlefields (any battlefield)	shrine
Traditional Farms (any traditional farm)	tradition
Home Grounds (non-"designed")	values
Rural Roads	setting
Traditional Waterfront	work

## **Participant 5:**

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - Common impact of our presence on the landscape, as opposed to architect designed for aesthetic purposes.
  - Generally, vernacular landscapes are created for utilitarian uses-- byproducts of other activities both productive (such as farming), or
  - Recreational (like a hiking trail or a playing field).
- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - Landscapes defined by type or by use.
- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - The circumstances under which the landscape was created
- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - importance,
  - impact (same as with any historic site or structure);
  - perhaps with vernacular and landscape significance might also imply usefulness?
- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
  - no such thing; natural features imply that they are not the result of human impact on the land, thus their presence does not translate to historical significance.
  - You can describe vernacular landscapes in terms of the way natural features appear or where manipulated.
  - In this context consider:
  - topography,
  - water,
    - geology,
    - plantings,
    - climate.
- 6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.

- Again, an element to be considered, but mere presence does not imply significance:
- man-made water features,
- fences,
- outbuildings such as gazebos, pergolas, and sheds;
- roadways and trails,
- historic buildings (the grounds of which form historic landscapes).

7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>
agricultural landscapes (farmsteads, orchards,	commonality
cemeteries	commemorative
private gardens (flower and kitchen)	folkways
town squares (& overall plans)	civic
old roadbeds & trails	commerce

**Participant 6:**

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - Traditional man made community.
- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - Landscape uses, settlement patterns.
- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - Communication message of the landscape.
- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - Linkage to nature, culture and historic community.
- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
  - River,
  - lake,
  - hill,
  - valley,
  - Harbor.
- 6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.
  - House,
  - wall,
  - gate,
  - barn,
  - fence.
- 7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<b><u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u></b>	<b><u>Reason</u></b>
Village	Community

Mill	Work
Canal	Transportation
Crossroads	Meeting
Bridge	Access

## Participant 7:

Interview questions:

- 1) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?
  - Distinct areas of land which through human use have become different/unique/separate from their surroundings.
- 2) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.
  - The historic use which stitches it together.
  - Purpose.
- 3) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - Role the landscape played in economic/cultural development of a country/people/civilization.
- 4) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.
  - Importance,
  - Influence
- 5) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.
  - unique agricultural imprints on the land,
  - Pit remaining after extensive mining operations,
  - Hills created from mining/digging,
  - Old forests grown up from earlier orchard plantings,
  - Canals.
- 6) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.
  - silos,
  - barns,
  - lighthouses,
  - agricultural processing buildings,
  - artists colonies.
- 7) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>
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<u>Port Orneida, Michigan</u>	<u>Farms</u>
<u>Angel's Flight, Los Angeles</u>	<u>Transportation</u>
<u>Orange packing warehouse, Claremont, ca</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>
<u>Veterans park, west los angeles</u>	<u>Military</u>
<u>Greenhouses, carpinteria, California</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>

Interview Questions: Sona Parmar [sona912@yahoo.com]  
Response: 27 March 2008

Patricia M. O'Donnell, FASLA, AICP, Principal  
Heritage Landscapes Preservation Landscape Architects and Planners

I do not think that it is appropriate to remain anonymous. My comments have value because of my credentials and career work in the field of cultural landscape preservation.

- 15) Please use key words or brief phrases to describe what **historic vernacular landscape** means to you?

I always use the World Heritage definitions presented in 1992. The term is EVOLVED landscape either continuing or relict. These are global terminology not simply those for one country. They have been in international use for over 15 years. Use the UNESCO World Heritage website to look at the international realm of cultural landscape work. This is not personal but professional use.

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- 16) Please use key words to describe what the term **theme** means regarding historic vernacular landscapes.

I do not use the term "Theme" in relation to landscape. I constantly use the term character.

- 17) Please use key words to describe what the term **context** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.

The context for a cultural landscape is the "setting" and used by NPS NR program and ICOMOS in the Xi'an Declaration on Setting. 2005.  
The term buffer zone is used to define the area surrounding a heritage site and influencing it by UNESCO World Heritage. In the USA we also use context as the related heritage resources. For example the context for a historic farm would be the collection of other historic farms of similar timeframe

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- 18) Please use key words to describe what the term **significance** means regarding a historic vernacular landscape.

In daily practice in the United States we use the National Register definition of significance. We also write about the importance or the particular cultural landscape within its context. In amending the Riverside National Historic



Landmark nomination for example, we focused on the landscape architectural design by Olmsted and Vaux as a whole community. It was significant as a railroad suburb that contained a variety of housing a commercial core and community functions. Riverside was not simply a residential subdivision. Because of the design by recognized master and this multi-functionality it compared well with other planned suburbs within its context and was unique. Significance is not provenance. Origins alone do not indicate significance in history and culture. In our planning work for the Town of Somers, Mt. Zion historic neighborhood, we used significance as a measure of value and importance that the patterns and visual

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- 19) Please name **5 natural features** which when present on a historic vernacular site give its historic significance.

The cultural landscape planning and implementation projects Heritage Landscapes' carries out constantly reference federal cultural landscape preservation guidance found in the following reference documents

- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*
- *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, an internal NPS document
- *NPS Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes*
- *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*
- *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*

This guidance provides somewhat different listings of character-defining features of a cultural landscape. These features may be natural/cultural or the combined works of humanity and nature, which are in fact, cultural landscapes. So you query specifically about natural features does not resonate. Is a second or third growth woodland a natural feature? Is a row of trees along a fence line? Is a managed stream that was adapted with a series of falls by the owner? You should look at these sources and locate the character-defining features lists.

- 20) Please name **5 objects/site furnishings** which make historic vernacular landscape historically significant.

I do not think that small-scale elements in and of themselves will make a vernacular landscape “historically significant”. All the character-defining features of a landscape work together to contribute to INTEGRITY—the degree to which the landscape communicates the character, associations, workmanship, materials, etc that made it historically valued, not the significance. The small scale features, objects and furnishings within a cultural landscape of any type-- vernacular, ethnographic, designed or historic site are unique to that place. In an historic park and original bench would be a contributing feature to character, while in a cemetery the gravestones would be as well as the plot markers and fences.

21) Please name **5 examples of historic vernacular landscapes** which you think are of historic importance- Please limit your reasons for examples to one word.

I do not think that this is a valid exercise as the complexity of the vernacular landscape is over-simplified in the limitations set forth for a one word response. I cannot think of one vernacular landscape we have worked on that one word could be used to do it justice.

<u>Examples of vernacular landscapes</u>	<u>Reason</u>

APPENDIX C

STUDENT'S ASSIGNMENTS

## RESEARCH METHODS

Student: 1

LEGEND	TRACKS :											
	1 - Design Edu. & Pedagogy	4 - History & Theory	7 - Environment & Behavior									
	2 - Sustainability	5 - Communication & Visualization	8 - Urban Design									
	3 - Design Implementation	6 - Landscape Planning & Ecology	9 - Analytical Methods									
SN	TITLE	AUTHOR	KEY WORDS	TRACKS								
A. VOLUME : 1 / 1 - 1982				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Wildlife Habitat: Management and Landscape Architecture	Jon Rodiek	Forest environment, wildlife habitat goals, habitat needs, identify habitats, management, management directives							X		
2	Predictive Landscape Portrayals: A Selective Research Review.	Stephen R. J. Sheppard	Stimulation-related research. Landscape portrayals, people's responses,									X
3	Crying "Taste" in the wilderness: The Disciplines of Andrew Jackson Downing in Georgia.	Catherine M. Howett	practice of architecture and landscape gardening, regional responses, antebellum Georgia,				X					
4	Plant Selection System (PLTSEL)Midwestern and eastern floristic region	Gary L. Highstone	Computer based data bank	X								
5	An Exploration of South western landscape images	Ervin H. Zube	Looking at the South East, Time and Sources, Images of the South east, Wilderness, Axe & Garden			X						
6	Computer Mapping, site Analysis and Landscape Architecture	Charles Killpack	Evolution of computer Mapping Technology,					X				
7	An Indexing Language for Landscape Architecture	Regina B. Fredricks	Indexing language, facted Display, a Thesaurus, Characteristics,					X				
B. VOLUME : 1 / 2 - 1982				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	The Railroad Beautiful: Landscape Architecture and The railroad Gardening Movement, 1867-1930	John R. Stilgoe	View from the train, design of railroads,						X			
9	Landscape Sensitive Planning: A benefit/Cost Assessment	Harjinder S. Sandhu	land sensitive planning, a Benefit, Cost assessment,						X			
10	Ecological Design: A Post Modern Design Paradigm of Holistic Philosophy and Evolution	Jusuck Koh	Modern Environment Design, Holistic approach, Ecological Design, reductionistic approach							X		
11	CHACO/Pueblo Bonito: A Computer Analysis Applied to an Ancient Solar Dwelling	Victor Baxter	Behavioral factors, People-landscape interaction, Behaviorally-oriented design, value of social factors,					X				
12	Behavioral Approaches and issues in Landscape Architectural Education and Practice	Mark Francis	Technique, solar radiation, Reception, Urban Space, Comprehensive environmental planning							X		
13	An Investigation of Nineteenth Century Surveyors and Landscape Architectural Education and Practice	Carole Zellie	Subdivision and cemetery Plans, Middlesex County						X			
14	Enhancing Creativity in Landscape Architectural Education	Alon Kvashny	feasibility of improving creative thinking, recognize creativity traits.	X								
15	landscape Principle Study: Procedures for landscape assessment and Management in Australia	Terry J. Brown	Procedures for regional Landscape Management, Upper Yarra Valley, Dandenong Ranges, Australia.						X			

Student -2											
Landscape Journal											
Published	Title and Author	Design Education & Pedagogy	Sustainability	Design and Implementation	History and Theory	Communication & Visualization	Landscape Planning and Ecology	Environment and Behavior	Urban Design	Analytical Methods	Keywords
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	Wildlife Habitat Management and Landscape Architecture Rodiek, Jon						√				forest management, wildlife habitat, wood production
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	Predictive Landscape Portrayals: A Selective Research Review Sheppard, Stephen R.J.									√	analyze simulations
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	Crying "Taste" in the Wilderness: The Disciples of Andrew Jackson Downing in Georgia Howett, Catherine M.				√						regional responses, regional influence
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	Plant Selection System (PLTSEL): Midwestern and Eastern Floristic Regions Hightshoe, Gary L.; Niemann, Ronald S.	√									organize plant information, computer applications
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	An Exploration of Southwestern Landscape Images Zube, Ervin H.				√						landscape images, perceptions, Southwest
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	Computer Mapping, Spatial Analysis, and Landscape Architecture Killpack, Charles					√					computer applications, technology in landscape architecture
1982 Vol 1 Issue 1	An Indexing Language for Landscape Architecture Fredericks, Regina B.									√	language, vocabulary, common language
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	The Railroad Beautiful: Landscape Architecture and the Railroad Gardening Movement, 1867-1930 Stilgoe, John R.				√						road design, design for motion
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	Landscape Sensitive Planning: A Benefit/Cost Assessment Sandhu, Harjinder S.; Foster, John H.								√		urban design, computer model
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	Ecological Design: A Post-Modern Design Paradigm of Holistic Philosophy and Evolutionary Ethic Koh, Jusuck			√							holistic design, ecological design
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	CHACO/Pueblo Bonito: A Computer Analysis Applied to an Ancient Solar Dwelling Baxter, Victor									√	urban design, computer model, solar radiation
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	Behavioral Approaches and Issues in Landscape Architecture Education and Practice Francis, Mark	√									behavioral models
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	An Investigation of Nineteenth Century Surveyors and Land Planner in Massachusetts: 1830-1860 Zellie, Carole				√						surveyors
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	Enhancing Creativity in Landscape Architecture Education Kvashny, Alon	√									creative thinking
1982 Vol 1 Issue 2	Landscape Principles Study: Procedure for Landscape Assessment and Management - Australia Brown, Terry J.; Itami, Robert M.						√				regional landscape, urban development, scenic quality

Student 3:

Vol.	Title	Author											Comments	
			Design Ed & Pedagogy	Sustainability	Design Implementation	History & Theory	Comm & Visualization	Landsc Plan & Ecology	Enviro & Behavior	Urban Design	Analytical Methods			
Vol 1, No. 1 Spring 1982	Wildlife Habitat Management & Landscape Architecture	Jon Rodick						X					Forester, wildlife biologist & landscape architecture	
	Predictive Landscape Portrayals: A Selective Research Review	Stephen R. J. Sheppard										X	Creating & validating landscape portrayals	
	Crying "Taste" in the Wilderness: The Disciples of Andrew Jackson Downing in Georgia	Catherine Howard				X							Influence of Downings Theories	
	Plant Selection System (PLTSEL): Midwestern & Eastern Floristic Regions	Gary L. Hightshoe & Ronald S. Niemran										X	Visual, cultural, & ecological info	
	An Exploration of Southwestern Landscape Images	Ervin H. Zube				X							Landscape as opportunity	
	Computer Mapping, Spatial Analysis & Landscape Architecture	Charles Killback										X	Application on computer mapping	
	An Indexing Language for Landscape Architecture	Regina B Fredericks	X											Specialized Vocabulary
Vol 1, No 2 Fall 1982	The Railroad Beautiful: landscape Architecture & The Railroad Gardening Movement 1867-1930	John R. Stilgoe				X							Railroads to roads	
	Landscape Sensitive Planning: A Benefit / Cost Assessment	Harjinder S. Sandfarn & John H. Forster					X						Resource values & urban growth	
	Ecological Design: A Post Modern Design Paradigm of Philosophy & Evolutionary Ethics	Jusuck Koh						X					Contemporary design problems	
	CHACO / Pueblo Bonito: A Computer Analysis Applied to An Ancient Solar Dwelling	Victor Baxtor						X					Understanding ancient design	
	Behavioral Approaches & Issues in Landscape Education & Practice	Mark Francis	X										Behavioral factors should be significant	
	An Investigation of Nineteenth Century Surveyors & Land Planners in Massachusetts: 1830-1860	Carole Zellie				X							Subdivision & cemetery plans	
	Enhancing Creativity in Landscape Architecture Education	Alon Kvashny	X											Creativity Planning
	Landscape Principles Study: Procedure for Landscape Assessment & Management- Australia	Terry Brown & Management							X					Regional landscape management

**STUDENT - 4**

**Landscape Journal**  
**Design, Planning and Management of the Land**

Cat 1: Design Education and Pedagogy	Cat 5: Communication and Visualization
Cat 2: Sustainability	Cat 6: Landscape Planning and Ecology
Cat 3: Design Implementation	Cat 7: Environment and Behavior
Cat 4: History and Theory	Cat 8: Urban Design
	Cat 9: Analytical Methods

Vol.	Nr.	Date	Author	Title	Description	
1	1	<b>Spring 1982</b>	Rodiek, J.	<i>Wildlife Habitat management and landscape architecture</i>	Role of landscape architecture in wildlife preservation	2
			Sheppard, S.R.J.	<i>Predictive landscape Portrayals: A Selective Research Review</i>	Preferences in landscape design	3
			Howett, C.M.	<i>Crying "Taste" in the Wilderness: The Disciples of Andrew Jacson Downing in Georgia</i>	Biography	4
			Hightshoe, G.L.	<i>Plant Selection System (PLTSEL): Midwestern and Eastern Floristic Regions</i>	Plant classification research databases	9
			Zube, E.H.	<i>An Exploration of Southwestern landscape Images</i>	Typical landscape ofms	9
			Killpack, C.	<i>Computer Mapping, Spatial Analysis, and Landscape Architecture</i>	Use of GIS in landscape architecture	9
			Fredericks, R.B.	<i>An Indexing Language of Landscape Architecture</i>	Classification and organization	9
	2	<b>Fall 1982</b>	Stilgoe, J.R.	<i>The Railroad Beautiful: landscape Architecture and the Railroad Gardening Movement</i>	Historic overview	4
			Sandhu, H.S. and ofster, J.H.	<i>Landscape Sensitive Planning: A Benefit/Cost Assessment</i>	Planning saves money	6
			Koh, J.	<i>Ecological Design: A Post-Modern Design Paradigm of Holistic Philosophy and Evolutionary Ethic</i>	The responsibilities of landscape architects is education and senitivity	9
			Baxter, V.	<i>CHACO/Pueblo Bonito: A Computer Analysis Applied to an Ancien Solar Dwelling</i>	Technology help to understand history	4
			Francis, M.	<i>Behavioral Approaces and Issues in Landscape Architecture Education</i>	A good designer is not always a good teacher	1
			Zellie, C.	<i>An Investigation of Nineteenth Century Surveyors and Land Planners in Massachusetts: 1830-1860</i>	The history of the urban planning of Massachusetts	8
			Kvashny, A.	<i>Enhancing Creativity in Landscape Architecture</i>	Landscape architects as artists	5
			Brown, T.J., and Itami, R.M.	<i>Landscape Principles Study: Procedures of Landscape Assesment and management - Australia</i>	Site analysis procedures revisited	9

APPENDIX D

THE MATRIX OF HISTORIC VERNACULAR LANDSCAPES



## REFERENCES

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## BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Sonal D. Parmar was born in Ranchi, Bihar (now Jharkhand), India. She completed her degree in architecture from School of Architecture, Center for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. After her Bachelor's degree in Architecture, she worked for three years with an architecture firm in Ahmedabad. She had done her architecture thesis on landscape architecture through which she developed an interest in the field of landscape architecture and carried her interest in her work too. Sonal joined the Master's Program in Landscape Architecture at The University of Texas at Arlington in Spring 2006.

She got married to Amar S. Thakkar, a very encouraging husband, in Dec 2006 which was a boon to her during her study period. After her graduation Sonal looks forward to a good experience in landscape architecture in the United States, before she decided to go venture to new lands or to her home land.