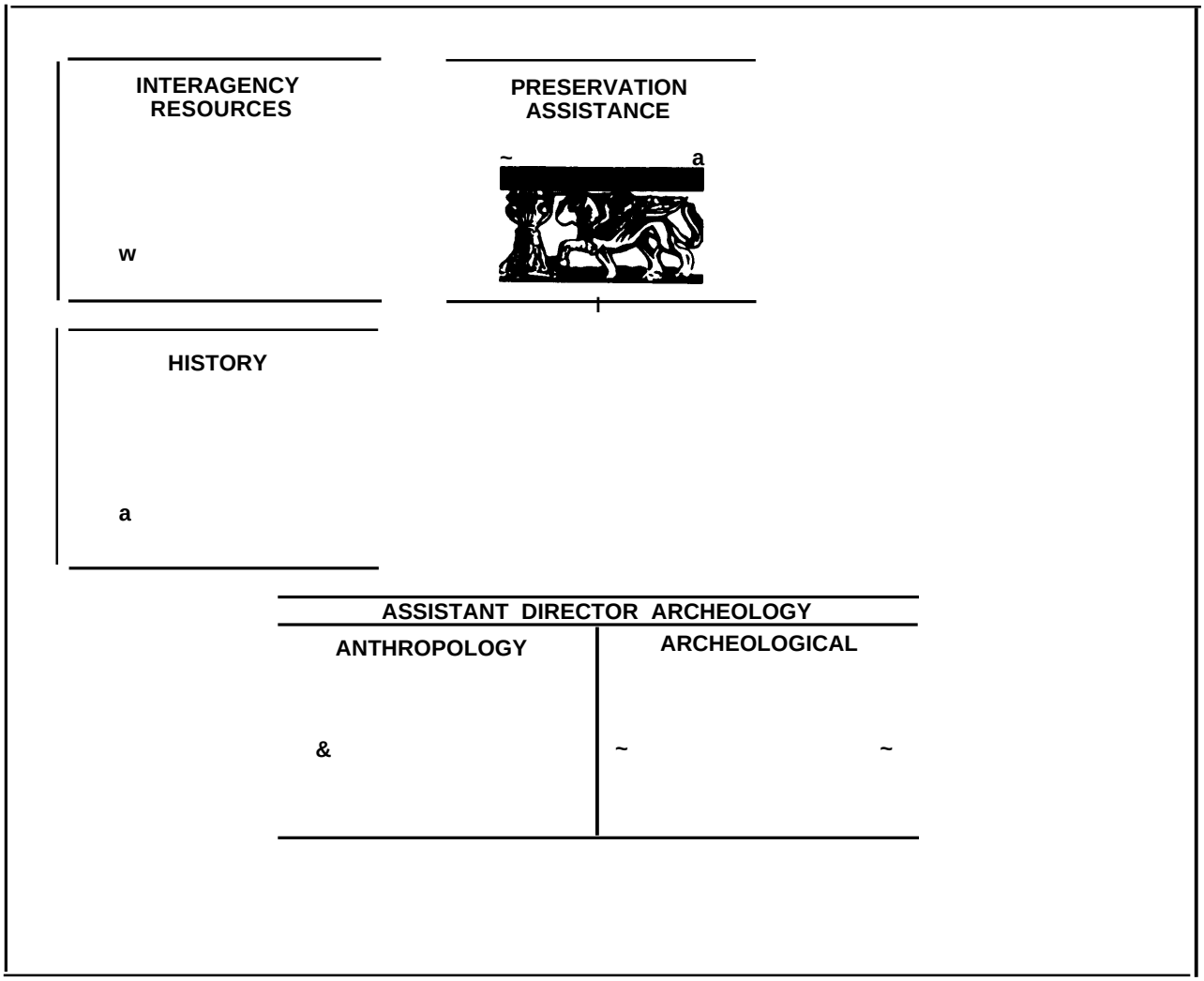
Appendix F

U.S. National Park Service Cultural Programs[1]



Management of Submerged Cultural Resources in the National Park System

The Submerged Cultural Resources Unit was established by the Service in 1979 at the Southwest Regional office with the servicewide mission to provide technical assistance and project supervision to park managers in meeting their needs for the conservation, management, protection, and visitor appreciation of submerged cultural resources in units of the National Park System. In addition, the unit provides professional assistance to the Chief Anthropologist, Washington Area Service Office (WASO) in developing policy, guidelines and program standards.

The unit staff consist; of a chief, two cultural resources specialists, one diving technician, and a secretary. The chief and operations staff are certified

[1]OTA requested the National Park Service to provide additional information for the report. The Office of Cultural Programs kindly provided these summaries of some of their programs in cultural resource management.

scuba divers. All project work is identified by park management and requested through the region needing the services of the unit. Staff salaries come from Cultural Resources Preservation Program, but all costs of project work are paid by the requesting park or its region. With management approval, reimbursable project work for other agencies or institutions can be arranged with the provision that park work takes priority. The unit is under the line supervision of the Regional Director, Southwest Region who should be contacted concerning services of the unit. The Chief Anthropologist, WASO, provides program oversight and works closely with the Regional Director concerning the servicewide aspects of the program.

The project work of the unit is multidisciplinary, needing the involvement of historians, curators, historical architects, park rangers and technicians, and park maintenance staff. The unit's staff are archaeologists. As part of their work in the parks, the unit not only identifies, evaluates, and provides national register nominations of submerged park cultural resources but also trains park rangers in the techniques of submerged cultural resources surveys, visitor safety while wreck-diving, hazard assessment, wreck interpretation, and similar park-based, visitor-oriented activities. When the unit leaves a park after a project, the park manager has a staff trained to carry out the responsibilities for the management, preservation, and visitor protection and visitor use of submerged cultural resources.

Project work has included underwater surveys at Isle Royale National Park, Biscayne National Park, Point Reyes National Seashore, Assateague Island National Seashore, War in the Pacific National Historical Park, and the U.S. S. *Arizona* Memorial.

In addition to the above activities and projects of the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, the National Park Service, under Interagency Agreement IA-0773-4-8004, provides professional assistance to the Marine Sanctuary Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration concerning the conservation and management of submerged cultural resources in marine sanctuaries.

National Park Service Activities in Remote Sensing

The National park Service (NPS) utilizes a wide range of remote sensing methods and techniques to identify, record, and evaluate cultural resources. Remote sensing technology is a valuable tool used by archaeologists, historical architects, and other NPS specialists to obtain information about the location; nature; and characteristics of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, and generally in a nondestructive manner. However, the National Park Service does not have a formal program in remote sensing, per se. instead, the methods and techniques of remote sensing are applied as needed to obtain information for cultural resources studies, management, and planning. Remote sensing applications include the use of magnetometers, radar, metal detectors, and resistivity equipment, for example, to define subsurface terrestrial anomalies; multispectral aerial photography to define vegetational, landform, and soil patterns, and to develop maps of terrain and cultural sites and features; assorted equipment such as side-scan sonar, magnetometers, and sub-bottom profilers for underwater investigations; and hand-held still photograph and video cameras for recording archaeological sites, buildings, objects, and other cultural phenomena. Remote sensing technology is regularly employed by NPS personnel or specialists under contract in many of the 10 National Park Service regions, including staff at our several archaeological centers, and the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit.

National Park Service Activities in Landscape Preservation

The National Park Service has taken the lead in coordinating a program for landscape preservation and has initiated a number of projects. We have worked with Congressman John Sieberling and his staff for changes in the Olmsted bill that the Service can support; the bill awaits passage in the Senate.

NPS is also working with the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the National Association of Olmsted Parks (NAOP), and others in their efforts to inventory and nominate landscapes to the National Register. Inventory forms, prepared jointly by NPS, NAOP, ASLA, and a number of State Historical Preservation Offices (SHPOs), have been distributed to all Federal Preservation Officers and SHPOs. A "How-To" bulletin on nominating designed landscapes to the National Register was prepared by Timothy Keller, ASLA, and is in the final stages of completion.

Next year, we expect to prepare a "How-To" bulletin on nominating vernacular landscapes to the National Register. This will be based on the handbook *Cultural Landscapes–Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System.* A model nomination to the National Register is being prepared by Tom Kane, FASLA, with funding from the National Endowment for the Arts. Shary Berg, site manager of Olmsted National Historic Site and the NAOP are preparing a model nomination form for designating landscapes as National Historic Landmarks.

Activity within the Washington Office of the National Park Service includes work on a subset database on landscapes and reports about landscapes in the National Park system prepared by the Park Historic Architecture Division. The Historic American Buildings Survey is developing methods for recording landscapes. Last year, they recorded the designed landscape at Meridian Hill Park (Washington, DC), and this **year will be recording the vernacular landscape and historic scene at Antietam National Battlefield.**

Cultural Landscape definitions and guidelines for preparing Cultural Landscapes Reports are now published in NPS-28, Guideline for Cultural Resource Management. Revisions of the NPS Management Policies, now in draft, contain new sections on landscape preservation, including identification, evaluation, **protection, and treatment.**

The National Park Service has sponsored and participated in a number of seminars, workshops, and training sessions, including the NCSHPO annual meeting in March 1985; Office of Technology Assessment meetings in Februrary 1985 and April 1986; the NPS Landscape Preservation Field School held in March 1985 and April 1986; and the NPS Science Conference in July 1986 (with major involvement with natural scientists on vegetation management issues).

The National Park Service also has several projects planned for the future, including the development of definitions of "Historical Landscape Architect" and the preparation of "Tech Notes" on landscape preservation.

NPS invites discussion on what impact landscape preservation policy has on land use policy and agricultural economics, and on what NPS'S role in rural preservation should be beyond listing rural historic districts on the National Register. For further information on landscape preservation, contact Hugh Miller, Chief, Park Historic Architecture Division.

NPS Tasks for Landscape Preservation Programs

Task 1: Develop Bibliography of Past NPS Reports on Historic Landscapes. This has been done and is ongoing.

Task 2: Develop a Model Cultural Landscape Report. Several reports are now in progress.

Task 3: Organize and Conduct Historic Landscapes Workshop in Conjunction With the NCSHPO Meeting. This took place. NPS is willing to do more.

Task 4: Assure that The Landscapes Inventory Is Compatible With the List of Classified Structures. This has been done and NPS is now working on the second generation of information, coordinating with the National Register.

Task 5: Develop Several Model National Register Nominations for Historic Landscapes. This is in progress.

Task 6: Develop "How To" Technical Bulletin Showing How To Nominate Historic Landscapes to the National Register. This is complete and should be distributed soon.

Task 7: Research Past NPS Guidance for Historic Landscape Terminology; Make Recommendations Concerning Development of a Glossary. The research is done and the glossary is in NPS-28.

Task 8: Develop a Model National Historic Landmark Nomination on an Historic Landscape. This has begun by volunteers.

Task 9: Develop a Technical Bulletin Showing How To Document Historic Landscapes to HABS/HAER Standards. Two wetlands projects are being done.

Task 10: Develop a Definition of "Historical Landscape Architect" Comparable to the Other Discipline Standards Used in Cultural Resources. NPS has begun this definition.

Task 11: Develop Several Tech Notes on Historic Landscape Subjects. NPS has not yet started this task.

Task 12: Encourage States and Federal Agencies To Inventory Historic Landscapes and Include Them in the State and Federal Inventories of Historic Properties. NPS has done this and will continue to encourage such inventories.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS DESIGNED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES NATIONAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY FORM 1985

Control Number_____

10 LOCATION Historic_____
Common_____

2. LOCATION USGS Quadrangle_____ Acreage_____
City~ Town_____ State_____
Zip Code_____ county_____ Congressional District_____
UTM Coordinates _____

3. **OWNER OF** PROPERTY (If group or government agency, give contact.)
Name_____ Phone_____
Street Address_____
City/Town_____State_____Zip Code_____
Pertinent Information_____

4. DESIGNED LANDSCAPE TYPE Check category(s) for landscape surveyed.
__Residence Garden Estate Public Building Institution
__Monument __Botanical Garden 'Square or Commons Streetcape
Park __**Parkway** 'Park System City/Town Plan
'Fort __**Cemetery** __Pond/Canal/Water~eature

50 **LANDSCAPE STATUS** Please describe as required below.
Ownership: Public Private_____ Other, please note
Public Acquisition: Considered In Progress Not Considered
Access: __Unrestricted Restricted No Access
Status: __Safe Endangered Preservation Action Needed
Preservation action undertaken, describe_____
_____
Further Information:

6. **LANDSCAPE ADDRESS AND BOUNDARY INFORMATION**
Specific Location (Street, road, features comprising the boundary
_____
Location of legal description. Give contact person, if known.
Courthouse/Registry of deeds_____
Street Address_____ City\Town_____
State_____ **Zip Code**_____ **Phone**_____

7. REPRESENTATION IN OTHER SURVEYS Yes or No, Please explain.
__National Register __National Landmark __-State Designation
__Local Designation __Other_____
Title of Survey and Depository of Survey Records_____
_____

8. HISTORIC INFORMATION Check and complete wherever possible.
Original landscape architect name(s) _____
Alteration\addition landscape arch. Names(s) _____
'Original gardner name(s) _____
'Builder/engineer name(s) _____
'Client name(s) _____
Date(s) of construction _____
BRIEF CHRONOLOGY Give pertinent facts about construction, subsequent changes, events, notable occurrences:

9. **DESCRIPTION: Begin with overall description, then note specifics.**
Condition Excellent Changes ___Unaltered
'Good ___Altered
'Fair 'Added to
'Deteriorated —Loss, removal
___Severely deteriorated ___Encroached upon
DESCRIBE EXISTING CONDITIONS Emphasize landscape features, attach plan at 1" = 20' or 1" = 100'. Include a minimum of two photographs of significant views and features with location and direction of view noted on plan:

10. **INTEGRITY** Do these categories exist as in the historic landscape?
Original design Original property boundary Design intent
'Spatial relationships Topography/Grading Vegetation
'Architectural features Site furnishings Circulation systems
STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY Describe the degree to which the overall landscape and its significant features are present today. Explain categories of integrity noted above and any others that apply:

11. SIGNIFICANCE Note reasons landscape is historically important.
Historic association with person, group, event
'Historic signif. in landscape design Unique regional expression
'Historic signif in culture 'Important landmark
'Work of recognized master Example of particular style
'Important artistic statement 'Example of particular type
'Example of fine craftsmanship 'Example of particular time
'Use of unique materials 'Example of time sequence
'Other verifiable quality _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Explain categories of significance noted above:

12. SOURCES **FOR INFORMATION: Note sources used** in survey with an *.
__Local repositories (name, address, type of material) _____
_____
__Non-local sources of documents (same as above) _____
_____
Bibliography of major published sources:

13. FORM PREPARATION
Name(s) _____ Date _____
Phone _____
Street address _____
City/town _____ State _____ Zip code _____
INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPHS, PLANS, AND MAPS FOR FULL INFORMATION. FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS-ADD SEPARATE PAGE, USE CATEGORY NUMBERS AS KEY.