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Presenting The Truth About The Past

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There are, it seems to me, four broad areas of concern under which to consider the fundamental purpose of historic site preservation. They are: 1) continuity, 2) integrity, 3) plausibility, and 4) meaning. Not mutually exclusive categories by any means, they represent four different ways of approaching the same important issue of historic preservation.

Continuity

By continuity, I mean the will and the ability of a society to assure that it retains its memory. We do so in many ways, of course, by the rites and customs we observe, the written records we keep and, for those of us in historic preservation, the way we maintain the continuity of our civilization's history through the conservation and preservation of its physical evidence.

In practical terms there are two things to keep in mind. The first is the extent to which we choose to reflect the different periods of occupancy at a historic property. Should each prior resident receive equal treatment? If not, why? For example, at Lawnfield in Mentor, Ohio, the original owner is overshadowed by President Garfield and his family. Should this be so? Is it really possible, desirable or reasonable to interpret Lawnfield in a way that would give the Dickey family a larger place in our region's collective memory?

The second consideration is more difficult to come to grips with. To what extent does the organization or agency that controls a historic property at any particular time become a part of the texture of continuity? It would be impossible for it not to be caught up in the process of a site's history, but to what degree does a property steward become a part of a historic site's history? And, to what extent do we in the present have an obligation to future generations to remain detached from the historical evidence to retain its validity?

Integrity

John Ruskin, in *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, argues the merits of carefully tending, but not restoring, old buildings. This attitude came quickly to be labeled by its opponents as the "antiscrape school." By standards of practice today, Ruskin was certainly more conservative than most contemporary historic preservationists.

However, I think it would be unwise to dismiss his position without first understanding his major concern.

Ruskin was deeply troubled over what he saw as an all-too-prevalent tendency to restore old buildings to their presumed original configuration. He questioned the end result—for very good reason. He knew that most restoration involves a great deal of conjecture, and that is equally true today, despite the use of current scientific techniques of physical analysis. And, he knew, that the end result had to be a compromise, since the original fabric had to be in some way altered by the restoration process. Thus, no matter how accurate one's research or how faithful one's restoring of a building's physical appearance, in the end, it would be different from the original; and for Ruskin this meant a loss of historical integrity.

For historic sites, in general, we may enlarge Ruskin's position by asking two questions that have to do with integrity:

- 1) How much of a site's history are we able to tell?
- 2) How much of a site's history do we choose to tell?

The first has to do with the limits of knowledge of a site and involves the extent to which it is documented or physically accessible. For Lawnfield, there exists excellent archival evidence and a remarkably comprehensive understanding of the buildings and other improvements to these properties. However, that is not typical. The second question depends upon the first and brings out the issue of discrimination. It is entirely possible, based upon the written and graphic material available and the physical evidence, to interpret a site in different ways. One generation may think it comes close to selecting the most important facet of a site's history to interpret. But another generation may decide to shift the emphasis. What is the historical "truth" and can that "truth" ever be detached from the historian's platform, one's own ear and its preconceptions and prejudices about the past?

Plausibility

If continuity and integrity seem to be preoccupations for the historic preservation professional, the third category, plausibility, brings the professional into a closer relationship to the house museum and historic site visitor. Where continuity and integrity involve intellectual considerations, plausibility introduces the emotional side of the historic site experience.

From the perspective of plausibility, historic sites and historic house museums represent mutations that involve both adaptation and restoration. It is reasonable to assume that the original purpose for a historic site or house was not to serve as a place of the past or a museum. Rather, they have been selected out from other older property because they seemed to have qualities deserving of a special and lasting place in the community. What these qualifications are may vary from place to place and could include: artistic and architectural excellence, historical value as the locus of an important event or association with a notable historical figure, and rarity, as a last surviving cultural example of a previous era. Whatever the reason, historic sites and houses have been set aside to remind us of some clearly, or not so clearly, articulated aspect of the past and, further, that by so treating these places, an educational benefit may emerge for those who visit them. There seems to be general agreement in the historic preservation field today that we must be highly selective about which properties are chosen for museum or historic site designation, recognizing the highest historical values, on the one hand, and the limited resources available for proper preservation on the other.

There is an interesting issue here, raised by the implied educational purpose in historic site and museum use. Is it possible to take a once active farm or a once lived-in house, make it into a historic site or museum, and retain its earlier vitality? My own experience visiting numerous historic sites in the country and abroad suggests that this may be an unattainable goal. Certainly there are some superbly done historic sites, technically accurate with sensitively displayed artifacts, well presented by intelligently trained guides. But I have yet to feel a sense, especially in historic houses, of the dynamic human presence in even the very best of them. The point I want to make is that the placement of objects from a historical period in rooms of that time or the setting aside of a parcel of land with older buildings on it, no matter how well preserved, does not guarantee the recreation of a true feeling of an earlier time. Something more is needed to breathe vitality into these settings; yet I am unable to say what that something is, or whether it can ever be found. It may be a fundamental limitation of our human existence that we can only simulate the surface of the past and that we are forever prevented from reaching a deeper understanding through the presentation of its artifacts and places.

Meaning

For the visitor to historic property, meaning is the sum total of the experience gained from the physical evidence of a site or museum, measured against the mythos of contemporary civilization. In *Discovering The Present*, Harold Rosenberg included a 1958 essay titled: "Roadside Arcadia." In his words, "The small town is the stage set of the American Dream... the village of the American Dream preserves the warm heart and extended hand of pioneer caravans and of settlements on the edge of the world...The order of the small town sustains the freedom of the uprooted individual while restoring his heritage of basic human sentiments." These qualities seem present in many of our open-air museums and historic villages.

How much does a visitor fantasize about these relationships when strolling a historic village lane, leaning on a fence watching the sheep graze or standing beside a blacksmith as he hammers out an iron implement? What are the hopes, dreams, the satisfactions that such sites nurture in those who are embraced by its presence? And, how well do we understand these motivations and desires?

I don't want to suggest to you that meaning, in the broad cultural sense, is confined to or even best expressed through the open-air museum or historic village. A similar line of reasoning can be developed for the Lawnfield property, taking as another facet of the American mythos that of the Horatio Alger legend; here we have Garfield, the poor boy who, through hard work, bravery and native intelligence, rises above his circumstances to achieve the highest elected office of his country. We Americans seem fascinated with biography, and presidential sites are the physical counterpart of this long-standing literary tradition.

Conclusion

To summarize, these four considerations may help us to better understand what we are doing in preserving and presenting America's material culture at historic sites and in historic house museums. Continuity is the realization of the sequence of events in fact that have transformed a property over time. Integrity is the measured valuing of these events and their physical evidence so as to achieve historical truth. Plausibility reaches beyond the factual basis and intellectual understanding, and attempts to meld them with an emotional certitude that raises the visitor's experiential level to a heightened realization of the past. And meaning goes beyond the fact, truth, and experience of a site to place these components into a cultural unity locked into the deepest forces that shape a civilization.

The author is the Executive Director of the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio. His article was condensed from remarks delivered at the April 12, 1984 NPS Workshop on Historic Structures, and concentrated on the preservation of Lawnfield, and the Hale Farm and Western Reserve Village, both properties of The Western Reserve Historical Society.

RESTORING THE LINCOLN HOME INTERIOR: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

George L. Painter

In early 1861, Abraham Lincoln was preparing to leave Springfield, Illinois, for his inauguration. As part of these preparations, he rented out the only home he had ever owned where he and his family had resided for seventeen years. He also sold most of the furniture from the house.

As the decades rolled on, tenants occupying the home brought in new furniture; the original Lincoln furnishings became widely dispersed. In 1887, Lincoln's oldest son, Robert, donated the home to the State of Illinois. While the public was able to view the first floor, the custodian used the second floor as an apartment. The wallpaper was changed and much of the interior took on a very different appearance than it had during the Lincoln's residence.

The alternations created the need for restoration. The first floor underwent gradual treatment during the first half of the twentieth century. In the early 1950s, the Illinois Department of Conservation undertook restoration of both the first and second floors. The house came under the administration of the National Park Service in 1972, when the Lincoln Home National Historic Site was officially established. During recent years, the National Park Service has begun to reexamine the Home interior in the light of new advances in the fields of history, historic architecture, archaeology, historic wallpaper, and furnishings. These disciplines have joined to further elucidate the evidence discovered during the 1950s, as well as to uncover new sources. By these means, the Historic Site is seeking to recapture the appearance of the home as the Lincolns knew it in 1860.

There are a number of reasons for choosing 1860 as a restoration goal. The Lincolns had enlarged their home in 1856; therefore, any attempt to portray the interior before that date would be impractical. Furthermore, 1860 was the most historically significant year of the family's residence, when Lincoln was nominated and elected to the Presidency. Finally, Lincoln received a great deal of public attention as a candidate and president-elect, resulting in more abundance documentation for 1860 and early 1861 than for any other period of his years in the Home.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, for example, published engravings of the front parlor, rear parlor, and sitting room on March 9, 1861. The newspaper's artist sketched the rooms while the Lincoln family was still in residence. Since these are the only illustrations of the interior before 1865, they are unique, invaluable sources for the present restoration project.

The Leslie's Illustrated engravings provided background for an Historic Furnishings Plan, which was completed in 1983. The drawings helped to authenticate some of the Lincoln-associated furnishings in the Site museum collection. For instance, a set of six side chairs at the site are accompanied by very strong documentation of their association with the Lincoln family and home. Five side chairs of identical design appear in the Leslie's drawings of the front and rear parlors. Similarly, the collection contains a sewing table and a mirror with gilt frame which are also highly documented. They strongly resemble the furnishings seen on the right in the Leslie's sketch of the sitting room. Thus, the Leslie's illustrations and the written history of the artifacts support each other.

Research in written historical sources has shed additional light on the furnishings depicted in the sketches. For example, a bust of Mr. Lincoln appears in the drawing of the front parlor, on the top shelf of the whatnot. The site displays a reproduction of the original statue on that location. In the December 1881 issue of Century Magazine, sculptor Leonard Volk described how the bust came to be in the home. During March of 1860, Volk invited Mr. Lincoln to visit his sculpture studio in Chicago, where Lincoln underwent the

uncomfortable experience of having a plaster cast made of his face. Volk utilized the cast to create a bust of the future President. In the magazine article, the sculptor recounted his visit to the Lincoln Home on May 8, 1860, when he presented to Mrs. Lincoln a small bust of her husband:

I was invited into the parlor and soon Mrs. Lincoln entered holding a rose bouquet in her hand, which she presented to me after the introduction; and in return I gave her a cabinet size bust of her husband, which I had modeled from the large one.

The Leslie's Illustrated engravings served as an important guide for the selection and arrangement of furnishings in the front parlor, rear parlor, and sitting room. The Furnishings Plan investigated a wide variety of additional sources which guided the furnishing of other rooms. These included contemporary written accounts, evidence of the 1861 sale of Lincoln furniture, photographs from 1865 and later, surviving original furnishings, records of furniture now missing, and Springfield account books which listed purchases by the Lincoln family. On December 31, 1846, for instance, Mrs. Lincoln purchased a copy of *The House Book* by Eliza Leslie. This popular work revealed the housekeeping practices of the period with which Mrs. Lincoln would have been familiar. The 65 artifacts in the collection with a documented Lincoln association as well as the other types of evidence mentioned above provided many insights into the tastes of Mrs. Lincoln and the way she would have furnished her home.

As part of its reexamination of the Lincoln Home interior, the National Park Service requested specialists to prepare an historic wallpaper study, completed in December of 1983. Most of the wallpaper patterns presently displayed were selected in the 1950s, when very few documented reproductions were available and the techniques of research in this field were not highly developed. Subsequently, reproductions of documented period papers have been produced in much larger numbers. In addition, the application of microscopy and chemical tests has augmented the technology available for the investigation of historic wallpapers.

The Leslie's Illustrated engraving of the sitting room depicted wallpaper with a botanical design. In the case of the front and rear parlors, on the other hand, the wallpaper study illustrates how the application of new historical information can correct the misinterpretations of the past. In the 1950s' restoration, plain vertical stripe wallpaper was hung in the front and rear parlors because the Leslie's drawings of these rooms showed parallel lines on the walls. The wallpaper study, however, drawing on more recent historical findings, observed that such design was not typical of the 1850s, but rather of the period from 1820 to 1840. The lines in the Leslie's sketches run across the ceilings, as well as down the walls; it is now clear that it was not a practice in any period to apply striped papers to ceilings. Most likely, therefore, the lines were the artist's shading, rather than a depiction of the wallpaper pattern. A photograph taken in about 1865, showing botanical and floral motifs, seems to offer a better guide for papering the parlors as Mary Lincoln would have done.

Abraham Lincoln's bedroom has on its south wall a large area of old wallpaper, considered original to the late 1850s. The wallpaper study, by utilizing new knowledge and methodology, found strong evidence that the paper is indeed, original. Chemical tests place it in the correct period of wood pulp manufacture. The inks were block printed, consistent with the techniques of that era. The paper emphasizes colors which a recent and authoritative study identified as characteristic of American wallpapers in the 1850s. Close examination of the paper discovered a small graffito: "Bessie, June 13, 1875." Written sources reveal that Bessie was one of the daughters of George Harlow, who rented the house from 1870 to 1880. Since there is no record of Harlow or the previous renters repapering the walls, it appears very likely that the wallpaper has been in place since the time of Lincoln.

The original wallpaper in Mr. Lincoln's bedroom reveals a great deal about the types of paper Mrs. Lincoln may have chosen for other rooms. It was probably of French manufacture. Since the paper was embossed as well as block printed, it was undoubtedly expensive. The pattern emphasizes botanical motifs, which agrees with photographic evidence from 1865 and later for other parts of the house, including the front and rear parlors. By disclosing the tastes of Mrs. Lincoln, the wallpaper study thus complements the findings of the Historic Furnishings Plan.

An interesting sidelight on this subject concerns the reproduction paper presently in Mr. Lincoln's bedroom. Prepared in the 1950s, it was intended to recreate the appearance of the original. Nevertheless, the historic wallpaper study ascertained that the reproduction inaccurately simulated the faded appearance of the old wallpaper, rather than the bright magentas, creams, and "French" blues that the Lincolns would have known. Furthermore, the reproduction lacks the rich surface texture of the embossed original. On the basis of such findings, the National Park Service plans to replace the reproduction wallpaper presently in the Lincoln Home.

In addition to the historic furnishings and wallpaper, the Leslie's illustrated sketches also illustrate such structural features as doorways, windows, and fireplaces. Unlike the Historic Furnishings Plan and wallpaper study, however, the Historic Architecture Report has not yet been completed. In fact, the Furnishings Plan had to be finished first, in order to specify the location of large pieces of furniture. This, in turn, will help to determine the locations of vents for a proposed climate control system.

The architectural study is evaluating the need for structural strengthening in the floor of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln's suite of adjoining bedrooms. The goal is to enable the public to pass through this area. Visitors presently look into Mr. Lincoln's bedroom over a barrier and then move through the guest and boys' rooms before they can look into Mrs. Lincoln's bedroom. As a result, they sometimes ask whether these "separate bedrooms" are an indication of marital disharmony. Passing through the suite of rooms will enable visitors to perceive them as adjoining rather than separate bedrooms. This goal necessitates adjustments in the Historic Furnishings Plan to position artifacts so as to provide a corridor for visitor movement.

Another facet of research in the restoration of the Lincoln Home interior is archeology. Artifacts from excavations carried out in the Lincoln Home backyard during the 1950s are undergoing analysis at the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. They may reveal details about the home interior, such as window sash hardware or the types of ceramics the Lincolns used. In this way, the archeological analysis will shed light on the study of historic architecture and furnishings—another example of the interplay between disciplines which characterizes the restoration of the Lincoln Home interior.

The value of this interdisciplinary project lies in the recreation of the ambiance which Lincoln knew in the only home he ever owned. As a result, visitors will be able to experience the environment in which Lincoln lived with his family. Though not as firmly implanted in the popular imagination as his poignant early years or the fiery trials of his Presidency, Springfield nevertheless left an indelible impression upon Lincoln's character. During the twenty-five years he lived in the city and the seventeen years he spent in the home, Lincoln emerged from a self-taught lawyer with local political interests into the great statesman the world remembers as America's sixteenth President. In his Farewell Address to the citizens of Springfield, Lincoln declared, "To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe every thing."

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FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL PARKS: THE PLACE, THE PEOPLE, THE EVENTS

Douglas L. Caldwell

They numbered more than 170 and came from 31 nations. Many had come to the United States before, but relatively few had visited Mesa Verde National Park. They represented government agencies, ministries and legislatures, universities, local planning authorities, the travel industry, economic development planners, private business involved in preservation planning and development, national and international organizations concerned with the preservation of cultural properties, Australian and Central American aboriginal groups, Native Americans, and the U.S. National Park Service. All were anxious to share their experiences in managing and preserving cultural properties in their home countries with others of like interests from around the world. Their anticipation for holding these deliberations in an area of great archeological significance and breathtaking natural beauty heightened expectations that the World Conference would serve as a significant step toward improving international cooperation in preserving the world's most significant cultural resources.

Sixteen resolutions were adopted. Several dealt with the importance of and obligation for recognizing and guaranteeing the survival of native cultures, and the responsibility for incorporating these groups into managing and preserving cultural parks. Others called for improving and promoting high professional standards in preservation work, standardizing techniques and procedures, reducing pollutants that degrade cultural and natural resources, and promoting greater participation in international conventions established to protect and preserve our resources.

The overall conference theme of preservation and use was divided into three sub-themes or topics: technology and preservation, tourism and use, and cultural parks and native cultures. Three sub-theme chairpersons presented summations of the week's deliberations for their respective sub-themes. The participants voted on resolutions stemming from these three sections of the conference, as well as those introduced from the floor.

Park Service Director Russell E. Dickenson, serving as general chairman, deftly guided the often intense discussions that ensued during deliberations. Jerry L. Rogers, National Park Service Associate Director, Cultural Resources, chaired the technology and preservation sub-theme. The tourism and use sub-theme was handled by Lester Borley, Director of the National Trust for Scotland; and Manuel Esparza, Director of the State Archives, Oaxaca, Mexico, chaired the cultural parks and native cultures sub-theme.

Papers were far ranging, discussions and questions relevant and enlightening, and workshops well attended. Most gratifying to the National Park Service was the decision by the Mesa Verde participants to hold a second international gathering within the next three to four years. And in response to the invitation from Mr. Sime Mestrovic, this second World Conference on Cultural Parks will be held in Yugoslavia.

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ADAPTIVE USE: The Superintendents' Residence at Grand Canyon National Park

Billy Garrett

Treatment and management of a federally owned historic property in a national park can be problematic if the property is unsuitable for current Service needs, if it is unrelated to the major themes of the park, and if it is of less than national significance. Such conditions developed with a property at Grand Canyon. So the park undertook a leasing project which revamped the structure to serve as executive offices for a concessioner.

Property Description

The Superintendent's Residence is a frame and masonry structure of rustic character located at the base of a low, south-facing ridge. During the ten-year period that encompassed its construction, the building was situated at the perimeter of Grand Canyon Village. To the rear of the house, overlooking Grand Canyon, were tourist facilities built by the Santa Fe Railroad and the Verkamp family; to the west was the village center (the depot, post office and store; ranger offices, power plant and barns); to the south was the village residential area.

In 1929, a large structure was erected in front of the house. This facility now houses a public garage and concessioner offices. During the 1960s, a new center for park administration and visitor service was built about one mile east of the house. The circulation system inside the park was also modified. As a result, the Superintendents' Residence became gradually isolated from other Service-used facilities. No longer on the edge of the settlement, the house now overlooks a complex intersection of roads connecting the historic village with modern areas of development.

Erected in 1921 to serve as the first administrative center for the park, the west end of the building contains two stories—each with two rooms. Upper level rooms originally functioned as offices, lower level rooms as storage and interpretive facilities. In 1931, the structure more than doubled in size as it was modified for domestic use. After completion of the addition, total habitable floor area was 3,505 square feet, divided into three bedrooms, three bathrooms, maid quarters, a kitchen and breakfast nook, a living room, entry hall, laundry and a family room.

The Superintendents' Residence was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 for its long association with the administrative history of the park. More recently, the significance of the property has been enhanced by its identification as one of the major projects undertaken by the NPS Landscape Engineering Division during the formative period of park "rustic" architecture. Typical of many buildings designed in this style, the bottom story of the Superintendents' Residence is composed of native stone laid up in an uncoursed manner. Upper level walls are board and batten in some areas and rough sawn horizontal siding in others. Plastered walls, wood floors and simple rectangular trim characterize the interior.

Historically and architecturally, the most significant space in the house is the lower level area initially used for interpretation and later as the family room. Special features include a multi-level flagstone floor, grained wood ceiling, hand hewn beams and columns, bracket supported lights, a large stone fireplace, and a plank door with a hand carved latch. Distinctive features elsewhere in the house include fireplaces in both the living and dining rooms, and curtain rods of wrought iron. A steam radiator system, which was tied to a fuel oil fired boiler, heated the building.

Uses and Development

After fifty years of residential use, the park determined that the house was no longer suitable for its historic function. The high volume of traffic directly in front of the building and the high cost of heating (up to \$500 per month) were the two major considerations.

Several divisions considered taking the facility for staff offices but none could use the building as it existed and sufficient funds for rehabilitation were not available for the park budget. In addition, there was no adequate space for staff parking in the vicinity. Finally, use as National Park Service offices was discouraged because the property was isolated from other Service facilities.

Having considered these alternatives, the Superintendent approached the president of the Fred Harvey Company. Main offices for the Fred Harvey Company, which has been operating at Grand Canyon since 1905, were located across the street from the house in highly congested quarters. The company decided that the relocation of executive offices to the house would solve their space needs inexpensively, while allowing their operations to remain close together. Negotiations for the house were concluded with a 15 year, 3 month lease. Under the terms of the agreement, the Service provides exterior maintenance and the concessioner handles interior improvements, subject to National Park Service approval.

Plans and specifications for modifying the building were developed by the park Historical Architect in consultation with the Director of Maintenance/Engineering for the Fred Harvey Company. Numerous meetings were also held with the contractor before and during construction. To assure congruence in review, documents were submitted to the Regional Historical Architect and the Regional Tax Certification Specialist at the same time.

Building Treatment

In order for the house to properly function in its new capacity, four general requirements needed to be met: (a) improve the heating and cooling systems, (b) increase telephone and electrical capacity, (c) eliminate or modify anachronistic features, and (d) apply new finishes. At the same time, original fabric had to be protected; the historic character had to be maintained; and new work had to be distinguishable from the old. Two work elements will illustrate the approach taken to accommodate both sets of concerns.

First, all frame walls were furred out in the interior. Rigid foam boards were installed between the furring strips to improve the energy efficiency of the building. The insulation was held in place by the furring strips and their gypsum board cover. Nailing was minimized. All mouldings and trim were left intact and protected by appropriately located furring strips. Trim on door and windows was extended to properly interface with the new interior wall plane. Where possible, new electrical and telephone service was run through the furred out wall. The new wall surface was textured in a manner similar to, but not identical with, the original plaster.

Another work element focused on the creation of office space. In a number of places, this required that doorways be changed, either by filling them in or by cutting new openings. Where openings were no longer needed, the area was furred over. Trim was left in place and, in a few instances, so were the doors. New openings were finished with trim similar to the original and date stamped. Doors for the new openings came from original doorways that had been covered over. A record of changes in door location was kept and placed in the project file.

The most complex treatments occurred in the original interpretation room. This space had been reserved for use as a conference room. It called for a level floor and overhead lighting. To protect the grained ceiling, a rough sawn plywood ceiling was constructed between the exposed beams just 2 1/2 inches below the original surface. This provided adequate space for mounting six fluorescent fixtures over the conference table. Power for the lights was run inside chases built over the stone walls and finished with cork to function as pinup boards. The irregular flagstone floor was covered with a plywood platform carefully shimmed to create a solid, level base. The platform was then carpeted. Like other major changes made to the building, the platform and plywood ceiling were installed in such a way that they could be easily reversed with minimum damage to the original fabric.

Assessment

Application of the conservative approach to building rehabilitation outlined above has resulted in a satisfactory achievement of both park and concession objectives. At no cost to the Service, management objectives for preservation of the property have been met. The building has been protected, and remained in full use, receiving \$69,000 in improvements. Because the project was executed under the provisions of a long term lease, on a National Register property, and in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, the work qualified for historic preservation tax credits. In addition to those credits, the Fred Harvey Company has secured much needed office space at a cost of only \$19.70 per square foot. Best of all, the building functions well, while retaining the integrity of its historic character.

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Remarks by Russell E. Dickenson At The First World Conference On Cultural Parks, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, September 16, 1984

Brooke Hindle of the Smithsonian Institution observed that "the scientific revolution, the age of enlightenment, and the revolution of our own time have not eliminated the human need to touch the reality of our past."

I wish to emphasize that if there does not already exist a sense of urgency about our quest, then we should hasten to generate one. For it is apparent that time is growing short, if we are to recover even a portion of what remains in terms of the material and non-material remnants of our cultural heritage.

It is perhaps fortunate that there does not exist a catalog of all that has been lost—historic structures, legends, lifestyles, languages, precious artifacts with a life all their own—for such an accounting would surely be as damning as it would be tragic.

And to what losses are we silent and unknowing witnesses, even at this moment? What traditions and treasures were sacrificed this very day in conflicts in a dozen places around the world? What was it that vanished under the demands of consumptive societies for ever more wealth and progress and production of material goods? What precious objects were scarred and eroded ever so slightly more this day in acid rain? And what have we allowed to be stolen from us, one and all, by lack of knowledge and complacency?

The cynic might ask: What is the harm if tradition should vanish, or an artifact be destroyed, or a rock drawing be defaced? Who should care that there is no one left to tell the ancestral stories? Of what consequence is it that the songs and dances are gone?

The fact is that each of us has a stake in the incredible living diversity of the earth we live in. The heritage we share as inhabitants of this planet is a heritage that transcends both time and national boundaries. Because our lives would be much the poorer with their passing.

Because we thrive and prosper by living amidst diversity.

And because we are more and more learning that the cultures of the world must be nurtured, protected and encouraged if we are to maintain a sense of respect for our own, and if we are to learn from each other.

What course, then, are we to pursue if we are to fulfill our responsibility to our past and future cultural heritage? Allow me to suggest some items both practical and philosophical for your consideration.

First, the very concept of the park and its role in preserving significant cultural resources of a region or a nation. We consider the National Park System in the United States to be a richly endowed showcase that celebrates the history and ethnic plurality of America's people. We seek instruction on the past from the ancient settlements of Native Americans at sites such as this, at Mesa Verde, from Cape Krusenstern and the Bering Land Bridge, to the Southeastern Ancients of Ocmulgee National Monument and their Hawaiian Peers at Pu'uhoonua O Honaunau National Historical Park. The great sites associated with the American Revolution, the birthplaces of presidents, the communities of early settlers such as Jamestown, the centers of local trade such as Hubbell Trading Post—all places that keep alive the traditions and crafts of our forebears. And let us not forget the belief in religious freedom commemorated by Touro Synagogue and the continuing quest for social justice marked by the Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site.

But on a broader scale, let us cherish the worldwide evidence of human creativity—on every continent—whether it is Europe's great historic districts, or Australia's rich sites of Aboriginal life and art, or the Serengeti of the Africa Savanna, the Taj Mahal, or any of the hundreds that could be mentioned. There are no places on earth quite like some of these remarkable sites. Because there are unlikely to be many additional places of like character,

the first moral imperative I would commend to you is the *identification, protection, and perpetuation* of these special places, the sanctuaries for so much of our culture and our heritage. They must survive.

Second, it occurs that we are at a remarkable point in time, a time when it behooves responsible parties to recognize and to act on what I might call an historic juncture of interests.

Modernization often finds the resources of small native communities being absorbed by government agencies and private interest groups. In the process, native peoples relinquish exclusive control over resources that support their lifeways and also contain ancestral sites invested with deep religious meaning. As we know, a peoples' lifeways or cultures depend for survival on intimate relationships with these resources. Often, too, the scientific, preservation and conservation communities prize those same resources for their historic and environmental values.

To further national conservation and preservation goals that affect native resources, then, it seems to me that we must seek innovative forms of rapprochement among native communities, government land managing agencies and groups who share that concern. This clearly would require:

First, recognizing and respecting the unique qualities of native cultures and the directions that native people wish their cultures should take. Developing permanent working partnerships with native communities to effectively incorporate them as allies and partners in planning a future that will significantly affect the lives of their children and their children's children.

Third, it is time for those of us concerned with cultural resources to recognize the value of cultural differences and different cultures in ensuring the growth and development of the world's heritage. The natural sciences have long recognized the role of biological diversity in ensuring the survival of living forms, and we know that diversity leads to a rich genetic pool from which new life forms develop. It follows, then, that differences in lifeways offer the raw materials to fashion tomorrow's communities with their religious practices, their family arrangements, and their artists and artisans. As cultural resource professionals, we must seek to preserve for today's people and for future generations the lifeways by which ethnic and national groups wish to be distinguished.

Fourth, we must recognize that the concept of culture means much more than simply objects or structures. Material things are the result of a people's lifeways or cultures; that is, historic structures come from a people's way of organizing themselves into family groups. The temples we carefully preserve represent the labor of hundreds of people and the power of a small number of elite who could command that workforce and a belief system that could integrate them all. So our appreciation of objects must necessarily include appreciation for the cultural context that gave them meaning.

Finally, land managers and professionals must acknowledge their roles in a world system that includes native and other localized groups, each of whom depends upon the others to create and protect resources that all value, each in their own way.

Surely we recognize that there are other considerations, other concerns, other interests. The same factors that beset the national parks afflict those where cultural resources are of primary consideration: air and water pollution, noise, urban growth, exotic plants and animals, the problems of increasing visitation, indeed the problems of adequate funding for protection and interpretation.

I trust that some, perhaps all of these issues, will be addressed at this world conference, and certainly at future conferences. And as they are addressed, I trust, too, that we would be reminded once again of the sense of sharing, and of uncommon commitment to great issues of common interest.

For if we have a single home in the planet earth, then we continue to share a single heritage as part of the brotherhood of humankind. And we can share no higher calling than to join together in seeking to preserve and to protect that which embodies our cultural heritage.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS —Mesa Verde Conference, September 16 - 21, 1984

Caesarea Maritima, Israel: A National Park and an International Archaeological Monument Under Siege—Robert L. Hohlfelder, Ph.D., University of Colorado

Caesarea Maritima, a seaport and capital city founded by Herod the Great, had a rich millennial history as a crossroads between eastern and western cultures. Its archaeological monuments, particularly those now submerged beneath the Mediterranean Sea, are an important part of the world's cultural heritage. But because of its location between Tel Aviv and Haifa along Israel's rapidly developing coastline, this national park and world archaeological site is under siege by industrial and business activities threatening the integrity of this site. This report, presented by a concerned, foreign archaeologist who co-directs the Caesarea Ancient Harbour Excavation Project with Israeli colleagues, will present the problems, pressures, successes and failures of various agencies to preserve an international cultural resource.

Urban Cultural Interest Parks in Chile—Mario Correa, Embassy of Chile

The design of cities in Chile generally does not contemplate adequate open space. Public parks and landscaped plazas are scarce. This new concept is based on the idea of urban parks offering a wide variety of cultural activities intending to regain family responsibility for the educational role demanded in cultural affairs. Based, essentially, on the idea of a center for cultural instruction and orientation for children between ages 3-18, attention will focus on instruction, training and development of the senses leading to higher sensibility in ecology, art, music, dance, writing, and other cultural activities related to creativity, self expression and communication.

Participation of Aborigines and Archeologists in the Management of Aboriginal Cultural Resources in the National Parks of Southeastern Australia—Isabel McBryde, Ph.D., Australia Heritage Commission, and Glen Morris, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Australia

This paper surveys the role of Aboriginal communities and Aboriginal staff officers, and of archaeologists in cultural resource management applied to Aboriginal sites in southeastern Australia. The main emphasis will be on sites within national parks, but the situation outside these estates will also be considered.

Competing or Complementary Values: Private Property Rights and Cultural Parks—Sandra McCallum, University of Victoria, British Columbia

When national parks were first established in North America, the commonly held view was that public ownership of the title to land was the most effective means of control. Once the park concept expanded to include cultural parks, the effectiveness of public ownership should have been questioned. This paper suggest that one of the hallmarks of property law is the ability to fragment ownership; this allows consideration of covenants, easements and transfer of development rights. The paper suggest that these concepts should be used to protect the values inherent in cultural parks.

Museum Collections in the Park Planning Process—Ann Hitchcock, Chief Curator, National Park Service

Museum objects and specimens, as a resource, are frequently overlooked in the park planning process in most countries. As a result, many park collections have developed on an ad hoc basis. Because of the lack of clearly defined purpose and plans for collections, they are frequently not adequately documented, preserved, managed or interpreted in parks. The planning process in use by the National Park Service will be discussed as it applies to collections management.

The Anthropologist as Advocate for Local Interests in National Park Planning—Benita J. Howell, University of Tennessee

The Master Plan for the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, now under construction in Kentucky and Tennessee, elicited mixed reactions from local citizens: support for cultural preservation programs, but skepticism or opposition to proposed recreational uses. These reactions are predictable because planners failed to take into account local citizens' traditional recreational and economic uses of the area. The Big South Fork experience suggests that national park planning should incorporate timely ethnographic research to promote adequate public participation in planning, and to facilitate compromise between local concerns and the national interest served by professional park planners.

Legal and Political Constraints of Tourism and Use—Robert E. Stipe, North Carolina State University

Effective solutions to the problems of tourism and use by the year 2025 must begin with a re-examination of the traditional meanings of such terms as "cultural park," "tourism" and "use." The critical problems will involve coping with tourist-generated and difficult land use problems at the boundaries of existing parks and, for the purpose of providing new park opportunities for an expanding population, developing additional parks on private property on a large scale. Special problems will arise in the areas of intergovernmental relations, the rural/urban political contexts, the continuing reality of widespread rural poverty, a variety of land use planning and economic considerations—each of which carries with it certain legal and constitutional issues.

Cultural Parks: Portraits of the Human Experience—W. James Judge, Ph.D., National Park Service

This paper takes the position that national parks—particularly the cultural parks—are vital components of modern social systems in that they offer us standards against which to measure change. Cultural parks serve as portraits of abandoned lifeways and must be conserved for the future. However, conservation in the absence of thorough, scientific research is inefficient in the long run. Lack of attention to this will be extremely detrimental to the future since we are, after all, dealing with the preservation of experiments which cannot be repeated.

The Place and Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources in Chinese Scenic Areas and Historic Places—Wang Bingluo, People's Republic of China

The famous mountains and historic rivers of China were influenced by long historic processes and contain many historic and cultural traces. In China, the beauty of nature and the beauty of human culture permeate protected scenic areas and historic places. The state protects these resources by selecting designated historic monuments, scenic areas and historic places, and famous historic cultural towns.

Raising the Consciousness of Residents to Their National Heritage—Jesma McFarlane, Ph.D., Trinidad, West Indies.

The tourist industry is one of the main contributors to the economy of several underdeveloped countries. However, the native people of a country are the ones who remain in the community year round. Should tourism, therefore, incorporate the feeling and response of the native people to the development of any resource for such a purpose?