

National Capital Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Farmsteads, Fence Lines, Fields and Forest: Documenting Battlefield Landscapes through Cultural Landscape Documentation

Virginia's Civil War Landscape at the Sesquicentennial:

A Symposium on Contemporary Battlefield Conservation & Management Strategies

April 30 – May 1, 2014

■ Why preserve battlefields?

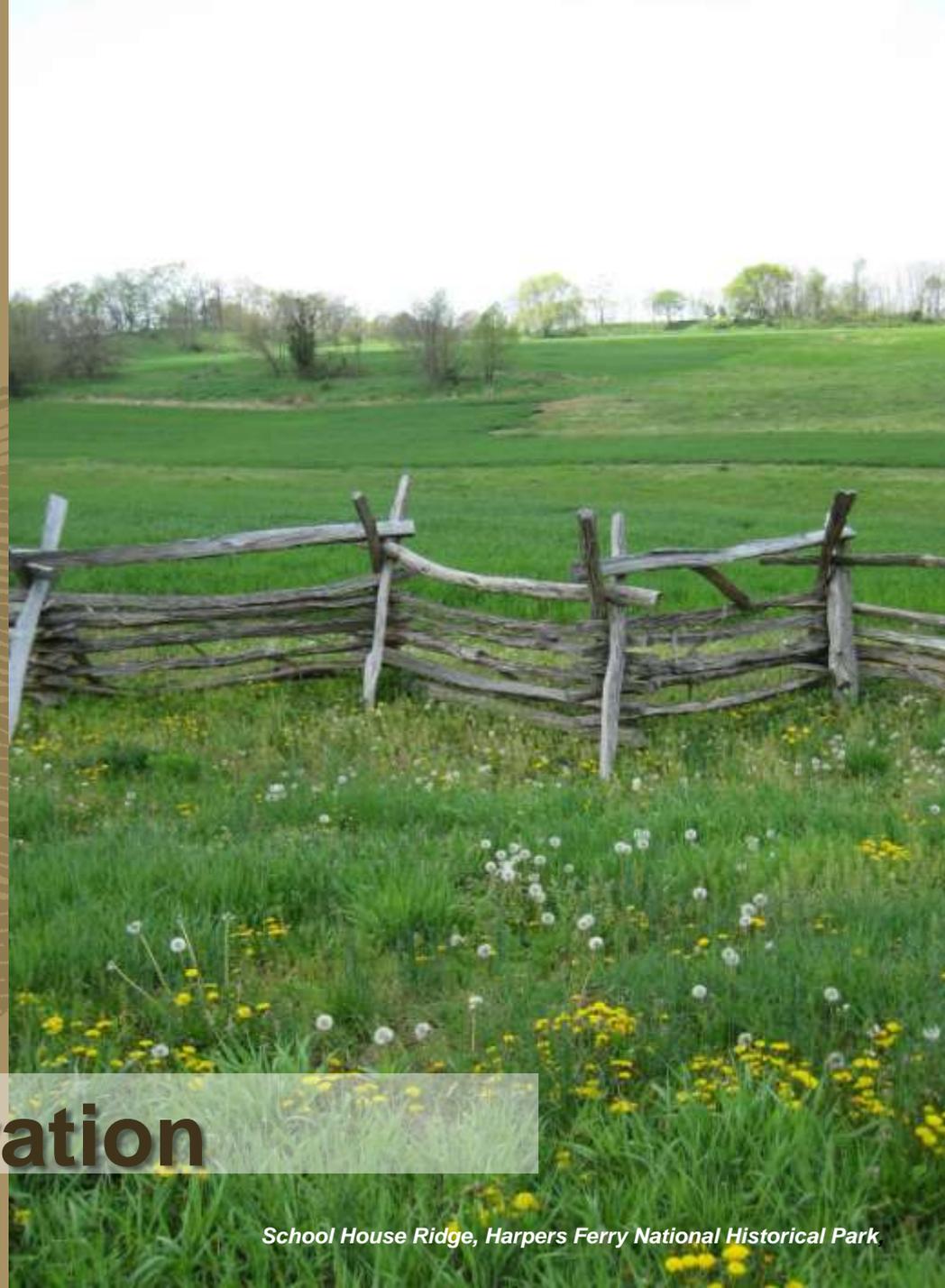
- To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. *Organic Act - 1916*

- To preserve the natural and cultural resources for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. *National Park Service Mission Statement – 1916*

■ Why document battlefields?

- Focus our preservation of the most important landscape features
- Accurately depict the landscape

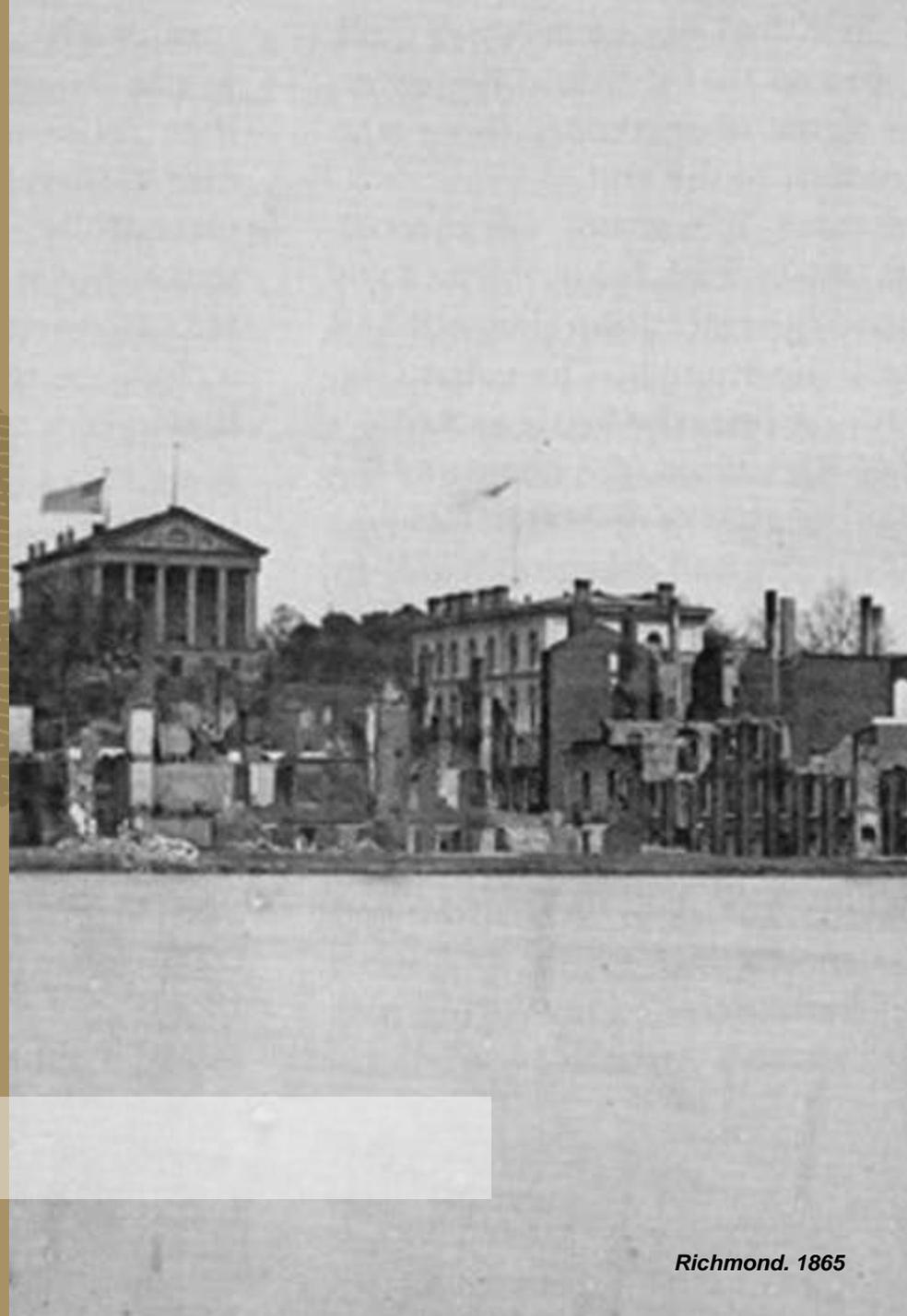
Battlefield Preservation



School House Ridge, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

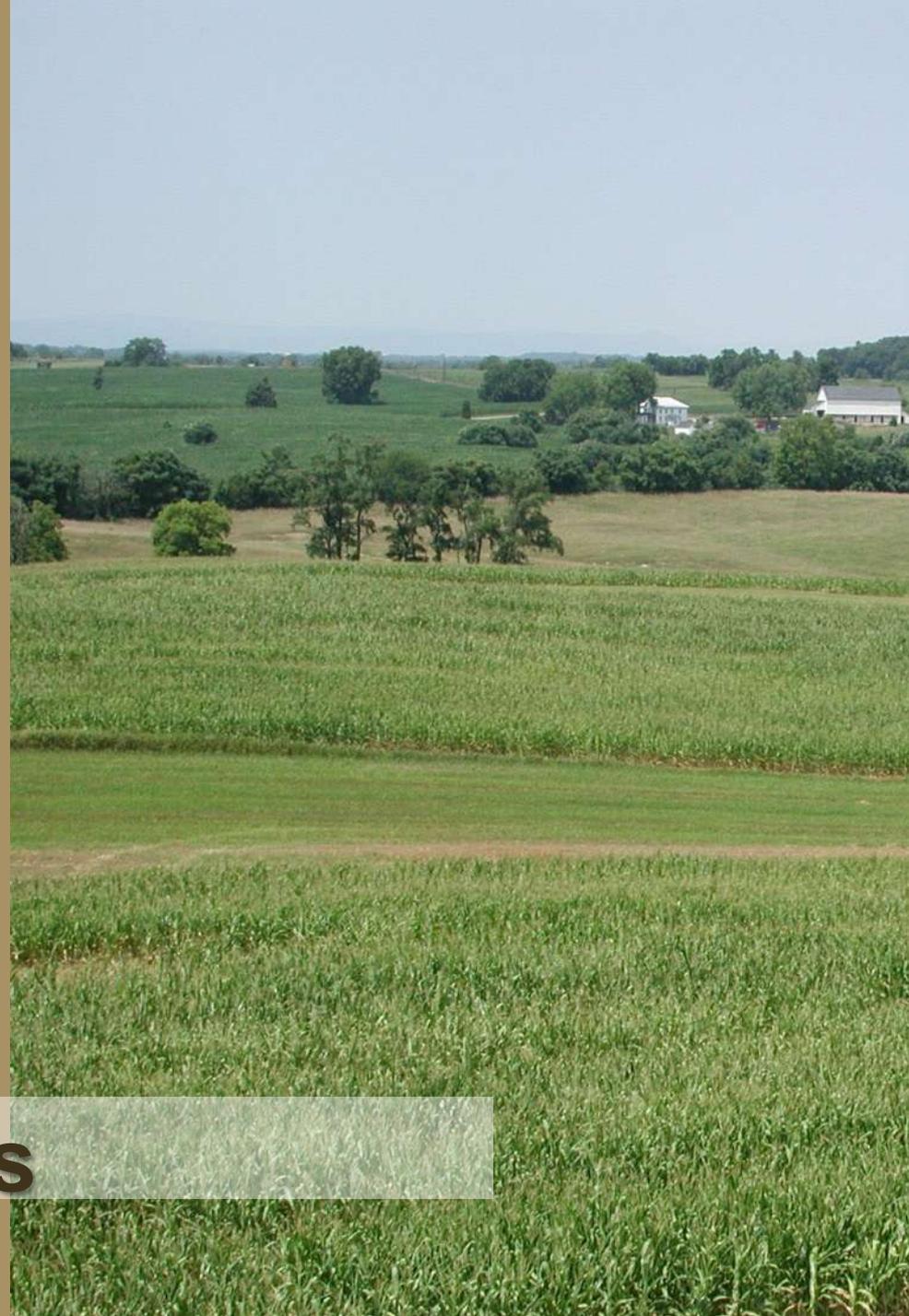
- **Identification:** Through preservation planning, identify potential sites/properties to investigate
- **Documentation:** Conduct historical research and existing conditions survey of landscape
- **Evaluation:** Define the significance of the landscape and assess the integrity
- **Preservation:** Once the landscape is evaluated, an appropriate preservation treatment may be selected

Introduction



Richmond. 1865

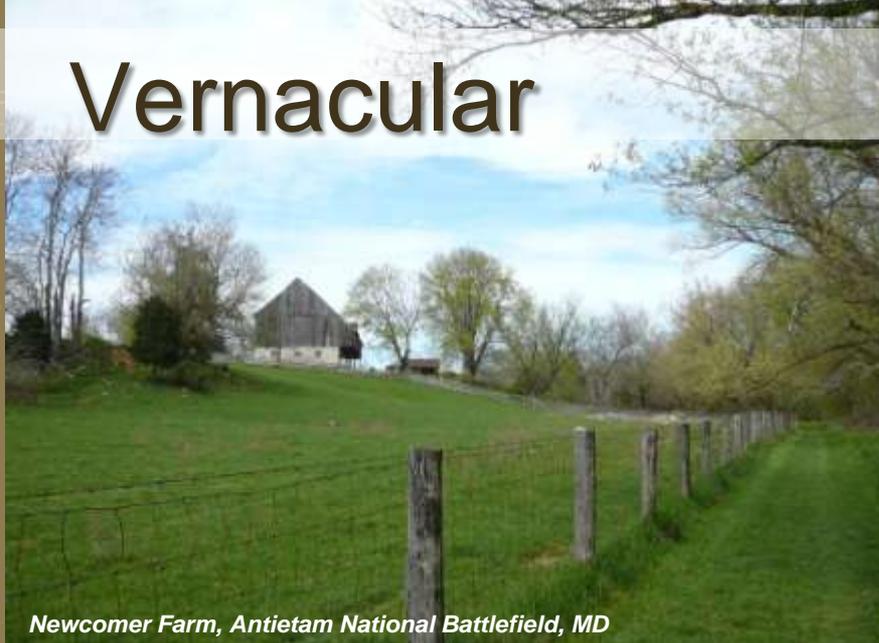
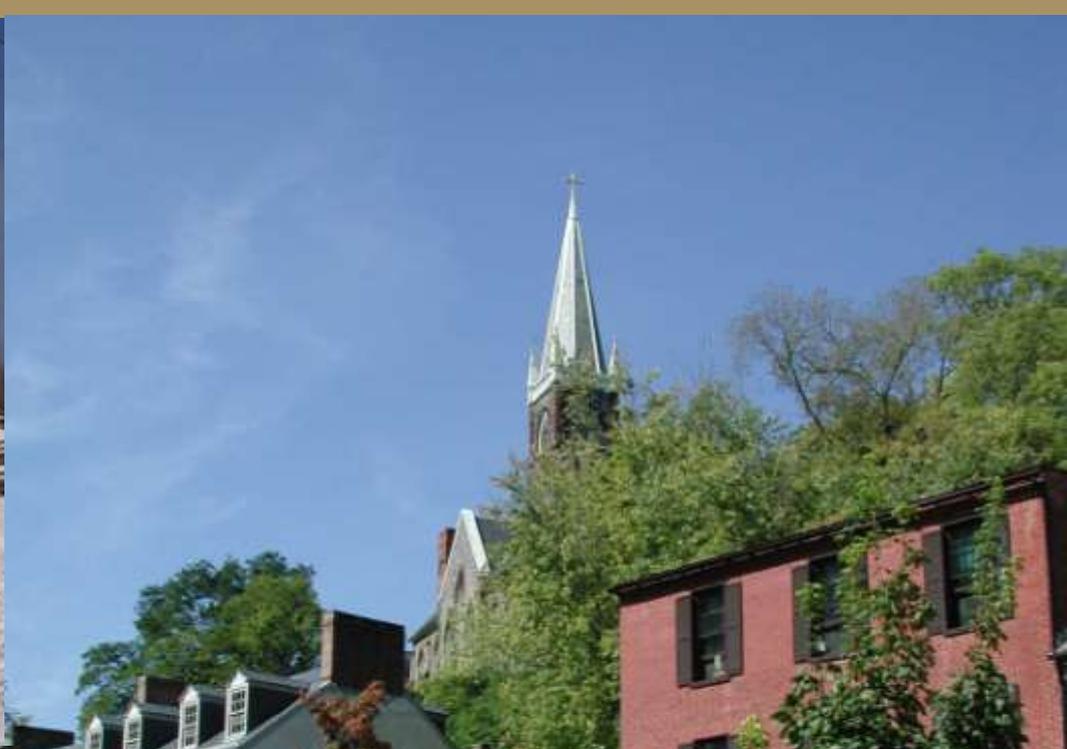
- **Cultural landscapes may be any lands, large or small, with historic significance and historic integrity.**
- **Cultural landscapes include scenic parkways and battlefields, formal gardens and cattle ranches, cemeteries and pilgrimage routes, village squares and industrial areas.**
- **National Park Service recognizes four cultural landscape categories:**
 - **historic vernacular landscapes**
 - **historic sites**
 - **historic designed landscapes**
 - **ethnographic landscapes**



Cultural Landscapes



Stone House, Manassas National Battlefield Park, VA



Newcomer Farm, Antietam National Battlefield, MD



Lower Town, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV

Vernacular



Bolivar Heights, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV



US Marine Corps War Memorial, VA



Fort Marcy, VA

Historic Site



Lincoln Memorial and National World War II National Memorial, DC



Arlington House: The Robert E. Lee Memorial, VA

Designed



Dumbarton Oaks Park, Georgetown, DC



George Washington Memorial Parkway and Mount Vernon, VA



View from Mount Vernon to Piscataway Park , MD



Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site, GA

Ethnographic



Mesa Verde National Park, CO

Who documents the landscape?

- Historians
- Landscape Architects
- Archeologist
- Anthropologist

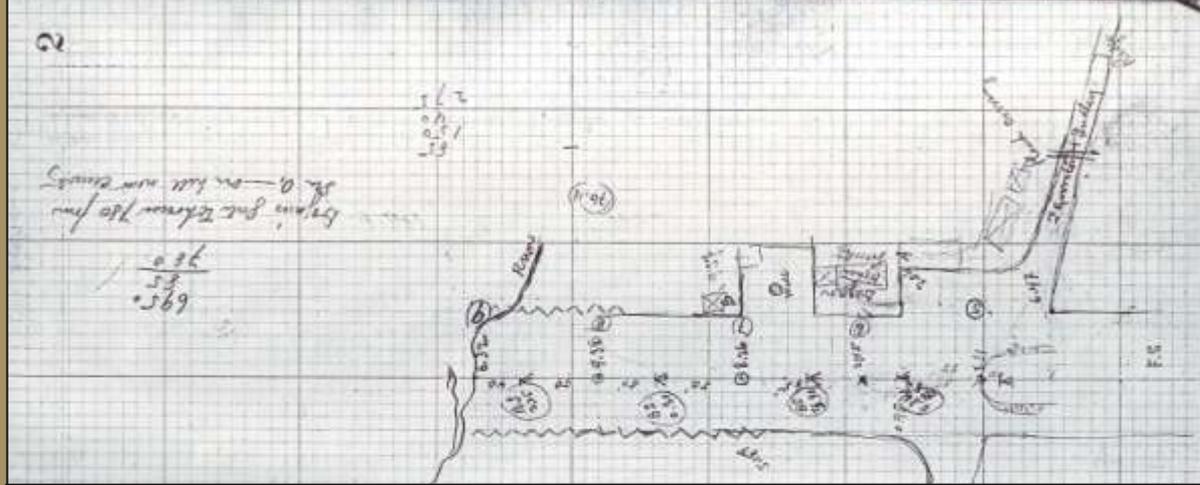
Where do we find the information?

- Libraries and repositories
- On-site survey's
- Photograph collections
- Maps and aerials



Documentation

Warren Survey Notes, 1878



Jackson's position near Groveton, 1883



Historic Maps and Photographs

1850 Agricultural Census

Name		improved	unimproved	cash value of farm	value of farming implements	horses	asses & mules	milk cows	working oxen	other cattle	sheep	swine	value of stock	wheat, bushels	rye, bushels	Indian corn, bushels	oats, bushels	rice, lbs.	tobacco, lbs.
1	Henry P. Mathews	200	30	2000	35	3		2		3		10							
2	Judith Henry	75	25	600	20	1		2				2	30	75	20	400	50		
3	James Robinson	100	30	4000	35	4		3				6	175						
4	Abraham Vanpelt	200	30	3000	200	4		6		6		17	600	100	65	400	250		
5	Alfred Ball	600	550	11000	250	12		15	4	39	280	50	1750	700		2000	300		
6	Mathew A. Lee	150	22	1000	75	4		3		5	1	7	300			150	75		
7	Sarah Lewis	500	217	7000	300	8		8	2	14	130	70	1000	515		750	200		
8	Alexander Compton	130	65	1800	40	3		3			17	7	190	30		125	60		
9	John C. Brawner	300	250	8000	40	5		2	2	20	22	16	540	140	10	630	140		
10	Benjamin Chinn	1200	600	18000	50	5	2	2				33	400						
11	William J. Clarke	160	40	1500	75	3		2		2		15	200						
12	George A. Douglas	275	50	1250	30	6		3	2	5	12	22	400	180		200	150		

Census Information

Eulogy at the funeral of Union Major A.J. Barney

Coming upon an old railroad embankment, behind which the enemy were collected in great force, the men were greeted with a most destructive fire of musketry...The spirited animal leaped an intervening fence: Rider and horse stood on top of the embankment, in full view of, and only a few feet from the rebels.



Worm fence 1880s, Manassas Battlefield



Stone zigzag pattern of worm fence, Unfinished Railroad, Deep Cut area

Military Accounts

Elizabeth Van Pelt war claim deposition –

...the soldiers were sent there to encamp on our place to watch us [and] to keep us from harboring spies...

The night after the second battle of Bull Run in August 1862, the union wounded were brought to our house. The surgeons told me there were over two hundred in the house and out buildings.

War Claims



Lower Bull Run Tract Deed reference - ...The above land Beginning at two Spanish Oaks growing together at the rook standing in the fork of Branch called Muddy Lick branch ...Thence south fifty degrees east eight hundred and thirty pole to white oak standing in a savannah..

Deeds



Marker Tree Brawner Farm,

Lucinda Dogan's account of burial practices -

Funeral parties of both armies were burying the dead, though they had not long been at this horrible work. The Confederates dug long, deep trenches and laid their men in the ground that way. The Union burial parties only shoveled mounds of dirt over the bodies where they lay, and two or three days later a heavy rain made the field hideous. ...

*-The Breckenridge News
September 27, 1905*

Field Surveys

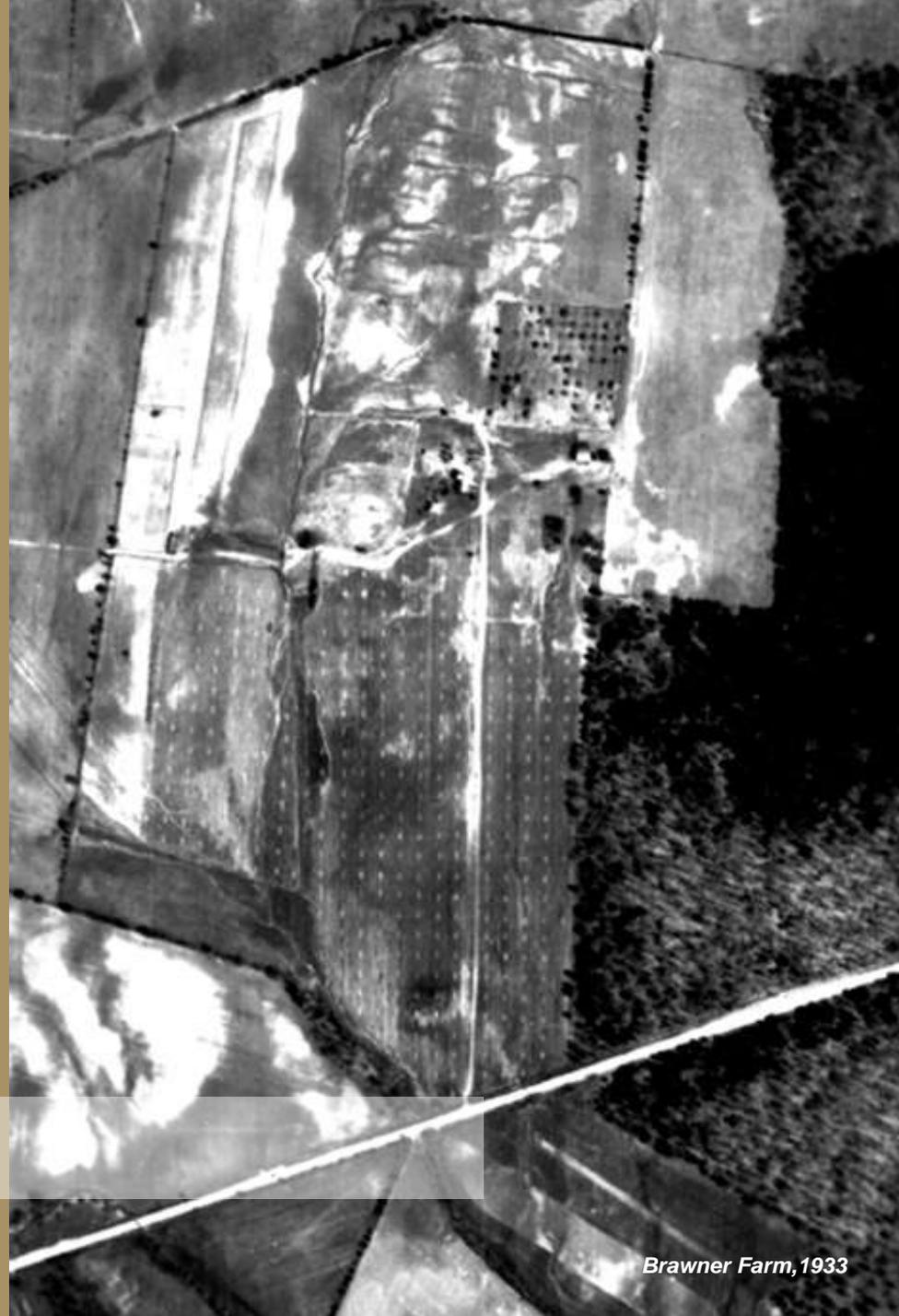


- **USDA Farm Service Agency, Soil Conservation Service, etc.**

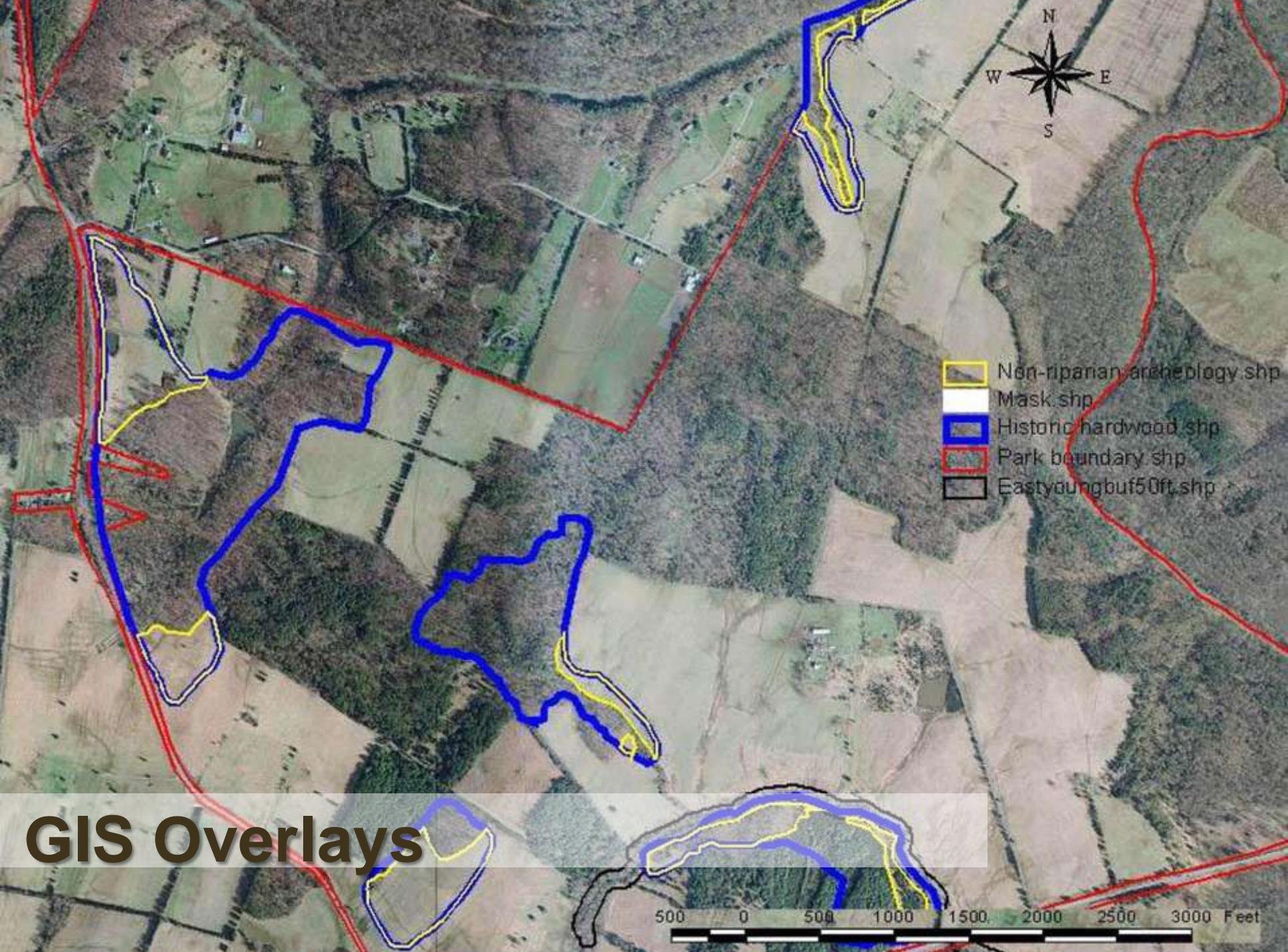
In 1933, the Agricultural Adjustment Act established farm programs designed to balance production and stabilize farm produce prices.

Farmers, or producers, who participated in the farm programs needed to have accurate measurements made of their fields.

Aerial Photography



Brawner Farm, 1933



- Non-riparian archeology shp
- Mask shp
- Historic hardwood shp
- Park boundary shp
- Eastyoungbuf50ft shp

GIS Overlays



Account of Laura Fletcher,
daughter of John Thornberry –

*...Ten men had bled to death in
mother's bedroom the night
before. Carpets and all furniture
were out and gone. We never
saw any of it again, or anything
else. The old farm well in the
backyard was almost full of
everything that would go in it.
Such as chinaware, cooking
utensils, flat irons, and
everything you can imagine used
in a family was thrown in it. Of
course everything was broken.
How we all cried over it; and no
prospects of replacing any of it.*

Archeology



Thornberry House, 1862, Barnard, Library of Congress



What do we document?

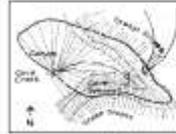
Landscape Characteristics

- *Natural Systems and Features*
- *Spatial Organization*
- *Land Use*
- *Cultural Traditions*
- *Cluster Arrangement*
- *Circulation*
- *Topography*
- *Vegetation*
- *Buildings and Structures*
- *Views and Vistas*
- *Constructed Water Features*
- *Small-Scale Features*
- *Archeological Sites*

Evaluation

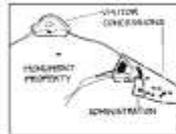
OVERVIEW OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

Landscape characteristics include tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic period(s); these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance. Landscape characteristics range from large-scale patterns and relationships to site details and materials. The characteristics are categories under which individual associated features can be grouped. For example, the landscape characteristic, vegetation, may include such features as a specimen tree, hedgerow, woodlot, and perennial bed. Not all characteristics are always present in any one landscape. The following landscape characteristics may be documented in a CLR.



Natural Systems and Features

Natural aspects that often influence the development and resultant form of a landscape.



Spatial Organization

Arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.



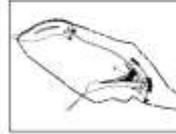
Land Use

Organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.



Cultural Traditions

Practices that influence land use, patterns of division, building forms, and the use of materials.



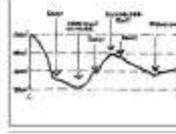
Cluster Arrangement

The location of buildings and structures in the landscape.



Circulation

Spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.



Topography

Three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.



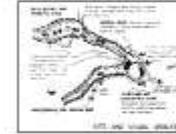
Vegetation

Indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials.



Buildings and Structures

Three-dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.



Views and Vistas

Features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.



Constructed Water Features

The built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions.



Small-Scale Features

Elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics.



Archeological Sites

Sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use.

National Register Bulletins

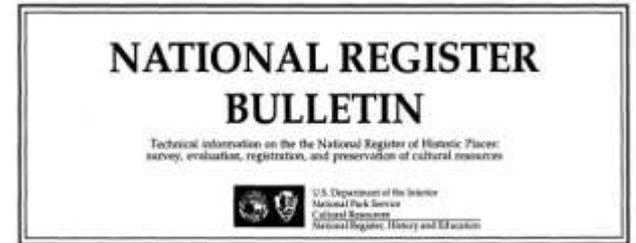
- Basic Documentation Techniques
- How to Evaluate Historic Significance and Integrity
- Established List of Character-Defining Landscape Features
 - National Register Bulletin 18 – Designed Landscapes
<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb18/>
 - National Register Bulletin 30 – Rural Historic Landscapes
<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb30/>
 - National Register Bulletin 40 – Historic Battlefields
<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb40/>

Integrity and Significance



Introduction

This bulletin is intended a Federal agencies, State Park Offices, Certified Local Governments, preservation professionals and interested individuals in identifying, evaluating, and non designed historic landscapes National Register of Historic Particular emphasis has been



Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes



GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING, EVALUATING, AND REGISTERING AMERICA'S HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS



How do we use this information?

- The **Cultural Landscapes Inventory** is a database of all cultural landscapes in which the National Park Service has legal interest in. Its purpose is to identify cultural landscapes in the national park system and provide information on their location, historical development, characteristics and features, condition and management.

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2008

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2008

Joseph Poffert
Antietam Natl



School House
Harpers Fe

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2011



Groveton C
Manassas

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2013



Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

Inventory

- **Preservation Brief #36** – Provides guidance on specifically developed for planning, treatment and management of cultural landscapes

- **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*** – Provides guidance to cultural landscape stewards prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work.

- **Preservation Brief #36** – <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief36.htm>
- **Secretary of the Interior's treatment standards** - http://www.nps.gov/hps/hli/landscape_guidelines/index.htm

Preservation

36 Preservation Briefs

Technical Preservation Services
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Protecting Cultural Landscapes Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA

- » [Developing a Strategy and Seeking Assistance](#)
- » [Preservation Planning for Cultural Landscapes](#)
- » [Developing a Historic Preservation Approach and Treatment Plan](#)
- » [Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan and Implementation Strategy](#)
- » [Recording Treatment Work and Future Research Recommendations](#)
- » [Summary](#)
- » [Selected Reading](#)



A NOTE TO OUR USERS: The web versions of the **Preservation Briefs** differ somewhat from the printed versions. Many illustrations are new, captions are simplified, illustrations are typically in color rather than black and white, and some complex charts have been omitted.

Cultural landscapes can range from thousands of acres of rural tracts of land to a small homestead with a front yard of less than one acre. Like historic buildings and districts, these special places reveal aspects of our country's origins and development through their form and features.

INTRODUCTION | **PRE-EXISTING** | **REHABILITATING** | **RESTORING** | **RECONSTRUCTING**

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties + Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

Overview

- Preservation Planning
- Factors to Consider
- Special Requirements
- Using the Standards + Guidelines
- Organization of the Guidelines
- Terminology
- Bibliography
- Acknowledgments

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes provide guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work.

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the preservation of cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In partial fulfillment of this responsibility, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects were developed in 1976. They consisted of seven sets of standards for the acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic buildings.

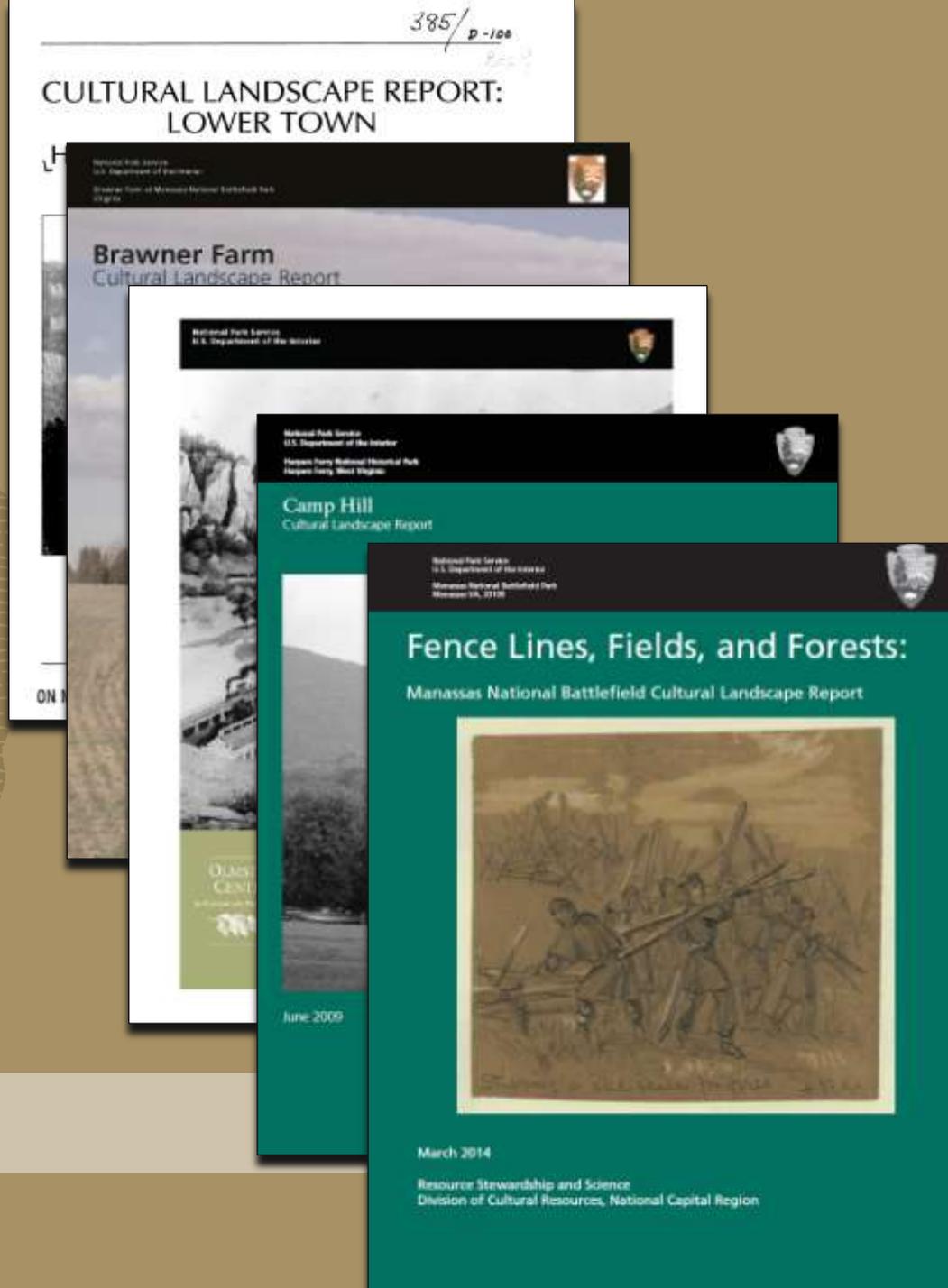
Since their publication in 1976, the Secretary's Standards have been used by State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Park Service to ensure that projects receiving federal money or for benefits were reviewed in a consistent manner nationwide. The principles embodied in the Standards have also been adopted by hundreds of preservation commissions across the country in local design guidelines.

In 1992, the Standards were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places—buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes. The revised Standards were reduced to four sets by incorporating protection and stabilization into preservation, and by eliminating acquisition, which is no longer considered a treatment.

Why is this important?

- **Cultural Landscape Report** is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape. Based on the analysis, it makes recommendations for treatment consistent with the landscape's significance, condition, and planned use.

Treatment

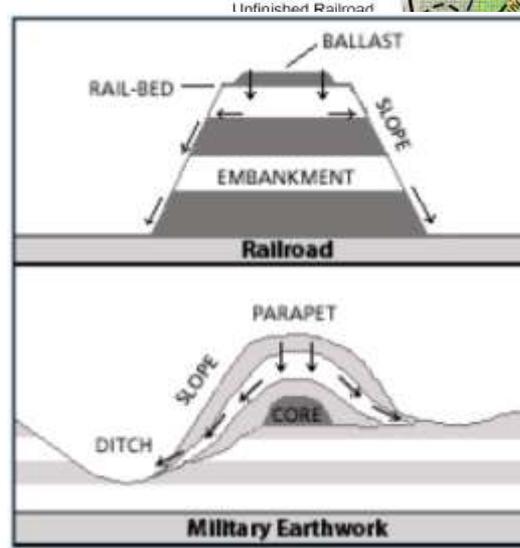




Quinn Evans, 2012



Lowe, 2012



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**MANASSAS
UNFINISHED RAILROAD**
Cultural Landscape Report

Proposed Treatment
Groveton / Deep Cut Zone and
Unfinished Railroad Zone SN 063 - 107

- Legend**
- Legislative Boundary
 - Landscape Management Zones
 - Unfinished Railroad
 - Existing Roads
 - Existing Buildings
 - Forest, Fence Row Vegetation, and Individual Trees
 - Grasslands/Open Field
 - Project Area
 - Privately Owned Land Outside Park Boundary
 - Privately Owned Land Within Park Boundary
 - Proposed Worm Fence
 - Contours
 - Existing Interpretive Trails
 - Proposed Interpretive Trails
 - Existing Bridle Trail
 - Existing Boardwalk
 - Proposed/Replaced Boardwalk/Puncheon
 - Existing Trail Bridge
 - Proposed/Replaced Bridge
 - Existing Stairs
 - Proposed/Replaced Stairs
 - Existing Interpretive Sign or Wayside
 - Historic Road Trace



Map Notes and Sources

- See Existing Conditions Plans (EC Sheets) for information on base map sources.
- A complete description of recommended treatment tasks related to the project area is provided in the Chapter 6 narrative. Tasks labeled on this sheet include abbreviated identification of specific actions that are related to locations illustrated.

NPS | 379
 MANA | 114363
T-4

Preservation Maintenance

Fence Lines, Fields, & Forests
Cultural Landscape Report

Manassas National
Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Matthews Hill
Treatment Plan



National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov/cultural_landscapes/index.html

SOURCES:
1. 2012 GIS Bing Map Aerial Basemap

DRAWN BY:
National Park Service, N. Vitzgum
National Capital Region Cultural Landscapes Program
Illustrator: CS4

DATE:
December 2012

LEGEND

- Fee Simple Park Boundary
- Existing Fence Segment
- - - Restored Fence Segment
- Forest to be Restored to Open Fields (Previously Identified in GMI?)



Historic Setting



Matthews House, 1862



View from Brawner Farm to Stuart's Hill, 2014

- Viewshed Protection Plans
 - Inventory
 - Assessment
 - Evaluate Visual Impacts
 - Treatment / Recommended Treatment Actions

Beyond the Battlefield

Questions?

- **Maureen D. Joseph, Historical Landscape Architect National Capital Region, National Park Service**
- **Maureen_joseph@nps.gov**