Capturing the Essence of Cultural Landscapes

Most Effective Graphic Representations | Proposal & Preliminary Findings

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Landscape Characteristics[1]

- Archaeological Sites
- Small-Scale Features
- Circulation
- Cluster Arrangement
- Constructed Water Features
- Views & Vistas
- Land Use
- Natural Systems & Features
- Spatial Organization
- Buildings & Structures
- Vegetation
- Cultural Tradition
- Topography

What are Cultural Landscapes?

"Cultural Landscapes are historically significant places that show evidence of human interaction with the physical environment," as defined by the National Park Service. Cultural landscapes range in scale from the National Mall, the front-lawn of America - framed by eleven museums where numerous Presidents have been inaugurated to a 3-acre rural homestead in South Georgia.

Research Objectives:

- To identify and understand the most effective methods of cultural landscape documentation from an interdisciplinary perspective
- To identify the most effective graphic representations that provide accurate details while fostering appreciation among non-professionals
- Analysis of the breadth of graphic representations including: traditional hand graphics, both conventional and cutting-edge computerized measured drawings, and emerging technology such as LiDAR and Virtual Reality applications
- Complete consideration of the fundamental components of Cultural Landscapes: Circulation, Buildings & Structures, Vegetation, Site Plans & Features.

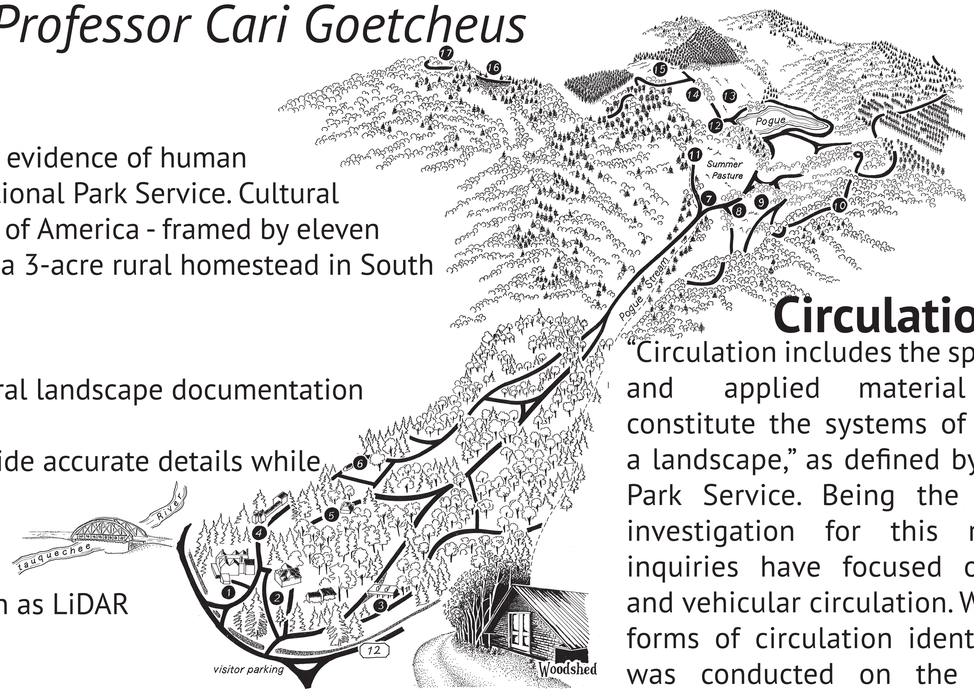


Figure #3: Magnificently detailed, this axonometric drawing illustrates the vehicular circulation patterns found in the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historic Park in Woodstock, Vermont.

Circulation

"Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape," as defined by the National Park Service. Being the first area of investigation for this research, the inquiries have focused on pedestrian and vehicular circulation. With these two forms of circulation identified, analysis was conducted on the evolution of types, methods of construction, methods of incorporating roads and paths into the landscape, expressions of cultural traits,etc.

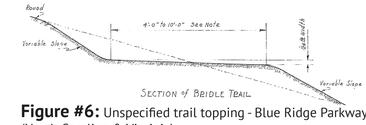


Figure #6: Unspecified trail topping - Blue Ridge Parkway (North Carolina & Virginia)

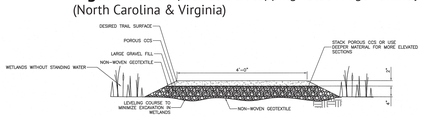


Figure #7: Porous Trail Construction - Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site (La Junta, Colorado)

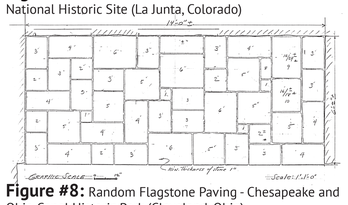


Figure #8: Random Flagstone Paving - Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Historic Park (Cleveland, Ohio)

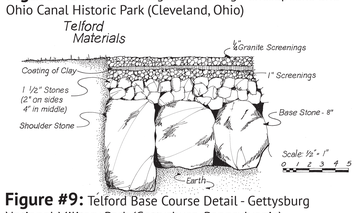


Figure #9: Telford Base Course Detail - Gettysburg National Military Park (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania)

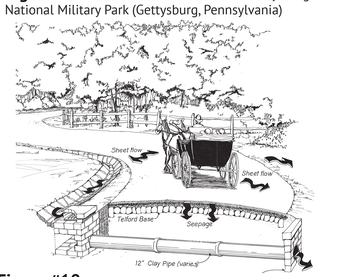


Figure #10: Telford Base Drainage System - Gettysburg National Military Park (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania)

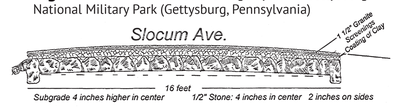


Figure #11: Road Cross-Section in Gettysburg National Military Park (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania)

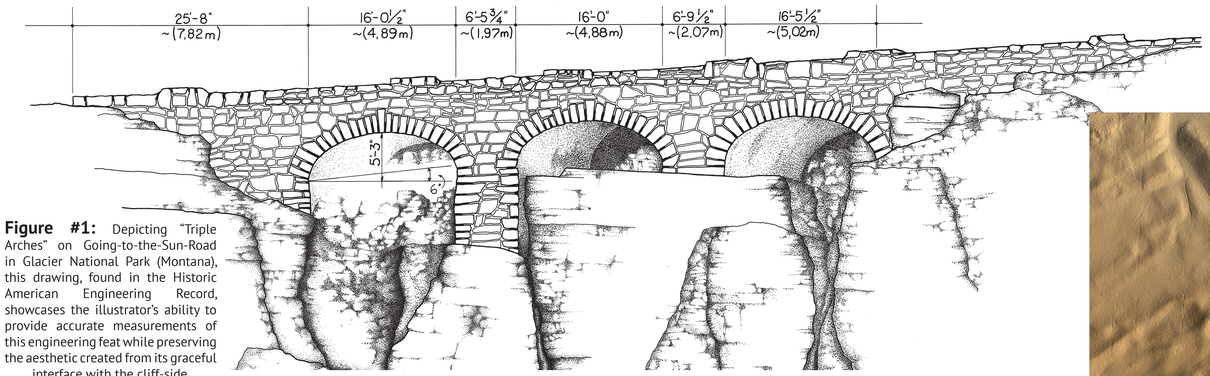


Figure #1: Depicting "Triple Arches" on Going-to-the-Sun-Road in Glacier National Park (Montana), this drawing, found in the Historic American Engineering Record, showcases the illustrator's ability to provide accurate measurements of this engineering feat while preserving the aesthetic created from its graceful interface with the cliff-side.

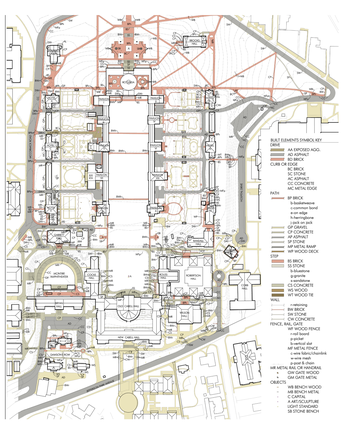
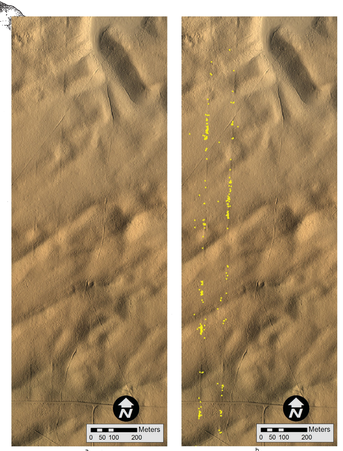


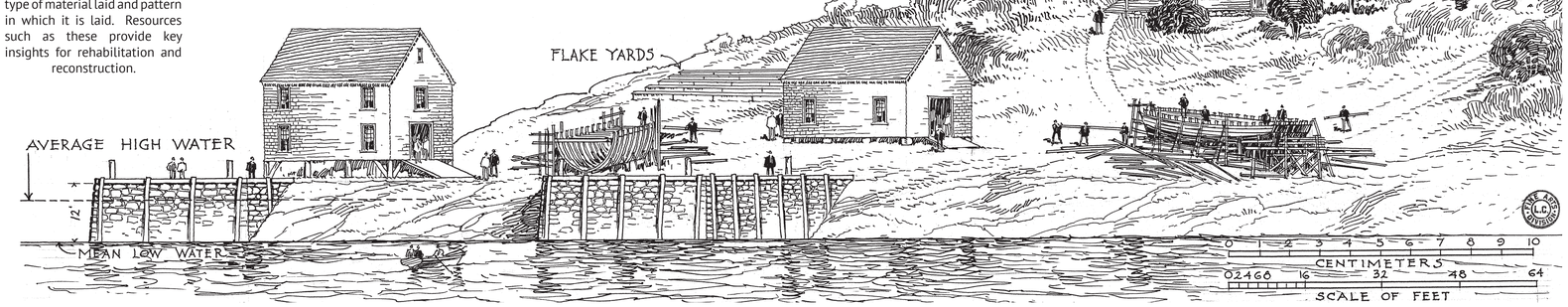
Figure #2: Depicting Jefferson's Academical village (Charlottesville, Virginia), this site plan generated by AutoCAD provides valuable documentation regarding the site's selection of base courses. The colors and hatching found on the map correspond to the type of material laid and pattern in which it is laid. Resources such as these provide key insights for rehabilitation and reconstruction.



Figures #6 - #11: Utilizing traditional hand and computer graphics, delineators were tasked with documenting both common and unique methods of construction found along roads and paths within the National Park System. This selection of graphics represents a fraction of the amount and type of cultural landscape documentation that has occurred across the country and around the world.

Figure #4: Showcasing LiDAR scans of the Chaco Roads in New Mexico, the graphic demonstrates how technology can be utilized to see how past civilizations circulated through the land and the effects it had on the landscape. The left image is the original LiDAR Scan, while the right image is overlaid with data collected from pottery shards found within the bounds of the roadbed. As can clearly be seen, the data collected confirms the existence of a trail with two forms of verification. Data such as this allows for the exploration and documentation of cultural landscapes that might not necessarily be visible to the human eye.

Figure #5: Depicting Lobster Cove in Massachusetts, this graphic eloquently captures the array of site features that effect how people circulate around the site. Being a coastal resource, ship-building was a cornerstone of the economy and its effects are illustrated with how the site is laid out to promote ease of access to the shipyard .



Citations:

Figure #1: Withers, William & Debnam, Albert, "Going-To-The-Sun-Road: Triple Arches (ca. 1927) - 29 Miles East of West Glacier in Glacier National Park, Flathead County, Montana." Measured Drawing, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990-1991. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HAER MT-79 (Sheet 1 of 1); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/mt0254.sheet.00001a/ accessed April 1, 2019).

Figure #2: Heritage Landscapes, "Jefferson's Academical Village - University of Virginia, Historic Core Campus, Albemarle County, Virginia." Measured Drawing, Historic American Landscapes Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2013. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HALS VA-63 (Sheet 17 of 20); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va2269.sheet.00017a/ accessed April 1, 2019).

Figure #3: Mark, Amy, "Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller Carriage Roads - Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park - Windsor County, Vermont." Measured Drawing, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2001. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HAER VT-27 (Sheet 3 of 10); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/vt0122.sheet.00003a/

Figure #4: Friedman, Richard A., Sofaer, Anna and Weiner, Robert S., "Remote Sensing of Chaco Roads Revisited - Lidar Documentation of the Great North Road, Pueblo Alto Road Landscape, and Aztec Airport Mesa Road." Advances in Archaeological Practice - Society for American Archaeology Volume 5, Issue 4 (2017): 365- 381.

Figure #5: C. Halden Del., "Lobster Cove - Annisquam, Essex County, Massachusetts." Measured Drawing, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1934-1935. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS MASS-115 (Sheet 2 of 6); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ma0624.sheet.00002a/ accessed April 1, 2019).

Figure #6: L.M.H., "Trails-Typical Details - Parks - Blue Ridge Parkway," Measured, U.S. Department of The Interior, The National Park Service, Branch of

Figure #7: Osborne, H., "History Interpretation Trail and Areas of Concern," Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site - U.S. Department of The Interior - The National Park Service, https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/Etic/BEOL_417_80055.pdf accessed April 1, 2019).

Figure #8: McDonald, Blue., "Detail of Flagstone Paving for Lock House #6 - Resize of Stone on Ground Floor Under Porch," Measured Drawing, U.S. Department of The Interior, The National Park Service, 1965. From The National Park Service Electronic Technical Information Center (CHOH_412_80154); https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/Etic/CHOH_412_80154.pdf accessed April 1, 2019.

Figure #9: Lupyak, Edward J., "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads - Adams County, Pennsylvania." Measured Drawing, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HAER PA-485 (Sheet 5 of 14); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=Drawing:%20pa3648&fi=number&op=PHRASE&va=exact&co%20=hh&st=gallery&sg%20=%20true accessed April 1, 2019.)

Figure #10: Lupyak, Edward J., "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads - Adams County, Pennsylvania." Measured Drawing, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HAER PA-485 (Sheet 7 of 14); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=Drawing:%20pa3648&fi=number&op=PHRASE&va=exact&co%20=hh&st=gallery&sg%20=%20true accessed April 1, 2019.)

Figure #11: Lupyak, Edward J., "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads - Adams County, Pennsylvania." Measured Drawing, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HAER PA-485 (Sheet 6 of 14); http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=Drawing:%20pa3648&fi=number&op=PHRASE&va=exact&co%20=hh&st=gallery&sg%20=%20true accessed April 1, 2019.)

[1]Page, Robert R., Gilbert, Cathy A., Dolan, Susan A. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques.* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscape Program, 1998), 53.