From the President

This fall, in November, your Board of Directors traveled to Cranbrook, the fabulous estate, home and gardens founded by George and Ellen Booth near Detroit, Michigan.

On Friday evening we participated in a reception and panel discussion at the Art Museum to announce the Getty Grant which Cranbrook has just received for study of their cultural landscape. Several members of the Board participated in the panel discussion, including Cari Goetcheus, Arnie Alanen and yours truly. Bob Grese was the moderator. Also on the program were representatives from Sasaki Walker and the Cranbrook staff.

The Board met all day Saturday and accomplished a great deal, including plans for a spring Roundtable of related organizations, discussions of additional promotional ideas, and details about our exciting Annual Meeting in Napa/Sonoma, under the chairmanship of Nick Weeks. Keeping up with our new tradition of planning ahead, we also firmed up locations for meetings in 2005 in Colorado, and 2006. Tina Bishop announced that all of you can look forward to seeing the new Directory soon. Even with a full agenda, there was time for a tour of this fabulous site, under the erudite guidance of our host, Mr. Mark Coir, the director of Cranbrook archives.

In addition to the normal business, Board members heard about our partnership with the National Alliance of Olmsted Park's project and grant proposal to the National Trust. Other highlights: We heard how the 2003 Annual Meeting was a financial and intellectual success; Hugh Miller and Anne Hoover agreed to work on the development and formal announcement of a scholarship program for students and we finalized the change of our fiscal year, to agree with our annual membership year. This means that we will be asking for dues only ONE TIME per year. Please be prompt so that our hardworking Membership Secretary, Sherda Williams, doesn’t have to provide multiple reminders. By the way, we learned that many new members are joining by downloading the information and form from the Web site. We will soon have the registration form for the 2004 conference on the site. Please take advantage of this easy way to keep in touch, keep up to date and participate (www.AHLP.org).

Our intrepid Vice-President, Wendy Shearer, prepared a new poster which will help us increase awareness of our organization and our Web site. It is especially useful for college and university campuses.

Continued on page 2

Preservation on the Edge:
Two Hundred Years of Landscape Evolution

The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation Annual Gathering will take place Wednesday, April 14 – Sunday, April 18, 2004. It will be headquartered in the historic Sonoma Valley of Northern California in the spring with April’s greenery providing a spectacular backdrop for the Conference. The conference activities will begin at the Westerbeke Ranch Conference Center in the Valley (www.westranch.com). Accommodations at the ranch are in rustic shared cabins under 200 year-old oaks clustered around a venerable adobe where we will meet and take our meals. If more formal or private rooms are desired, alternative accommodations are available nearby.

The mornings will be devoted to presentations and discussion. Afternoons and Saturday will be spent exploring and interpreting the Sonoma and Napa Valley landscape. As a continuation of the substance of the 2003 conference we will discuss the issue of maintaining a rural historic agricultural landscape in the face of mounting pressures of development. We also want to encourage discussion about the past influence of native and European cultures on the western landscape and how modern day industry and tourism have continued to shape the region.

Field visits to local sites will include:

- Jack London State Park - home of the famous author/pioneer experimental farmer.
- Oak Hill Farm – 1,000 acre organic farm that has survived through diversification.
- Sonoma Plaza National Historic Landmark - the last and most northern of the 21 California missions established by the Spanish Franciscans.
- Dewey Donnell Garden – Thomas Church’s designed garden famous for its borrowed landscape.
- Local wineries and vineyards - to experience their landscapes and products.

The conference will culminate in Sonoma with our traditional Saturday evening

Continued on page 2
From the President continued

She is revising it now, and will soon have an electronic version which anyone is free to download. Please contact her via e-mail if you would like to use it in your institution or organization. Wendy’s e-mail address is: wshearer@on.aibn.com.

Wendy is also working on a Speaker’s Bureau. The Alliance has a wonderful resource in the great skill, experience and talent of its members. We hope to share this resource with groups and organizations who wish to know more about the Cultural Landscape. Please contact her through her e-mail to sign up for the Bureau.

John Zvonar, of Parks Canada, who has been coordinating our Web site will be investigating ways to make it more interactive. Please contact him if you have ideas and requests. His e-mail is: john_e_zvonar@pch.gc.ca.

For those of you who missed the 25th Anniversary celebration in Maryland, Cari Goetcheus has put the entire slide show on a CD, including some shots from the Maryland meeting. If you would like a copy of this CD, please contact her at (202) 354-2082 or clg2964@netzero.net.

At our meeting in Detroit, once again, I was struck by the enthusiasm and dedication of your Board of Directors. They are a unique group of talented, professional people who care deeply about the organization and about the Cultural Landscape. With their support, and yours, our membership is up, our activities are up and we are all optimistic about the New Year. Best wishes to all.

—Camille Fife
Alliance Annual Meeting
Call for Abstracts

In keeping with the 2004 conference theme, “Two Hundred Years of Landscape Evolution”, the Alliance welcomes abstracts on projects that consider issues of pressures of colonization, population growth, suburbanization, and technology on historic and contemporary agricultural lands. Abstracts should also address work-in-progress: research, preservation planning and design, and/or maintenance and management issues in the cultural landscape. Presentations will be limited to 20-30 minutes with a recommended 10-15 slides of Power Point screens. This presentation format has been adopted to permit ample time for discussion.

In your abstract, please respond to the following:
1. What type of project are you working on and what is your role in the project?
2. Briefly describe the research, planning and design, or maintenance/management concerns you will address in the presentation. Indicate how your presentation will complement the conference theme and issues. Include any conclusions you may have reached to date.
3. How does this place reflect an era of change in the cultural landscape of your state, region, or province?
4. Briefly describe the dilemmas or state, region, or province?

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3. How does this place reflect an era of change in the cultural landscape of your state, region, or province?
4. Briefly describe the dilemmas or management concerns you will address in the presentation. Indicate how your presentation will complement the conference theme and issues. Include any conclusions you may have reached to date.

Alliance Announces Student Scholarships for Annual Meeting in California

In order to cover the cost of registration at the Annual Meeting of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, the Scholarship Committee announces availability of one scholarship or more for the 2004 Annual Meeting in Sonoma Valley, California, April 14-18, 2004. The scholarship will pay conference registration fees for students. Students must be either upper level undergraduate students (4th or 5th year) or a graduate student in the fields of landscape or architectural preservation (technology, planning, history/theory, conservation and ecology), cultural geography, anthropology, horticulture, rural landscape protection and land use law. Scholarships will not cover transportation, lodging or meals other than those provided with the registration fee.

Alliance Annual Meetings and conferences are held in historic settings in the U.S. or Canada. Typical gatherings include presentations, colloquial discussions and guided field tours of sites that demonstrate current practices, issues, and dilemmas in cultural landscape preservation. Since meetings are usually small (20-40 professionals), participants have ample opportunities for networking, discussion, and consideration of real problems in all aspects of landscape preservation practice.

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To apply: Mail a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and two letters of reference from current professors in your program of study to:

Anne Hoover
Professor of Landscape Architecture
College of Architecture and Planning
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306
Tel 765 285 1971
Fax 765 285 1983
ashoover@bsu.edu

Letters must be postmarked no later than March 1, 2004. The Scholarship Committee will not accept letters sent by e-mail or as e-mail attachments. In your letter of interest, clearly describe your academic background, your interests in landscape preservation, and any preservation projects you may be involved in through course work, internship, or faculty research. In addition, identify reasons why you are especially interested in attending the 2004 Alliance Meeting in California.

Campus Heritage Preservation Program

The Campus Heritage Preservation Program, initiated by the Getty Grants Program, has published the essays resulting from the conference held at the University of Oregon in May 2002. This booklet, “Campus Heritage Preservation”, is available from the Dean’s Office, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 5249 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403-5249. Phone (541) 346-3631.

The Getty Grants Program has awarded 14 grants for preservation planning for Heritage Campus. A complete list of the campuses and the preservation projects is available on the Getty website http://www.getty.edu/grants/awards/new.html. (Look for examples of Campus Heritage grants on the Grants Homepage. There are descriptions and photographs.) Members of the Alliance are working on some of these projects including: Bob Grese at Cranbrook, Mary Hughes and Hugh Miller at University of Virginia, and Arne Allenen at University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Scholarship Announces Student Scholarships for Annual Meeting in California
Saving, Restoring, and Evolving Jensen (and Naturalistic) Public Landscapes

7th Clearing Landscape Institute

More than 60 years ago the distinguished landscape architect Jens Jensen created “The Clearing,” a place of learning in a spectacular northern Wisconsin setting on the shore of Lake Michigan. Since that time The Clearing has offered a variety of courses which bring people together for an educational experience close to nature in the Scandinavian folk school tradition.

The Clearing Landscape Institute (CLI) is a 14-year-old tradition within this school of discovery, offering academics and professionals a biannual workshop focused on the landscapes and land stewardship ideals that Jens Jensen influenced. The first CLI in 1990, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin’s Department of Landscape Architecture, attracted educators and others from ten states to focus on major personalities who played a role in the history of landscape architecture in the Midwest.

The 2004 workshop, being held Saturday, June 26th - Tuesday, June 29th, 2004, will focus on contemporary issues in the stewardship of Jensen and other historic naturalistic public landscapes. Participants will spend three days in an exchange of ideas through a combination of panel presentations, group discussion, and work sessions, in a place epitomizing the fullness of landscapes held close to the heart.

For more information, contact Michael Schneider, The Clearing, P. O. Box 65, Ellison Bay, WI 54210, 920-854-4088 or www.theclearing.org.

Elisabeth MacDougall
Pioneer In Formal Study Of Gardens

Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, an art historian who helped transform the study of gardens into an academic discipline, died October 12, 2003. She was 78.

From 1972 until her retirement in 1988, MacDougall served as director of the program of studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks, and was a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and a visiting associate professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. During her tenure, she shaped the first center for the study of the history of gardens and landscape.

John Dixon Hunt, who succeeded MacDougall as director of landscape architecture at Dumbarton Oaks, said that MacDougall “put garden history on the map. Before Betty, there was a distinguished handful of amateurs, but she was one of the few who went into it professionally and really raised the standards of the discipline.” MacDougall was one of the first scholars to apply the principles of art history to the study of gardens, analyzing the use of color and design in 16th and 17th century French and Italian gardens in much the same way art historians study other artistic productions of the period.

Born in Chicago in 1925, MacDougall grew up in Colorado Springs, Colo. She earned her B.A. from Vassar College in 1946 and her M.A. from the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. She earned her Ph.D. from Harvard in 1970.

She served in various positions in the Society of Architectural Historians, including member of the board of directors, secretary, first vice president, president, and editor of the society’s journal from 1984 to 1987. She also served on the Committee on Historic Gardens and Sites of the International Committee on Monuments and Sites, and was on the landscape jury for the Rome Prize of the American Academy in Rome. While living in the Boston area during the 1960s and early ’70s, she served in various capacities on the Cambridge Historical Commission. She was co-author of Vol. II of the Cambridge Architectural Survey and was appointed chair of the newly formed Boston Landmarks Commission.


(Excerpted from the Harvard University Gazette, October 23, 2003 issue)

Remember to visit our website: www.ahlp.org
News from the Members

Julia Bachrach received a 2003 National Merit Award in Communications from the American Society of Landscape Architects for her book The City in a Garden: A Photographic History of Chicago’s Parks. She was also honored with a 2003 Kathy Osterman Award for Superior Public Service. Julia is pleased to announce that she prepared a successful Save America’s Treasures grant proposal that has resulted in a $250,000 federal award to restoration of the Fountain of Time reflecting basin.

Sally A. Kitt Chappell’s next book will be A Guide To Landscape Architecture In Chicago. Interested contributors are invited to make suggestions to her via email at schappel@depaul.edu. Her latest book, Cahokia: Mirror Of The Cosmos (University of Chicago Press,) was a humanist’s view of the landscape history of this UNESCO World Heritage Site near Collinsville, Illinois.

In California, Charolette Fox has been appointed to the Riverside County Historical Commission. The County’s new general plan places great emphasis on preserving native habitats and over 153,000 acres will be acquired as conservation land. The challenge now is to identify historic, pre-historic, ethnohistoric and archaeological sites with an eye to preservation and landscape/habitat restoration. As the area’s explosive growth continues, Charolette volunteers as a Master Gardener to provide developers and new homeowners with information on native and water-wise garden designs. Her email address is lottiefox@cs.com.

Hugh C. Miller was named the 2003 recipient of the William C. Noland Medal. This is the highest award bestowed upon a member of the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects. It honors an individual who has achieved a distinguished body of accomplishments in the profession of architecture. Miller, adjunct professor and director of graduate theses for the Master of Arts in Historic

AND EVENTS

Preservation Program at Goucher College, is a registered architect and fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He has shared his expertise on a variety of architectural projects at the state, national, and international levels. He is also a member of the International Council of Monuments and Sites.

Bill Tishler’s article, co-authored with Erik Ghenoiu, “Conservation Pioneers: Jens Jensen and the Friends of Our Native Landscape” which appeared in the Summer, 2003 issue of the Wisconsin Magazine of History has won the William Best Hesseltine Award for best article in a volume year.

Membership Coordinator Sherda Williams transferred to a new job with the National Park Service. She moved from a position in the Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebraska to the position of Superintendent at Nicodemus National Historic Site in northwestern Kansas at the end of December. Sherda’s email address remains the same (Sherda_Williams@nps.gov); however, her mailing address and phone numbers will be updated in the next newsletter.

Nicodemus National Historic Site is significant as the oldest surviving black pioneer town west of the Mississippi. Founded in 1877, today it has about 20 residents, most who are descendants of the original settlers. Every year at the end of July, hundreds of descendants come back to Nicodemus for a Homecoming celebration. If you are driving through Kansas on Interstate 70, please make a detour north from Hays to see the Site!

Upcoming Events

February 19-20, 2004 Southern Garden Heritage Conference, Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, GA. To obtain a copy of the program and registration material, access the Georgia Center website at www.gactr.uga.edu/conferences after Jan. 1, 2004. For additional information, contact Al Henderson at the Georgia Center at al.henderson@gactr.uga.edu or (706)542-2237 or Neal Weatherly at nweatherly@uga.edu or (706)542-0943.


November 4-7, 2004 Association for Preservation Technology International (APT) Conference: Raising the Grade for Preservation, Galveston, TX. For complete information and a call for papers, visit www.apti.org. One program track will be mitigation of threats and catastrophes. (Perhaps there are papers about landscape recoveries after fires, floods and hurricanes. If anyone is willing to help organize a program, please contact Hugh Miller at hcmlfaa@mindspring.com.)

Of the many types of historic landscapes that have become treasured open spaces in North America’s dense urban fabric, the garden (or residential) square largely has been overlooked. Yet the garden square played an important role in the planning of Philadelphia, Savannah, Boston, and New York, several of America’s major early cities.

Boston’s garden squares most closely resemble the squares of London in purpose and appearance. Intended as speculative real estate ventures, the London garden squares were distinguished by row houses and ornamental iron fences enclosing gardens planted with trees and grass. The gardens served as welcome patches of greenery for affluent residents who chose to live in relatively cramped quarters within the city. As such, gardens were the raison d’être for this early form of urban design.

Although garden squares pre-date well-documented municipal parks, the historical significance of these squares is not fully understood. In this beautifully illustrated book, which includes many early photographs and other views of the squares, Goodman tells the story of Boston’s garden squares and offers her readers a fascinating glimpse of early urban planning. Goodman traces Charles Bulfinch’s connection with these historic landscapes and compares them to their London prototypes. While Bostonians and others are familiar with Boston’s iconic Louisburg Square on Beacon Hill, few people know that Boston’s South End neighborhood boasts a group of eight garden squares.

After discussing London squares and their effect on urban planning in several eastern seaboard cities, Goodman turns to Boston’s three privately developed garden squares, all of which were located close to the original center of the city. She pays special attention to Louisburg Square, the only one that has survived. Focusing on the characteristic landscape features that define the gardens, Goodman also showcases the five of the eight publicly developed garden squares of the South End—Blackstone Square, Franklin Square, Chester Square, Union Park, and Worcester Square.

Concluding with a chapter on the evolution and preservation of the garden squares of the South End, Goodman discusses private versus public ownership and access, maintenance, and preservation treatments—issues that provide practical information helpful in the management of historical as well as contemporary landscapes. She urges a combined effort of neighborhood groups and the public sector to maintain these squares. Otherwise, she warns, “the future of these historic garden squares will be in jeopardy.”

Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South by James R. Cothran. (University of South Carolina Press, 2003) 344 pp., 142 color illus., 21 halftones, 27 line art, cloth, 1-57003-501-6, $49.95.

This is a beautifully illustrated volume that features botanical prints, lithographs, garden plans, historic photographs, and contemporary photography to reveal the rich garden history of the South. Cothran invites plant enthusiasts, gardeners, and individuals interested in the history of the South to experience the glorious gardens that flourished in the region from 1820 through 1860. During this period of enormous wealth, prosperous southerners built stately houses and established high-style gardens in towns and cities, as well as on plantations. The South’s mild climate, long growing season, fertile soil, and traditional ties to the land fostered an abiding interest in gardening that encompassed the region.
Cothran’s research included travel throughout the South to examine a multitude of historical sources—diaries, letters, travel accounts, garden plans, maps, paintings, photographs, nursery catalogs, garden books, and agricultural journals. In the resulting volume, he describes the distinguishing features of antebellum gardens, sources for seed and plants, and dissemination of gardening information and fashion. Cothran also identifies landscape plans executed and plants cultivated during the golden age of horticulture in the South. Of particular interest to contemporary gardeners is an extensive list of ornamentals—American natives, European favorites, and a wide selection of newly introduced exotics from China and Japan—that were hallmarks of antebellum gardens and that remain mainstays of southern gardens today. In addition, Cothran provides profiles of prominent gardeners, horticulturists, nurserymen, and writers who, in the decades preceding the American Civil War, were instrumental in shaping the horticultural and gardening legacy of the South.


Today’s gardeners have more plants and design ideas to choose from than ever before. But is there something missing in our gardens if they ignore our ties to the past? Adams has written a remarkable book of primary research, culled from old books and journals, photo albums—even postcards. For each of the more than 1000 plants described, from trees to heirloom roses, she includes their earliest known literature citation as well as quotes from period garden writers that reveal changing opinions and fashions. Stunning images from catalog art, early photographs, and period illustrations provide a visual record of these plants in gardens. Providing context for this wealth of information, the author includes invaluable chapters on how to read the historic landscape as well as background information on design styles and American building types.

Extensive tables provide the reference information to back up the plant descriptions. Appendices list ornamental plants by region and date, so that researchers can quickly determine which plants are typical of any given garden at any given time in American history. Historic plant sources are documented, as well as current-day sources for heirloom plants. Finally, a record of invasive plants provides a cautionary note about those fashionable friends that later proved to be bad neighbors—and that should be avoided in the gardens of the future.

New Cultural Landscape Website
The National Park Service Conservation Study Institute, working with one of their partner organizations, QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment, and with a grant from the National Center for Preservation Training & Technology, has created “A Handbook for Managers of Cultural Landscapes with Natural Resource Values.” 30 professionals working at 13 different sites around the country were interviewed to find out how they integrate natural and cultural resource concerns into landscape management. Instead of creating a hard publication, they decided to publish this information as a web site so that others could contribute advice, lessons learned and case studies. The web address for this new site is: http://www.nps.gov/csi/csihandbook/home.htm.

* Alliance Member
**Application for Membership**

*The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation*

Membership is open to individuals and organizations with a commitment to landscape preservation. Complete this form and return it with a check payable to Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, c/o Tina Bishop, 3037 West 24th Street, Denver, CO 80211

**Membership Information** (as you would like it to appear in the directory)

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- Individual $30/$35 CAN
- Student $15/$17 CAN
- Library $25/$30 CAN (receives newsletter/mailings; not eligible for full benefits)
- Institutional $75/$85 CAN (full benefits for 3 members who share 1 mailing at the same address)

**Current Projects/Interests**

(10 words or less for directory)

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- Check here if you *do not* want your name to appear in the directory

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**About the Alliance**

The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation is an interdisciplinary professional organization which provides a forum for communication and exchange of information among its members. It is dedicated to the preservation and conservation of historic landscapes in all their variety from formal gardens to public parks to rural expanses.

The Alliance was founded in 1978 when a small group of people from diverse backgrounds met at New Harmony, Indiana, to share their mutual interests and concerns about the growing fields of landscape preservation. From this initial symposium came recognition of the need for increased communication and understanding regarding historic landscapes and a commitment to the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

**Alliance News**

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*Front and back cover illustrations courtesy of Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library, from J.C. London’s *Arboretum et Frutticetum Britannicum* (1838)*