

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION IN UNITED STATES
NATIONAL PARKS:
ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR U.S. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
ELIGIBLE FOR NOMINATION TO UNESCO**

By

ELENI M. CARAVANOS

A thesis submitted to the
Graduate School–New Brunswick
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Masters of Arts
Graduate Program in Art History
written under the direction of
Katharine Woodhouse-Beyer, Ph.D. RPA
and approved by

New Brunswick, New Jersey

May 2012

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

Cultural Landscape Preservation in United States National Parks: Analysis and Recommendations for U.S. Cultural Landscapes Eligible for Nomination to UNESCO

by ELENI M. CARAVANOS

Thesis Director:
Katharine Woodhouse-Beyer, Ph.D. RPA

Scholars and officials generally define cultural landscapes as “combined works of nature and man.”¹ The National Park Service (NPS), established in 1916, is the United States’ governing organization on the preservation and protection of cultural landscapes, and manages all U.S. National Parks. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is another major association that also provides protection to cultural landscapes on a global scale. While several U.S. National Parks are identified as “Natural Sites” on the World Heritage List, these sites are eligible for re-designation as “Cultural Landscapes”. The purpose of this thesis is to explore and compare the definitions and criteria for nomination of cultural landscapes according to UNESCO and the NPS. I will evaluate five U.S. National Parks, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite and Hawaii Volcanoes, in terms of the specific characteristics, preservation, visitation, and infrastructure of the potential cultural landscapes. General Management Plans pertaining to each park will be analyzed, and the current preservation strategies designed by the NPS and implemented by each park will be discussed. In addition I will consider the benefits of World Heritage Listing. This thesis will conclude with a set of recommendations focusing on steps these parks can take to further protect their cultural landscapes under UNESCO.

¹ UNESCO, “Cultural Landscape” UNESCO World Heritage Center, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>

Acknowledgements

I would like to express that this thesis would not have been possible without the help of my advisor Katharine Woodhouse-Beyer, who has provided me with assistance and support for the past year. My gratitude is also extended to my thesis committee, Dr. Archer St. Clair Harvey for her suggestions and directions throughout the research, as well as Michael Mills, for providing his insight. In addition, the National Park Service has offered many officials for me to contact, as well as discuss information, and for that I am grateful.

I would like to thank the Cultural Heritage and Preservation Studies Program, in the Department of Art History at Rutgers University. This program has allowed me to expand my interests into new fields, as well as allow me to pursue my interests in an academic setting. Thank you for the support and understanding from my colleagues who have helped me through the process and are always willing to edit and offer new ideas.

Finally I would like to thank my fiancé for his patience and support during this period of my life. I would also like to thank my friends and family for their continuous efforts to aid me in my writing. I would like to especially thank my mother for all of her work in editing my thesis and helping me reach my goal in presenting something of which I am truly proud.

Table of Contents

Abstract of the Thesis	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
List of Tables	V
List of Images	Vi
Introduction	1
Chapter 1: Criteria for Cultural Landscapes	5
<i>UNESCO Criteria</i>	5
<i>National Park Service Criteria</i>	9
Chapter 2: United States National Parks	14
<i>Yellowstone National Park</i>	17
<i>Grand Canyon National Park</i>	27
<i>Glacier Bay National Park</i>	34
<i>Yosemite National Park</i>	42
<i>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</i>	50
Chapter 3: Preservation Process and Initiatives	60
<i>The Process and Benefits of Joining UNESCO</i>	60
<i>Current Preservation Efforts by the National Park Service</i>	65
<i>Treatment Plans for US Cultural Landscapes</i>	68
<i>Significance of Preservation in the US</i>	71
Chapter 4: Recommendations and Conclusion	77
<i>Recommendations</i>	77
<i>Conclusion</i>	80
Abbreviations	82
Tables	83
Images	85
Bibliography	94
Curriculum Vitae	99

List of Tables

Table 1: USA Sites on UNESCO World Heritage List and Designation	83
Table 2: Parks Discussed, Significant Years, and Cultural Resources	84
Table 3: Specific Preservation Goal of Each Park	84

List of Images

Figure 1: Map of National Parks	85
Figure 2: Fort Yellowstone, <i>Yellowstone National Park</i>	86
Figure 3: Map of Fort Yellowstone, <i>Yellowstone National Park</i>	87
Figure 4: Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, <i>Yellowstone National Park</i>	88
Figure 5: South Rim Drive, <i>Grand Canyon National Park</i>	88
Figure 6: Muir Glacier, <i>Glacier Bay National Park</i>	89
Figure 7: Artist Rendition of Huna Tribal House, <i>Glacier Bay National Park</i>	89
Figure 8: Map of Mariposa Grove, <i>Yosemite National Park</i>	90
Figure 9: Wawona Tree, <i>Yosemite National Park</i>	91
Figure 10: Tuolumne Meadows, <i>Yosemite National Park</i>	91
Figure 11: Crater Rim Caldera, <i>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</i>	92
Figure 12: Volcano House, Kilauea Administrative District, <i>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</i>	92
Figure 13: Ainahou Ranch and Gardens, <i>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</i>	93

Introduction

Since the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, the United States of America has created fifty-eight National Parks (NP), which span more than fifty-three million acres.² Currently, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists thirteen of these parks as “Natural” World Heritage Sites (see Table 1, pg. 83).³ Within the United States there are sites of historic significance that provide clear examples of our cultural heritage, such as the Statue of Liberty. However when there is clear interaction between the cultural heritage site and the natural landscape, these locations are identified as cultural landscapes, such as the Huna Tribal House that resides in Glacier Bay National Park. The purpose of this thesis is to consider the importance and value of the cultural resources a few of these National Parks have to offer and the potential benefit of protection offered through listing each of them as a World Heritage Site. Using five National Parks currently listed as “Natural Sites” on UNESCO’s World Heritage List⁴, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite, and Hawaii Volcanoes, I will discuss the characteristics that define UNESCO cultural landscapes (described below), how this definition can be applied to these parks, and whether application for re-nomination as “Cultural Landscapes” is justified. These five parks are all characterized by the intermix of natural and cultural values, and specific sites within the parks have been recognized as cultural resources or cultural landscapes by the National Park Service (see Table 2, pg. 78). However, UNESCO has recognized

² Office of Public Affairs and National Park Service, *The National Park: Index 2009-2011*, (Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, 2011), pg. 13

³ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

⁴ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

none of the parks independently as cultural landscapes. With information obtained from the Master Plan reports for each park, I will discuss current National Park Service (NPS) guidelines and preservation strategies for these landscapes and what would change if they were to be accepted under UNESCO. These cultural landscapes provide valuable information about American history, and they offer examples on how humans have interacted with their environment. The benefits of being recognized by UNESCO could potentially provide new appreciation and recognition, as well as improve the ultimate preservation of the site.

Defining Cultural Landscapes

The definitions of cultural landscapes have changed vastly over time, though a common theme, as discussed by Dolores Hayden, a professor of Architecture and Urbanism at Yale University, is to “preserve places where landscapes – designed or natural – intersect with built forms and social life.”⁵ The definition of cultural landscapes can be traced back to the geographer Carl Sauer, who was beginning his groundbreaking research in the 1920s. Sauer wrote, “Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result.”⁶ Sauer believed that the appropriate way of researching a cultural landscape is to begin with the natural landscape and study all of the cultures that inhabited the region. In terms of a definition of cultural landscapes, Sauer believed it was “a concrete and characteristic product of the complicated interplay between a given human community embodying certain cultural preferences and

⁵ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. VII.

⁶ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. 8.

potentials, and a particular set of natural circumstances.”⁷ His definition was one that continued to be used for many years, and it forms the basis for modern day consideration. Sauer’s definition of a cultural landscape has influenced interpretations of the term that have been formulated since then. Sauer believed in these cultural landscapes being recognized for their cultural and historical importance.⁸

The studies of landscapes are complex and require expertise in landscape architecture, ecology, cultural geography and history.⁹ As a result, this field has created controversy among international organizations, stemming from its definition of cultural landscapes. According to Susan Calafate Boyle, a National Park Service official specializing in interpretation, planning, historic highways and trails, agencies such as UNESCO lack “analytical tools needed to facilitate landscape evaluation and protection”.¹⁰ The definitions of cultural landscapes have originated from the same ideas; however, over time, various organizations have defined cultural landscapes differently. Before the adoption of the term “Cultural Landscape” as a World Heritage category, UNESCO listed sites as “Cultural”, “Natural” or “Mixed”. Currently, UNESCO protects thirteen U.S. National Parks as “Natural Sites”, which was the category for which they

⁷ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. 15

⁸ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. 15.

⁹ Richard Longstreth, *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008) pg. 10

¹⁰ Richard Longstreth, *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008) pg. 150

were nominated by the U.S.¹¹ While each of these parks on the World Heritage List offers cultural characteristics within them, none of these National Parks are independently protected as “Cultural Landscapes” under UNESCO. “Cultural Landscapes” differ from “Cultural Sites”, in that a landscape is defined as an area where humans have interacted with their natural environment. A Cultural Site can be an area where there has been historic attributes from a specific culture, such as the Pueblo culture at Mesa Verde, though the natural element does not need to exist.¹² UNESCO’s cultural landscape criteria differs from the criteria laid out by the NPS, possibly making it the reason that the United States has no cultural landscapes being protected under UNESCO.

¹¹ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

¹² UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

Chapter 1: Criteria for Cultural Landscapes

UNESCO Criteria

Since its inception the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has fought to preserve many cultural, natural, and historical areas throughout the world. UNESCO, created in 1942,¹³ is a major international agency with a rigorous scholarly view on cultural landscapes and how to preserve them. All of these protected areas have to follow specific criteria that are laid out by UNESCO in their *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*.¹⁴ Up until 2004, when suggesting a new World Heritage site, there were six cultural criteria and four natural criteria that needed to be followed.¹⁵ In the end of 2004 the list changed into one set of ten criteria.¹⁶ Currently, the criteria for consideration for World Heritage Site listing are:

1. To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius
2. To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning, or landscape design
3. To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

¹³ UNESCO, “The Organization’s History” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011.
<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/about-us/who-we-are/history/>

¹⁴ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21

¹⁵ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011.
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>

¹⁶ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011.
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>

4. To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history
5. To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change
6. To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance
7. To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance
8. To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features
9. To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
10. To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened

species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation¹⁷

In 1992, the criteria list was updated to include “cultural landscapes”.¹⁸ This action was a major accomplishment for UNESCO, since it was the first time they established a definition for cultural landscapes and criteria for proposed landscapes to follow. According to UNESCO, cultural landscapes are “combined works of nature and man”¹⁹ meaning that to be considered worthy of protection from UNESCO, the area needs to have been touched or affected by humans in some way. UNESCO believes that these cultural landscapes should reflect human settlement over time, or the evolution of human society.²⁰ UNESCO provides three categories in which cultural landscapes can fall: “Clearly Defined Landscape”, “Organically Evolved Landscape”, and “Associative Cultural Landscape”.²¹ The following describes these categories as defined by UNESCO:

Clearly Defined Landscape: one that was designed and created intentionally by man

Organically Evolved Landscape: results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has

¹⁷ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21

¹⁸ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>

¹⁹ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pg. 14

²⁰ UNESCO, “Cultural Landscape” UNESCO World Heritage Center, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/#4>

²¹ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>

developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment

Associative Cultural Landscape: the inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage list is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material culture ²²

“Clearly Defined Landscapes” are the most easily identified, since they include gardens and parklands constructed for aesthetic reasons, which are usually associated with religious or other monumental buildings, for example Ainahou Ranch House and Garden in Hawaii Volcanoes NP (see chapter 2). “Organically Evolved Landscapes” often include the process of evolution. This category has two subcategories, a *relict landscape*, one where evolutionary process came to an end, allowing features still visible in material form such as fossil forms, for example Crater Rim Drive in Hawaii Volcanoes NP, and a *continuing landscape*, where the evolutionary process is still in progress, producing significant material of its evolution over time, such as the Muir Glacier in Glacier Bay NP.²³ The last category is “Associative Cultural Landscape”, which deals with religious, artistic, or cultural aspects. For example the Huna Tribal House in Glacier Bay NP provides religious artifacts, represented by the totem poles which are a part of the entrance and have been blessed by the elders, along with the artistic elements in the totem poles in addition to the many decorations inside the house, and lastly cultural aspects because the entire house was built by the Hoona tribe and the surrounding community,

²² Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg., 8

²³ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg., 8

for the Hoona tribe, and is filled with handmade elements of the Hoona tribe (Hoona is the name of the tribe, Huna is the name of the tribal house).²⁴ Many sites that deal with cultural heritage, such as the Huna Tribal House, all have aspects of the associative cultural landscape, making it one of the most challenging for UNESCO, because so many of the sites could possess all elements of this definition.²⁵

National Park Service Criteria

The United States NPS has a different approach to categorizing cultural landscapes than that of UNESCO. The NPS is part of the Department of the Interior, which is the regulatory body that governs the management and protection of each site. Arnold R. Alanen and Robert Z. Melnick stated, “It was, however, the National Park Service, more than any other American organization or agency that provided the most significant direction to the nascent cultural landscape preservation movement.”²⁶ As defined by the National Park Service a cultural landscape is “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.”²⁷ In 1981 the NPS first recognized cultural landscapes as a specific

²⁴ National Park Service, “Tribal House,” Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, National Park Service, Accessed February 21, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/glba/historyculture/huna-tribal-house-project.htm>.

²⁵ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>

²⁶ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. 7.

²⁷ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

resource type.²⁸ It designated four types of cultural landscapes: “Historic Sites”, “Historic Designed Landscapes”, “Historic Vernacular Landscapes”, and “Ethnographic Landscapes”:

Historic Site: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person

Historic Designed Landscape: a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized design style or tradition

Historic Vernacular Landscape: a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape

Ethnographic Landscape: a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources²⁹

These “Historic Designed Landscapes” are usually correlated with events or significant people, and they include campuses, parks and estates, such as the Grand Canyon’s South Rim Drive. A “Historic Vernacular Landscape” can include farms, agricultural landscapes, industrial complexes, and villages, like that of Fort Yellowstone in Yellowstone NP. Lastly the NPS describes “Ethnographic Landscapes”, which contain religious sacred sites, geological structures, small plant communities, contemporary settlements and ceremonial grounds, for example Tuolumne Meadows in Yosemite NP.

²⁸ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. 7.

²⁹ Arnold R Alanen and Robert Z Melnick, *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), pg. 8.

All of these are considered cultural landscapes because they reveal a substantial human relationship with the natural world.³⁰

Similarities and Differences Between UNESCO and NPS

UNESCO and the NPS each offer categories and definitions for the different types of cultural landscapes, and there are many similarities between their lists. Each organization's definition of a cultural landscape addresses how humans have affected an environment or area of land. In terms of similarities between the two organizations, the ideas behind the NPS's "Historic Designed Landscape" and UNESCO's "Clearly Defined Landscape" are parallel. Each organization argues for the importance of protecting a landscape that has been consciously designed by man. UNESCO offers ideas on the "Organically Evolved Landscapes", which has similarities with the "Historic Vernacular Landscape" of the NPS in the way they each deal with the social aspect of humans interacting with the land. In addition the "Associative Cultural Landscapes" (UNESCO) and the "Ethnographic Landscapes" (NPS) also contain parallels, since they each reflect ideas towards natural and heritage resources, such as religion or art. Finally, each organization agrees on the major point: that there should be a historic event or activity that took place at the site, such as the creation of Fort Yellowstone in Yellowstone NP, a fort created by the US Military to protect park resources³¹, or the magnificent Mariposa Grove in Yosemite NP, where visitors could actually drive through the trunks of trees.³²

³⁰ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

³¹ Description of Fort Yellowstone is in Chapter 2

³² Description of Mariposa Grove is in Chapter 2

In many cases a historic event made the land important, therefore UNESCO and the NPS each conclude that the land should be protected. An example of this effort is the Ainahou Ranch House in Hawaii Volcanoes NP, where the Nene, a species of Hawaiian goose, was restored.³³ UNESCO and the NPS each believe that battlefields, parks, estates, farms, ceremonial grounds, and contemporary settlements should be protected, and they have many similar criteria for each case.

There are many similarities in the way these two agencies developed their definitions and subcategories of cultural landscapes, and it is easy to see these similarities in the categories of cultural landscapes. However, the differences between the two are harder to spot, and often times they involve a difference in ideas or interpretations. For example, the NPS offers ideas on how animals have affected the land over time as a way to define cultural landscapes. In addition, the NPS suggests perspectives on aesthetic values of their cultural landscapes, such as those found on the Crater Rim Drive in Hawaii Volcanoes NP.³⁴ In terms of cultural landscapes, few people view the traveling paths of animals as relevant, since we primarily are defining a *cultural* landscape as the action of humans, not animals, interacting with their environment. In terms of aesthetic values, again there is the perspective of *cultural* driving the idea. The space needs to have been touched by humans in some form, such as the South Rim Drive in the Grand Canyon, where there are five historic structures, built in the 20th century, so one can view the beauty and splendor the site has to offer.³⁵

³³ Description of Ainahou Ranch House is in Chapter 2

³⁴ Description of the Crater Rim Drive is in Chapter 2

³⁵ Description of South Rim Drive is in Chapter 2

With regard to the subcategories UNESCO and the NPS describes, UNESCO offers three, dealing with humans and things humans have touched. They do include room for religious or artistic associations, as well as evolutionary ideas, while the NPS does not list any ideas related to evolution. In turn, each organization offers ideas on geological structures and agriculture. As a whole, UNESCO's definitions appear to be primarily focused on human interaction, while the NPS allows for a more natural or spiritual approach towards these sites, believing that not all aspects of cultural landscapes need a human element.

While currently there are thirteen parks protected under UNESCO in the United States, none of them are recognized as cultural landscapes, specifically. As noted above, there is a great deal of similarity between the way UNESCO and the NPS view cultural landscapes, and they agree on major topics more than they disagree. As a result, the United States could apply to re-categorize the five parks discussed as "Cultural Landscapes". If they were accepted, these sites would receive broader protection as well as focused promotion to broaden their appeal to the public.

The U.S. National Parks are part of America's cultural heritage, and they should be protected as rigorously as possible, whether it is through the NPS protecting and preserving these areas, or UNESCO stepping in to aid in promotion and outreach programs. These sites make up our history as Americans and give each person a sense of heritage within this country. It was through these parks that protection of land became a popular political and environmental topic, and it is because of their vast landscapes, history and beauty that American's will continue to preserve, restore and protect our land as well as our heritage.

Chapter 2: United States National Parks

Brief History of U.S. National Parks

Each of the five National Parks discussed, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite and Hawaii Volcanoes, follow the Preservation Planning Guidelines, the Treatment Plans, and the Cultural Landscape Reports (CLR) established by the National Park Service.³⁶ The parks mentioned have already deemed some of their sites as cultural landscapes—as defined by the NPS—though there are still a number of cultural sites that would aid in the process of re-nominating these sites for designation as a cultural landscape, in terms of UNESCO. In addition, all of the parks are currently on the World Heritage List being protected as “Natural Sites” (see Table 2, pg. 84).³⁷ Despite the fact that these parks are protected as natural sites rather than cultural, each park offers cultural landscapes or cultural attributes that are eligible for inclusion in the nomination for re-designation of these specific National Parks as cultural landscapes.

United States National Parks have been created since 1916 by the government, for the benefit and pleasure of the people. These parks have been shaped by nature, utilized by Native Americans, toured by national and international visitors, and now are preserved for future generations. These parks have formed the backbone of America and they are constantly being maintained and reinterpreted for the continued use of visitors. The American artist George Catlin (1796–1872) is often credited with the beginning of the idea of a “national park.” He often painted scenes of daily Native American life and American landscapes. Many of his scenes depict unaffected land and Indians in the

³⁶ Robert Page, Cultural Landscape Inventory Professional Procedures Guide, (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2009) pg. IN-1 – IN- 2.

³⁷ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>).

natural environment. Because of his work he was one of the first to worry about the impact of expansion into the west and the impact it would have on the Indian civilization, wilderness, and wildlife.³⁸ During his time in the Indian Country he stated, “by some great protecting policy of government...in a magnificent park...a nation’s park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature’s beauty!”³⁹ Catlin died in 1872, the same year that Congress, under President Ulysses S. Grant, established the first United States National Park, Yellowstone National Park.⁴⁰

Each of the fifty-eight U.S. National Parks is working to preserve and maintain the splendor and beauty it has to offer⁴¹ and it took many years to work out the details of how to manage National Parks, prior to the establishment of a national park system. The first park deemed worthy of protection by the government was Yosemite Valley, which was formed as a State Park in 1864. President Harrison established San Gabriel Timberland Reserve in 1892, which was the first forest reserve in the nation. In addition, President Theodore Roosevelt established Pelican Island, Florida in 1903 as the first National Wildlife Refuge.⁴² It was not until 1916, under President Woodrow Wilson, that

³⁸Encyclopedia Britannica Online, s.v. “George Catlin,” Accessed March 5,2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.britanica.com/EBchecked/topic/99958/George-Catlin>.

³⁹ Barry Mackintosh, *The National Park Service: A Brief History* (National Park Service, 1999), pg 2, accessed February 29,2012 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/hisnps/NPSHistory/briefhistory.htm>.

⁴⁰ Encyclopedia Britannica Online, s.v. “George Catlin,” Accessed March 5,2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.britanica.com/EBchecked/topic/99958/George-Catlin>.

⁴¹ Office of Public Affairs and National Park Service, *The National Park: Index 2009-2011*, (Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, 2011), pg. 13

⁴² Barry Mackintosh, *The National Park Service: A Brief History* (National Park Service, 1999), pg 2, accessed February 29, 2012 <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/hisnps/NPSHistory/briefhistory.htm>

the act creating the National Park Service was signed.⁴³ The entire NPS operates under the Department of the Interior, which since its beginning, has maintained the parks, in addition to protecting and establishing new areas for the American public.⁴⁴

When the National Park Service was created in 1916, there were already a number of established buildings on the grounds of several National Parks. These buildings were functional aspects of the National Park Service, since they often housed administrative or visitor facilities. As the NPS began to expand and more areas were deemed worthy of protection under the NPS, these buildings became the style in which most other National Park buildings would be built, resulting in the creation of the NPS Architectural style.⁴⁵ This architectural style of a building was important because it allowed the structure to be functional for the park officials, though it needed to blend into the natural surroundings of the park. The NPS architectural style was created so the materials would not stand out and make the area look as if a great deal of building had been done in the landscape. Most of the structure is made of wood, and it is painted in natural colors in order to blend into its surroundings rather than call attention. The National Parks ensured that most buildings were designed and executed in the specific NPS architectural style.⁴⁶ Fort Yellowstone, Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, the buildings on the South Rim Drive, the Kilauea Administrative District and the Ainahou Ranch House are all examples of

⁴³ Office of Public Affairs and National Park Service, *The National Park: Index 2009-2011*, (Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, 2011), pg. 6

⁴⁴ Barry Mackintosh, *The National Park Service: A Brief History* (National Park Service, 1999), pg 2, accessed February 29, 2012
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/hisnps/NPSHistory/briefhistory.htm>

⁴⁵ L.S. Harrison, *Architecture in the Parks: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, NP, pgs. 1-3.

⁴⁶ *Architecture in the Parks: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, National Park Service 1985. pg. 1.

structures built in this architectural style and will be described below in the context of their respective parks.

Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, making it the first United States National Park.⁴⁷ The following section examines five National Parks according to their history, cultural characteristics, and Master Plan Reports, specifically the preservation, visitation and infrastructure of each park beginning with Yellowstone National Park (see Table 3, pg. 84).

Yellowstone National Park

Section A: Brief History of Yellowstone

In 1871, the Yellowstone region was up for public auction by the U.S. government. The government sent in a geological team, known as the Hayden Geological Survey, and based on the report that was compiled, the land was removed from the public auction, and President Grant signed the Act of Dedication in 1872, effectively creating the first National Park.⁴⁸ Yellowstone spreads through Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming covering over two million acres, making it one of the largest National Parks in the United States (see Figure 1, pg. 85). Based on archaeological evidence found in the park, humans have been traveling through the Yellowstone region for more than 11,000 years, including Native Americans who continued to make the location their home for centuries. These Native Americans used the land for hunting grounds, transportation, and housing.

⁴⁷ Barry Mackintosh, *The National Park Service: A Brief History* (National Park Service, 1999), pg 2, accessed February 29, 2012
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/hisnps/NPShistory/briefhistory.htm>

⁴⁸ National Park Service, “Yellowstone History and Culture,” Yellowstone National Park, accessed March 23, 2012, last modified 2011
<http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/places/htm>

After the National Park Service was established in 1916, the government took control of the park to keep it well preserved and share it with the public.⁴⁹ It was in 1978 that UNESCO deemed Yellowstone a “Natural” World Heritage Site (see Table 2, pg. 84).⁵⁰

Yellowstone NP is made up of rivers, such as the Yellowstone River, canyons, such as the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone, mountain ranges, such as the Gallatin Range, and hot springs, such as Old Faithful. It is home to a number of species of wildlife, such as bears, bison, elk and moose, some of which are endangered or threatened, such as the gray wolf. In addition, the park has a large and active volcano, the Yellowstone Caldera, which fuels the numerous geothermal features through the park, such as the Old Faithful geyser. Since Yellowstone NP was the first National Park to be protected by the U.S. government, and since it has been preserved for almost 100 years, it remains one of the greatest American landscapes. Since 1872 when the park was created, the park has become a popular visitation area for both national and international visitors. As a result, visitation is the leading cause of pollution in the park, since visitors leave behind garbage along with toxins from automobile exhaust pollute the air and lakes, and therefore Yellowstone NP is leading toward more radical preservation techniques, such as recording and observing the amount of cars entering the park, and encouraging a hybrid shuttle system.⁵¹

A major wonder of Yellowstone is “Old Faithful,” which is a geyser that shoots water into the air every 45-125 minutes. Native Americans have long relied on this

⁴⁹ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. ix-xi

⁵⁰ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

⁵¹ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. 2:1-2:2.

geyser because the waterspouts came at very regular intervals, offering a sense of time to humans. Bonnie Stepenoff, a history professor at Southeast Missouri State University, poses a question about what humans would do if “Old Faithful” stopped living up to its name and the spouts of water ceased to exist.⁵² Would humans then create a technology to ensure “Old Faithful” lived up to its name? How far would humans go to “preserve” these natural elements of these parks? Would they go so far that they would jeopardize the integrity of this phenomenon that has influenced humans for centuries?⁵³ This is a major concern since these parks could be facing the decline of, or change in, many natural elements as a result of global climate fluctuations. It is the NPS’s hope to properly preserve these sites now for future generations to enjoy them, as other generations have. In hopes of preserving these unique elements, each park provides a Master Plan report that discusses ideas for the future of the park, in a variety of areas.

Section B: Cultural Landscapes in Yellowstone

Yellowstone NP is now one of the most visited National Parks in the United States, though it was not until the existence of the railroad that it actually became popular. When American settlers completed the Northern Pacific Railway in 1883 to take people from one end of the country to the other, Yellowstone became a popular stopover

⁵² Richard Longstreth, *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008) pg. 91.

⁵³ Richard Longstreth, *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008) pg. 91.

for people to witness the wilderness of America.⁵⁴ Today, preservation efforts in Yellowstone NP include the upkeep and maintenance of 550 historic structures, which include an administrative district, hotels, historic districts, park ranger offices, and backcountry cabins, and which are in continual repair or restoration.⁵⁵ In an interview with Tobin Roop, the Chief in the Branch of Cultural Resources at Yellowstone National Park, he indicated that with regard to cultural resources, Mammoth Hot Springs, a large area encompassing Old Faithful, is currently being evaluated, and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is being composed for the area.⁵⁶ The Old Faithful Cultural Landscape Inventory report (CLI) has already been evaluated and submitted to the Department of the Interior, making Mammoth Hot Springs (Old Faithful and the surrounding area) a prominent cultural attribute in terms of the NPS.⁵⁷

Mammoth Hot springs includes the Fort Yellowstone Historic District.⁵⁸ Fort Yellowstone is a large fort that the army used to protect the natural resources encompassed in the park (see Figure 2, pg. 86). The army began entering the park with intentions of a permanent settlement in 1872, and by 1891 the first buildings were finished, though they were rudimentary and needed a great deal more work. As of 1910, there were over 300 soldiers in the area of Fort Yellowstone working to preserve the

⁵⁴ Richard Longstreth, *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008) pg. 92.

⁵⁵ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012 <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

⁵⁶ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

⁵⁷ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

⁵⁸ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

park.⁵⁹ Currently, the Fort Yellowstone Historic District is a popular area to visit because of the vast amount of beautiful land it occupies, it is included in the Mammoth Hot Springs area. Fort Yellowstone is mainly built of sandstone and includes barracks for the men stationed there, a chapel, a guardhouse, officer's quarters, and a cemetery (see Figure 3, pg. 87).⁶⁰ Because Fort Yellowstone played a major role in humans protecting their environment, as well as living within the park and relying on park resources, the area of Mammoth Hot Springs, including Fort Yellowstone, should be included in a nomination for protecting Yellowstone National Park as a cultural landscape. This historic district played a major role in the park's history and preserving the park, and the petitioners believe it should be known and respected as such.

Recently Fort Yellowstone in Mammoth Hot Springs has been recognized and protected as a cultural landscape by the NPS⁶¹ and it would be eligible for addition in the nomination for re-consideration of the park as a cultural landscape under UNESCO because of Criterion 4:

Criterion 4: To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history.⁶²

This area would be eligible for inclusion in the re-designation process because the region served as a base for the United States military and was protected by them. The entire Fort

⁵⁹ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. 4:11- 4:12.

⁶⁰ National Park Service, "Yellowstone History and Culture," Yellowstone National Park, accessed February 9, 2012, last modified 2011 <http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/places/htm>.

⁶¹ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

⁶² UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

Yellowstone Historic District is built in the rustic architectural style of the National Park Service. If it were not for the military building and being stationed in this area, the natural resources of the park would have been pillaged.⁶³ In addition, military occupation and protection continued for decades following the completion of the district. It was the major station in the park in which all soldiers were welcome, and it embodied a sense of home for them. The architecture of the buildings as well as surrounding landscape could provide important cultural aspects in re-nominating the park as a cultural landscape to UNESCO.

In addition to Fort Yellowstone, there is the Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District in Yellowstone National Park, which is a structure built close to the largest high altitude lake in the United States. This area is another cultural landscape as defined by the NPS that could potentially be nominated for UNESCO designation. The Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District is part of the Lake Developed Area, which currently has a Cultural Landscape Inventory Report being composed for the region.⁶⁴ The lake is twenty miles long and fourteen miles wide and rests at over 7,000 feet. In this district there is a cluster of nine buildings constructed between 1930 and 1932 (see Figure 4, pg. 88).⁶⁵ These buildings have a significant architectural as well as historic background. The structures appear to be built similar to that of a log cabin, and it has all been painted brown. The buildings in the area eventually became the Lake Maintenance District for Yellowstone

⁶³ National Park Service, "Yellowstone History and Culture," Yellowstone National Park, accessed February 9, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/places/htm>.

⁶⁴ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

⁶⁵ National Park Service, "Yellowstone History and Culture," Yellowstone National Park, accessed February 9, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/places/htm>.

National Park, making this historic district an excellent cultural resource. This district provided maintenance for the lake and river resources for decades, and currently it is being preserved as best as resources allow. In addition, the historic district is built in the architectural style of the NPS, meaning it does not take away from the natural elements surrounding it. This style is very important because there are not many examples of this style left.⁶⁶ This particular historic district and surrounding lake would be great additions to re-designating Yellowstone National Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape.

The Lake Developed Area, including the Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, is recognized as a cultural landscape by the NPS⁶⁷ and would be an important cultural resource eligible for inclusion in the nomination of Yellowstone to be re-classified as a cultural landscape, based on Criterion 5, laid out by UNESCO.

Criterion 5: To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture, or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.⁶⁸

This region meets Criterion 5 because the historic district surrounding the lake is a clear indication of human interaction, in addition to environmental research. This district became the focal point to maintain all lakes in Yellowstone NP. It was here, for example,

⁶⁶ National Park Service, "Yellowstone History and Culture," Yellowstone National Park, accessed February 9, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/places/htm>.

⁶⁷ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

⁶⁸ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

that research was done to ensure the correct balance of minerals in the water, and to protect the lakes from pollution, in addition to the restoration of fish species, such as trout to the park. From the beginning of this area, the land had maintained human settlement, making the area representative of the culture of the natives who relied on the lake, as well as the culture of the park officials who continually spent time researching and protecting the region. Also the whole area was developed to work with the natural resources of the lake, making the area qualify Yellowstone National Park as a cultural landscape.⁶⁹

Section C: Yellowstone National Park Master Plan Report

In 1999, Yellowstone National Park published its State of the Park report, which discusses topics such as the park's mission goals, preservation techniques, visitation, and infrastructure.⁷⁰ Since Yellowstone NP is currently maintained by the 1973 Master Plan report, the State of the Park report, which is published more frequently, provides essential information on the current standings of the park. The report states three goals, including preservation of park resources, providing public enjoyment and visitor experience, and ensuring organizational effectiveness. Preserving park resources involves restoring and protecting natural and cultural resources and ensuring that both are managed properly. The criteria for providing public enjoyment and visitor experience include assuring satisfied visitors throughout all the park and recreational areas, in addition to aiding in a

⁶⁹ National Park Service, "Yellowstone History and Culture," Yellowstone National Park, accessed February 9, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/places/htm>.

⁷⁰ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pg. 1:9.

sense of appreciation towards the park. Lastly, organizational effectiveness describes their efforts to develop better management practices.⁷¹

Historic preservation is needed throughout the vast Yellowstone NP for the 550 historic structures and cultural landscapes, as well as to provide interpretation and educational awareness of these sites. Many historic structures are in particular need of preservation or restoration in Yellowstone NP, especially because a few of them are established National Historic Landmarks, such as the Old Faithful Inn. Since funding is limited, the appropriate actions for preservation cannot always be completed, resulting in continual damage from the natural environment on these structures.⁷² Cultural landscapes are also currently being protected by the NPS, including Fort Yellowstone Historic District and the Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District.⁷³ As described in the State of the Park report for Yellowstone NP, a balance needs to be maintained in the preservation of these landscapes so that natural effects and human effects work together to maintain the site. Interpretation and education is an identified preservation technique for Yellowstone NP. Educating visitors on the history, significance of the structures, and the natural habitat of the sites are important to the park. That is why park officials offer many basic information sessions, such as environmental awareness and historic interpretation, at the park visitor's center. It is becoming more common to have special tours of specific

⁷¹ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pg. 1:9 – 2:2.

⁷² Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. 2:2 - 2:7.

⁷³ Personal Interview with Tobin Roop, Feb 10, 2012.

cultural landscapes, where visitors can learn and become aware of the cultural heritage and history in relation to the natural landscape of which they are an integral part.⁷⁴

Yellowstone NP has over 3 million visitors per year, making visitation an important subtopic in the State of the Park report.⁷⁵ Accommodating visitors is major goal at Yellowstone, and they have numerous outreach programs available. The 1999 State of the Park report notes that a few programs should be implemented that would improve visitor experiences, including capital improvements, improved camping conditions, and additional staff. Tours are available to view these sites with the aim of educating visitors with additional information on the history and significance of the site.⁷⁶ With all of these new options already established by the NPS for visitors in Yellowstone NP, why would the site need more promotion from UNESCO?

The infrastructure of Yellowstone National Park addresses the construction and management of roads, buildings, and other facilities. The 1973 Master Plan for Yellowstone NP proposed to cut back funding for infrastructure in order to better support employees and visitors in a few more of the more developed areas. However the 1999 State of the Park report declares that facilities must be cost-effective, energy efficient, and well designed, though they are not allowed to distract from the park's natural features.⁷⁷ In addition, there are a number of projects to improve the roads leading to the NPS designated cultural landscapes, as well as the reconstruction of buildings necessary

⁷⁴ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. 6:6 – 6:10.

⁷⁵ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

⁷⁶ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. 6:18 – 6:20.

⁷⁷ Yellowstone National Park, *The State of Park Report* (Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, National Park Service, 1999) pgs. 7:8 – 7:11.

to complete the landscape.⁷⁸ Since visitation is so high, and these cultural landscapes are popular sites to visit, the roads are in constant need of support and maintenance.

Based on the cultural characteristics of Yellowstone National Park, including Fort Yellowstone and the Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, this park would be an acceptable candidate for re-designation as a cultural landscape on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Similar to Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon discussed in the next section fulfills criteria to be reconsidered as a cultural landscape by UNESCO.

Grand Canyon National Park

Section A: Brief History of Grand Canyon National Park

Grand Canyon National Park is the fifteenth oldest park in the United States, established in 1919. The span of Grand Canyon National Park is over one million acres, located in the state of Arizona (see Figure 1, pg. 85). Its main feature is a large natural gorge offering spectacular views of remarkable rock formations where the Colorado River has cut away at the earth, allowing for one of the most popular National Parks.⁷⁹ It was President Theodore Roosevelt who, when he visited the rim remarked,

“Let this great wonder of nature remain as it now is. Do nothing to mar its grandeur, sublimity and loveliness. You cannot improve on it. But what you can do is to keep it for your children, your children’s children, and all who come after you as the one great sight which every American should see.”⁸⁰

⁷⁸ National Park Service, Planning, Environment, and Public Comment, Accessed March 3, 2012. <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/publicHome.cfm>.

⁷⁹ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pg. 3.

⁸⁰ Patricia Molen van Ee, "Maps of Grand Canyon National Park." Mapping the National Parks, Accessed February 2, 2012, last modified 1999, <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/nphhtml/gchome.html>.

With the establishment of the Grand Canyon came the early stages of the environmental conservation movement, which has grown through the years into a massive effort across the globe. The Grand Canyon is not only of importance due to its immense size, but also the stratigraphic layering of colorful prehistoric rocks, and the Native American traditions, from tribes such as the Ancient Puebloans who were the first to inhabit the region, that have enriched cultural heritage in this canyon for centuries.⁸¹ UNESCO declared the Grand Canyon a “Natural” World Heritage Site in 1979 (see Table 2, pg. 84).⁸²

Section B: Cultural Landscapes in Grand Canyon National Park

Grand Canyon National Park has respected its cultural resources since long before 1995 when they released their General Management Plan, stating that they intend to preserve their natural and cultural resources, including landscapes. The General Management Plan, describes that their ongoing wish was to preserve these resources for future generations.⁸³ Grand Canyon National Park has numerous cultural characteristics that justifies how the park could be re-nominated as a World Heritage Cultural Landscape. Currently, five historic buildings are being preserved, three of which are established as National Historic Landmarks, such as the Grand Canyon Park Operations Building, the Grand Canyon Depot and the Grand Canyon Lodge. These are five historic buildings are situated on the South Rim and are part of the South Rim Drive, the El Tovar

⁸¹ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 3-6.

⁸² UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

⁸³ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 6-9.

Hotel, the Grand Canyon Park Operations Building, the Shrine of the Ages, as well as the Grand Canyon Depot and the Grand Canyon Lodge.⁸⁴ The South Rim Drive would be an excellent addition to the application of re-designation of the Grand Canyon as a cultural landscape because it passes by the El Tovar Hotel, which was built in 1905 and is still in business today. Another is the Grand Canyon Park Operations building, which was built in 1929 in the NPS architectural style of harmonizing with the environment, along with the Shrine of the Ages, which was built in 1970 and offers a non-denominational area in which to pray and reflect. In addition, the South Rim Drive offers views on two impressive structures including the Grand Canyon Railroad Depot and the Grand Canyon Lodge, both of which were built in the NPS architectural style.⁸⁵

Since the South Rim Drive touches or views all five major historical sites (see Figure 5, pg. 88), this drive depicts how humans have connected with their environment along only one road. This trait makes it an excellent argument for nomination to UNESCO for protection as a cultural landscape. In addition, the South Rim Drive has a number of scenic viewpoints for visitors to stop and take in the awe-inspiring vistas. These viewpoints are very important to the park because they offer views on the region, as the first non-native explorers of the park would have seen it. This drive is the cultural heritage of the region. This drive is one of the most important features of the Grand Canyon because it allows people to easily visit and view the area today, which is the main reason people travel here, in addition to providing insight into the cultural heritage

⁸⁴ National Park Service, "Grand Canyon History and Culture," Grand Canyon National Park, accessed February 5, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/grca/historyculture/index.htm>.

⁸⁵ Robert L. Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 14-15.

of the region through the eyes of natives such as the ancient Pueblo tribe, as well as American explorers who first toured the canyon.⁸⁶

The Grand Canyon is already recognized as a “Natural” World Heritage Site based on Criteria 7, however due to the cultural characteristics of the South Rim Drive, the park could be nominated for re-designation as a cultural landscape, according to Criteria 6.

Criterion 6: To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal value⁸⁷

Criterion 7: To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance⁸⁸

The South Rim Drive supports Criterion 6 because the entire route is associated with the first non-native explorers of the region, and identifies the path that they would have taken along the rim of the canyon. The reason all of these historic structures were built at this location was so the view of the beauty of the canyon would be appreciated, making the road created to pass by all of them historically significant. In addition, the surrounding natural beauty and cultural characteristics, combined together, qualifies this road as eligible for inclusion on the nomination for re-consideration of this park to a cultural

⁸⁶ National Park Service, “Grand Canyon History and Culture,” Grand Canyon National Park, accessed February 5, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/grca/historyculture/index.htm>.

⁸⁷ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

⁸⁸ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

landscape. The grandeur of the Grand Canyon is completely natural, and it has taken millions of years to create the views that it boasts today. Because of this natural beauty, humans have influenced the region by building structures (that have become historic) to overlook the views of the Grand Canyon. The entire South Rim Drive contributes to the nomination of the Grand Canyon to UNESCO for re-designation as a cultural landscape.

Section C: Grand Canyon National Park General Management Plan

As of August 1995, the Grand Canyon National Park runs on a General Management Plan. This General Management Plan discusses important information pertaining to the park, such as purpose and vision statements, protection and preservation, visitation, and infrastructure.⁸⁹ All of these subcategory requirements will eventually lead to greatly improved park management and visitor experience. The mission of the Grand Canyon National Park as stated in the General Management Plan of 1995 include preserving and protecting the natural environment and ecological processes, improving management and organization throughout the park, providing many opportunities for visitor experience, as well as improving infrastructure programs. Specifically, the General Management Plan suggests a number of restoration programs, including Native American tribal grounds that have diminished over time, making it an area of concern. In addition, many roadwork projects are being implemented, since the number of visitors driving along the South Rim Drive increase erosion on the roads. Some of these programs also include natural quiet and solitude, along with spiritual/inspirational qualities programs that focus more on the human spiritual environment. The General Management

⁸⁹ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 6-7.

Plan also offers many vision statements, and these are focused on the South Rim, the North Rim, Tuweep, Corridor trails, and undeveloped areas. Specifically, it is hoped the South Rim will accommodate even larger numbers of visitors to view the scenic landscape of the Grand Canyon, since it already is one of the most ideal and commonly visited viewing spots, in addition to a cultural landscape. The goal for the North Rim is to improve visitor support and administrative facilities allowing for a greater educational experience for visitors.⁹⁰

Protection is common within the Grand Canyon, such as Land protection, which is the main concern here since the Grand Canyon is so large. In the General Management plan, land protection is broken into different management zones including Natural Zone, Cultural Zone, and Development Zone. The Natural Zone focuses on areas designated to conserve natural resources. The Cultural Zone allows for preservation, protection, and research of cultural resources or cultural landscapes such as the South Rim Drive. Lastly the Development Zone is land that houses facilities for visitors and employees, and includes the historic structures on the South Rim Drive. All of these zones offer projects that are happening in the area, such as restoring roadwork and preserving the natural environmental sound, and they are coordinated and all contribute to the social development of the Grand Canyon.⁹¹

The Grand Canyon NP focuses most of their attention on visitor-ship and according to the General Management plan they wish to give something to the public that allows them to better understand the cultural significance of the Grand Canyon. The plan

⁹⁰ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 10-11.

⁹¹ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 19-20.

also breaks down the visitor experience into a few main categories that align with the major attractions including the South Rim and North Rim, since each offers different cultural resources, views, and experiences. With over four million visitors per year, the Park Service at the Grand Canyon still has many ideas on how to increase visitation and improve the overall visitor experience.⁹²

The infrastructure preservation at the Grand Canyon National Park ensures that the roads and the building are in very good condition and deals equally with the North Rim and the South Rim. Visitor centers and educational programs, as well as the main entrance, are located at the North Rim. The focus of the South Rim is the scenic views, such as those that can be seen from the South Rim Drive. In addition, this road possesses three major historic structures (described above), which attract most of the visitors. This results in constant use of the road and substantial maintenance.⁹³ Tuweep, another of the Grand Canyon's major natural attraction areas, is also affected by infrastructure preservation since it is the home of Lava Falls, which is a bit more secluded than others; therefore many people drive to view the site. All of these roads are part of the infrastructure of the park and it is through park projects that they are currently maintained.⁹⁴

Despite the differences in each of the structures, they all provide a glimpse into the history of human interaction or early technological development within this natural setting. The South Rim Drive in the Grand Canyon fulfills criteria supporting the

⁹² National Park Service, Planning, Environment, and Public Comment, Accessed March 3, 2012. <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/publicHome.cfm>.

⁹³ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs.31-32.

⁹⁴ Robert L Arnberger and Stanley T. Albright, Grand Canyon General Management Plan, NPS, (Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995) pgs. 42-45.

potential for re-designation of the park as a cultural landscape to UNESCO. Glacier Bay's unique characteristics provide another example of a U.S. National Park that is eligible for a change of designation from a "Natural" site to a "Cultural Landscape".

Glacier Bay National Park

Section A: Brief History of Glacier Bay National Park

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, established in 1980, spans over three million acres in Southeastern Alaska (see Figure 1, pg. 85). Interestingly, Glacier Bay was first deemed a United States National Monument in 1925, due to the large glaciers, which had shaped the region, before it became a National Park and Preserve. The majority of the Park's area has been designated to wildlife and wilderness.⁹⁵ The Park is most easily reached by air travel and boat because their road system is undeveloped, making this preserve one of the least environmentally damaged parks.⁹⁶ The area is filled with glaciers and prehistoric artifacts that have been preserved in the ice; therefore, prehistoric research and archaeology are popular activities within the park. The park teams with wildlife as well, including land and sea animals, such as seals and otters that are free to roam around the park. One of the most important issues Glacier Bay deals with is water pollution resulting from oil left behind from the large number of boats traveling into the park, leaving oil behind.⁹⁷ Water and air pollution are common problems when there is an increase in visitation towards a park. In addition because of global warming

⁹⁵ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 1-3.

⁹⁶ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 4-5.

⁹⁷ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 23-24.

there has been an increase of glacial melt, meaning many of the glaciers, which gave this park its name, have severely diminished and will most likely continue to do so, such as the Muir Glacier. Despite their water pollution problems, the park is still in better environmental shape than some of the others discussed. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was deemed a “Natural” UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979, for its spectacular glacial views and ice field landscapes (see Table 2, pg. 84).⁹⁸

Section B: Cultural Landscapes in Glacier Bay National Park

A major cultural characteristic in Glacier Bay National Park is the Muir Glacier. This glacier was almost two miles wide and almost 200 feet tall and filled the entire eastern arm of Glacier Bay around 1878.⁹⁹ Largely due to global warming, the glacier is receding, and the width has diminished to only about 0.43 miles. One reason this area is deemed a cultural resource is that it is named after the naturalist John Muir, one of the first scientists to travel around the glacier and document its condition between 1878 and 1880.¹⁰⁰ This glacier provides insight into the park and its geologic history that Muir experienced when he arrived in 1878. Today it is considered a prehistoric natural structure, which through archaeological research has revealed a substantial amount of information on climate changes, migration of natives within the region for nearly 3,000 years, as well as fossil forms of creatures over many years.¹⁰¹ Unfortunately, between the

⁹⁸ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

⁹⁹ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pg. 36.

¹⁰⁰ Personal Interview with Melanie Heacox, February 10, 2012.

¹⁰¹ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pg. 36.

years of 1941 and 2004 the glacier has retreated over seven miles and thinned significantly (see Figure 6, pg. 89).¹⁰² The main reason for the shrinking glacier, and the primary threat to its preservation, is global warming, thus very little can be done by the park management alone to solve this problem. With continued rising temperatures the Muir Glacier will most likely continue to recede, and it is feared that it eventually will dissipate completely.¹⁰³

The Muir Glacier is a prominent cultural site within the region of Glacier Bay. Environmental effects and human influence on the planet, such as global warming, are currently destroying the site. Therefore, this cultural attribute is diminishing and protection efforts are failing to have a positive effect. However, this site aids in qualifying Glacier Bay for the UNESCO title of a cultural landscape under Criteria 8 and 9.

Criterion 8: To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.¹⁰⁴

Criterion 9: To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and

¹⁰² National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 15, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

¹⁰³ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

¹⁰⁴ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.¹⁰⁵

Since the Muir Glacier houses a collection of prehistoric artifacts that continue to be mined out of the ice, it provides rich information regarding the record of life, as well as different stages of the earth's development. In addition to the historic geologic and human examples noted above, scientists are also researching the current glacial patterns, as the ice flow can take massive tolls on the earth's surface. Also, the glacier can provide insight into the evolution of water flows, marine ecosystems, and the different biological processes the earth has experienced over time. The Muir Glacier continues to be fertile ground for significant cultural and scientific research.

In addition to maintaining the Muir Glacier, recently Glacier Bay National Park has taken on a new project: the restoration of the Huna Tribal House (see Figure 7, pg. 89).¹⁰⁶ The project began in 2010 and was hosted by the Hoonah Indian Association. The opening ceremony blessed two red cedar logs, the tribe thanking the trees for their contribution to the project. These logs are forty feet in length and four feet in diameter and will be used in replicating the Huna Tribal house. The Hoonah Indians have lived in Glacier Bay National Park for centuries, and their previous village was destroyed over 250 years ago by an oncoming glacier; therefore the Huna Tribal House will be reconstructed for them. The Huna Tribal house will be a replica of a Tlingit Plank House, which is a Native American term for a specific type of wooden frame house, and because of artwork and sketches documenting accurate aspects of the previous house, along with

¹⁰⁵ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

¹⁰⁶ Personal Interview with Melanie Heacox, February 10, 2012.

oral traditions, this house will have a great deal of significance to the tribe.¹⁰⁷ This new house and tribal village is a cultural landscape because it represents the Hoonah tribe of Native Americans and their relationship with the land. They have lived in the park for generations, and they are using materials from the region as if they were building the house brand new for themselves.¹⁰⁸ They have also extended this program into the community and allowed others to come in and learn the ways of creating the traditional artwork that decorates the house. In addition, there is a five-year plan that includes creating traditional home furnishings, such as baskets, bentwood boxes, and woven cedar mats. Totem poles depicting the history of the house and the tribe will be placed as house posts.¹⁰⁹ Construction of this house is a huge feat for Glacier Bay, and currently there are preservation plans and CLRs being written up for this new structure.¹¹⁰ The tribal house could aid in the recognition of Glacier Bay as a cultural landscape under UNESCO because it provides insight into the Native American culture within the park. The Hoonah Tribal House provides cultural characteristics making it significant in the re-designation of Glacier Bay as a cultural landscape. Based on the cultural influences of humans within the park, Glacier Bay is eligible for re-nomination as a cultural landscape under UNESCO based on Criterion 3.

¹⁰⁷ National Park Service, "Tribal House," Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, National Park Service, Accessed February 21, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/glba/historyculture/huna-tribal-house-project.htm>.

¹⁰⁸ Personal Interview with Melanie Heacox, February 10, 2012.

¹⁰⁹ National Park Service, "Tribal House," Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, National Park Service, Accessed February 21, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/glba/historyculture/huna-tribal-house-project.htm>.

¹¹⁰ Personal Interview with Melanie Heacox, February 10, 2012.

Criterion 3: To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which had disappeared¹¹¹

This house represents the Hoona Tribe, in addition to providing a cultural resource to add to Glacier Bay's re-nomination for a cultural landscape. The tribe was a significant part of Glacier Bay's history, and this house represents specific cultural resources that Glacier Bay has to offer. The entire house is made of elements relevant to the tribe, and in fact many of the remaining tribal members have donated money needed to build the house, in addition to providing objects from their culture within the house. The house includes hand woven baskets, a totem pole set out front, as well as using the historic architectural style it would have used originally. Despite the fact that this particular house is a reconstruction of a previously built house in Glacier Bay, it still remains a cultural attribute to the area of Glacier Bay, and strengthens the argument of Glacier Bay National Park becoming a cultural landscape under UNESCO.

Section C: Glacier Bay National Park General Management Plan

In September of 1984 Glacier Bay National Park completed the General Management Plan. This plan discusses goals for the future, and protection in terms of nature, culture, and cultural landscapes, as well as use and development. The General Management plan is important in allowing the park to run efficiently and it allows the public to see the goals put forth by Glacier Bay National Park. All of these subtopics aid in identifying the significance to Glacier Bay National Park and will be discussed further.

¹¹¹ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

In the General Management Plan of 1984 there are several objectives that are described, involving overall management, natural and cultural resources, including landscapes, visitor use and services, research, interpretation programs, and improving administrative facilities. Along with discussing these topics, the document includes comments on preservation, visitation, and infrastructure. This General Management Plan provides direction for management for the entire park and looks after all actions being done to better the park.¹¹²

Preservation practice in Glacier Bay National Park is constantly being upgraded or modified. As of 1984, when this General Management Plan was released, one major preservation area of focus was that of scenic views, such as the view the new Huna Tribal house will have over the bay, as well as the view of the Muir Glacier, quite similar to the scenic view from the South Rim Drive in the Grand Canyon. In addition, there is a large influence in the park from Native Americans, for example the Hoona tribe and the Tlinght tribe, resulting in preservation of their artifacts and culture. The General Management Plan states that these views are going to be preserved for future generations so they can experience the same views that others enjoyed before them.¹¹³ Also, the preservation of fish, such as Salmon and other species is another recurring struggle for Glacier Bay National Park. Due to the constant flow of cruise ships into the area, there

¹¹² Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 15-19.

¹¹³ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 56-57.

has been a decrease in the fish population, including Pacific Salmon, Pacific Halibut and Rockfish, which the park is attempting to restore.¹¹⁴

Glacier Bay National Park has the smallest number of visitors of any park discussed in this research, and with only 400,000 people per year it is one of the most undisturbed National Parks discussed.¹¹⁵ The visitor services offered at Glacier Bay NP are meant for enjoyment and education as well as understanding and respect for the natural features of the land. The 1984 plan states that additional facilities will be built and services will be provided to better improve the overall visitor experience, in addition to educating them on the importance of the park and the natural effects of the earth. Since the area around Glacier Bay is quite small, there is only one large waterway leading into the area meaning that there can only be a certain number of visitors accessing the park at one time.¹¹⁶

As indicated in the 1984 General Management plan, Glacier Bay wants to optimize the management and effectiveness of the facilities of the parks and the programs. Since there are not many roads in Glacier Bay very little road restoration is required, making it unique compared to the parks previously described. The plan also addresses designing new buildings that are environmentally compatible and efficient.

¹¹⁴ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 40-41.

¹¹⁵ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

¹¹⁶ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pg. 37.

These buildings will be placed where needed, although they are to be located in an area of minimal impact to nature, resources, and visitors.¹¹⁷

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve has the Muir Glacier and the Huna Tribal House as specific cultural characteristics, which contribute to its qualification for re-nomination and possible acceptance to re-designate the park a cultural landscape. Glacier Bay provides unique cultural attributes that would make it worthy of the title “Cultural Landscape”. Similar to Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Glacier Bay, Yosemite, discussed below, is another park that would qualify for re-election as a cultural landscape.

Yosemite National Park

Section A: Brief History of Yosemite National Park

Yosemite National Park was established first as a State Park in 1890, by President Harrison, then when the NPS was created in 1916, Yosemite fell under its jurisdiction and became a National Park spanning over 700,000 acres. Located in central California, this magnificent park reaches across the slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (see Figure 1, pg. 85).¹¹⁸ Yosemite is one of the most visited parks in the United States, with over three million visitors annually¹¹⁹ and it attracts climbers from all over the world to scale its granite cliffs. Similarly, geologists are attracted to conduct research in the park due to the age and stability of these granite rock structures. In

¹¹⁷ Michael J Tolletson and Roger J Contor, *Glacier Bay General management Plan* (Glacier Bay Alaska: National park Service, 1984) pgs. 81-83.

¹¹⁸ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pgs. 1-3.

¹¹⁹ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

addition to rock walls, there are a number of waterfalls, giant sequoia groves, and significant biological diversity. Yosemite NP offers myriad natural elements primarily because the park has dedicated ninety-five percent of the area to wilderness.¹²⁰ Because of the large number of visitors who come each year to Yosemite, rock erosion and water pollution is a constant problem from automobile exhaust. Visitation began in 1879 when the Wawona Hotel was built in the park.¹²¹ Yosemite National Park was deemed a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1984 because of its exceptional natural beauty, glacial action, granite landscape, and rich geologic history. Along with all of the other parks discussed, it is under the “Natural Site” section of UNESCO (see Table 2, pg. 84).¹²² The management of Yosemite focuses on the environmental issues at hand, such as erosion and toxins in the air and water supply. These problems led them to encourage shuttle-systems using hybrid cars to decrease exhaust in the park thereby preventing further destruction and increasing preservation of historic sites, rock walls, forests and animals.¹²³

Section B: Cultural Landscapes in Yosemite National Park

A major area of focused protection is the Mariposa Grove (see Figure 8, pg. 90), which is filled with sequoia trees. In 1864 President Lincoln signed legislation to protect

¹²⁰ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pgs. 1-4.

¹²¹ National Park Service, “Yosemite History and Culture,” Yosemite National Park, National Park Service, Accessed March 3, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.nps.gov/yose/historyculture/places.htm>.

¹²² UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>).

¹²³ National Park Service, “Yosemite National Park,” (Yosemite National Park, National Park Service, accessed February 21, 2012, last modified 2011 <http://www.nps.gov/yose/index.htm>).

the grove and the Yosemite Valley for public use and recreation. Because of this historical achievement, the NPS has recognized this area as a cultural landscape and currently works very hard to protect it.¹²⁴ Many people visit the grove for the views of the giant sequoia trees. One of the major draws to Mariposa Grove is the Wawona Tree. This tree had a roadway built through it in 1881, allowing visitors to travel through a tunnel cut in the tree (see Figure 9, pg. 91). When the idea of driving through a tree became popular, people flocked to Yosemite NP in order to drive through the Wawona Tree. Unfortunately the tree fell in 1969, though the site is still visited today.¹²⁵ Humans have continually acted in this grove, carving into new trees for visitors to walk through, and creating new paths for visitors to experience different views. The trees provide a history of the region and of Yosemite in general, and the grove provides a great deal of history in biological diversity, as well as a very important natural region.¹²⁶

The Mariposa Grove, currently qualified as a cultural landscape by the NPS, additionally offers cultural resources that could aid Yosemite National Park in becoming a cultural landscape under UNESCO. Based on these cultural attributes within the park, Yosemite could be protected under UNESCO according to Criterion 10.

Criterion 10: To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including

¹²⁴ Shaun Provencher, *Cultural Landscape Inventory Level II: Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park* (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2004) pgs. 1-2.

¹²⁵ Shaun Provencher, *Cultural Landscape Inventory Level II: Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park* (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2004) pgs. 10-113.

¹²⁶ Shaun Provencher, *Cultural Landscape Inventory Level II: Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park* (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2004) pgs. 14-15.

those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value
from the point of view of science or conservation.¹²⁷

The Mariposa Grove fulfills all of these qualifications mentioned. The grove is, in fact, threatened due to current global environmental conditions of the Earth. In addition, the grove has provided researchers with many biological subjects, with the original in-situ habitat. The grove is home to some of the oldest trees in the world, rich with scientific history that needs to be studied and protected. Because these trees are unique biologically and ecologically and can never be replaced, the Mariposa Grove has prominent natural and cultural value. This cultural resource would provide Yosemite with an example needed for the re-designation of the park as a cultural landscape under UNESCO.

In addition, Yosemite NP offers the Tuolumne Meadows Historic District, which has been declared a cultural landscape according to the NPS. This historic district, dating to the 1930's, is complete with cabins, bathhouse, kitchen, dining hall, storage shed, barn, patrol station, ranger station and much more, dating to the 1930's.¹²⁸ Tuolumne Meadows Historic District is about three and a half miles long and one mile wide. The area sits right on the Tuolumne River and overlooks many scenic viewpoints in Yosemite NP, such as Cathedral Ridge and Lembert Dome (see Figure 10, pg. 91).¹²⁹ Nearly the entire development of the meadow was carried out by the United States military, similar to Fort Yellowstone in Yellowstone NP. The area was developed between 1891 and

¹²⁷ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

¹²⁸ John Hammond, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Tuolumne Meadows Historic District, Yosemite National Park*, (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2006) pg. 2.

¹²⁹ John Hammond, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Tuolumne Meadows Historic District, Yosemite National Park*, (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2006) pgs. 91-92.

1913 and the structures were built in the National Park Service architectural style.¹³⁰ In addition, the meadow offers views that make it not only historically significant, but also aesthetically pleasing as well due to the beauty that surrounds the region. The main way to reach Tuolumne Meadow is by the Tioga Road, which has been used, at least in path form, by “Americans” for over 8,000 years.¹³¹ The historic significance, along with the natural beauty, makes it a prominent cultural resource within in Yosemite National Park.

Tuolumne Meadow is currently recognized by the NPS as a cultural landscape. This resource would support Yosemite for its re-designation as a cultural landscape to UNESCO. The park is currently listed by UNESCO as a “Natural Site” under Criteria 7, though because of Tuolumne Meadow and its cultural significance, could be re-designated as a cultural landscape by Criteria 4.

Criterion 4: To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history.¹³²

Criterion 7: To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.¹³³

This region provides architectural material eligible for satisfying these criteria for UNESCO. In addition, it also addresses the areas of supreme beauty and aesthetic

¹³⁰ John Hammond, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Tuolumne Meadows Historic District, Yosemite National Park*, (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2006) pg. 3.

¹³¹ John Hammond, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Tuolumne Meadows Historic District, Yosemite National Park*, (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2006) pg. 3.

¹³² UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

¹³³ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

importance. Humans, giving it historical significance, have developed the meadow. Furthermore, it follows the rustic architectural style laid out by the NPS. The entire developed area in the meadow has been placed there specifically because of the scenic views it provides, allowing the landscape to have its breathtaking effect on humans. These areas overlook some of the most scenic views in all of Yosemite, as well as provide insight into how the military men, who built this area and lived in, it saw their surroundings. The meadow is rich with historic and cultural significance and fulfills the criteria required to be added to the re-nomination of Yosemite as a cultural landscape to UNESCO.

Section C: Yosemite National Park General Management Plan

The General Management Plan for Yosemite National Park was published in 1980 and discusses how to improve the performance of the park through their mission goals, which include ideas such as preservation to restore or protect areas of the park, visitation to the park, and infrastructure. All of these are described in the plan and offer a clear outline of Yosemite NP's future. Providing a greater sense of significance to the evolution of the landscape in park is also a main goal. The plan offers two major purposes for the park: to preserve resources that will contribute to the uniqueness and attractiveness of Yosemite NP, and to create varied resources of Yosemite NP accessible to anyone for enjoyment or education. Other objectives include restoring natural ecosystems, protecting endangered plant and animal species, and preserving significant cultural resources the General Management Plan of 1980 espouses these mission goals to

improve the park and protect resources.¹³⁴ Unlike many of the other parks discussed, Yosemite's General Management Plan does not mention many of the Native American tribes that previously inhabited or currently inhabit the region. Their focus is mainly on the natural environment and their cultural resources from recent American Settlers, not that of previous Native American tribes.

Preservation tactics currently being carried out in Yosemite National Park includes activities designed to engage with wildlife and cultural resources, including landscapes. Yosemite NP permits only those who understand the significance of cultural heritage to aid in their preservation, meaning that they use trained professionals such as archaeologists and architectural historians, as well as cultural resource specialists. The General Management Plan also states that anything that is historic or prehistoric is to be preserved only by individuals who are trained in identifying them and protecting them. As well as their wildlife and cultural resources, Yosemite NP preserves the scenic views available to visitors. Lastly, one unique intangible quality that is being preserved is the sound of the natural environment, such as animal calls, running water, and the wind in the trees. Yosemite NP limits the level of "unnatural" sounds, such as those that accompany cars and other motor vehicles, in an attempt to help visitors make themselves feel part of the natural park. Automobile pollution from the exhaust has been an issue in Yosemite, since the 1950's and they are attempting to cut back on all unnatural resources.¹³⁵

Visitation in Yosemite NP includes providing understanding and recreational experience in the park, as well as contributing to the preservation of resources. Yosemite

¹³⁴ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pgs. 1-5.

¹³⁵ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pg. 8.

NP receives about 3.5 million visitors per year, making it a very popular destination.¹³⁶

Visitors will receive personal assistance if there are questions or concerns and they will be informed of educational and recreational opportunities the park is hosting during their stay. The park offers tourists interpretive services, such as educational lectures and films on the cultural significance of the park along with other topics of interest. A wilderness experience, for example, a tour of a specific area, is also available to visitors, along with transportation services to allow for better visitor circulation within the park. Another program focuses on improving the understanding and enjoyment of resources that the park offers, such as hiking, camping, biking, rock climbing and canoeing. These programs aid in the teaching and experience they give to visitors to explain the significance of this vast and beautiful park.¹³⁷

Similar to the other parks described, preservation of infrastructure within Yosemite is a main section in the General Management Plan, and they have a number of goals that they wish to accomplish. One goal identified in the General Management Plan of 1980 deals with issues around maintaining functional buildings, safe facilities, and an orderly environment.¹³⁸ The facilities in Yosemite NP will be modified for optimal management for the park. All buildings must be energy efficient, minimize the effect on the natural environment and be kept away from natural hazards, such as floods or rock slides. Each building is to be at an appropriate location to service visitors and provide encouragement from park employees for the appropriate use of structures. Lastly,

¹³⁶ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

¹³⁷ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pgs. 8-9.

¹³⁸ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pg. 5.

Yosemite NP hopes to adjust the park boundaries in order to better preserve significant resources, and to complete ecological research projects.¹³⁹

Yosemite provides two natural sites where culture has influenced the area, therefore making the site more prominent in terms of Yosemite's cultural characteristics. The Mariposa Grove and Tuolumne Meadows provide natural aspects and historical characteristics making them excellent attributes in the re-designation of Yosemite as a cultural landscape. Unlike Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay and Yosemite, however, Hawaii Volcanoes is a park with some very unique features, allowing it to be eligible for the title of cultural landscape.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Section A: Brief History of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park was established in 1916, the same year the NPS was founded.¹⁴⁰ This park was designated a "Natural" UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, and has remained on the list since then (see Table 2, pg. 84).¹⁴¹ The park is located on the island of Hawaii in the state of Hawaii, and spans just over 320,000 acres, making it one of the smallest National Parks in comparison to the other parks discussed (see Figure 1, pg. 85). Hawaii Volcanoes has two active volcanoes in the area, the Kilauea volcano and Mauna Loa volcano, which allows a substantial amount of scientific research to be conducted in the park. The volcanoes give insight into how the Hawaiian Islands

¹³⁹ Kenneth Raithel, *Yosemite General Management Plan*, (Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980) pg. 9.

¹⁴⁰ Brian Harry, *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*, (Hawaii: National Park Service, 1975) pg. 1

¹⁴¹ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Mar 23, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

were created, and participate in the creation of a cultural resource currently in Hawaii Volcanoes, the Kilauea Administrative District.¹⁴² There is a great variety of fauna and flora in the park, offering visitors the chance to see something they might have never seen before, such as plants like the Mauna Loa Silversword, or animals like the Happy Face Spider, which is only found in Hawaii.¹⁴³ This park was designated as an International Biosphere Reserve in 1980, meaning the park “promotes approaches to management, research and education in ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.”¹⁴⁴ Originally Polynesians settled Hawaii over 1,600 years ago. These voyagers navigated by the stars, and sailed 2,400 miles of ocean to reach the small islands of Hawaii. These settlers brought essential resources with them, such as fresh water, chickens, and food in order to survive the trip. After their arrival, they began exploring the islands and settling new areas, thus Hawaii was born and the rich culture that followed from these early settlers was shaped.¹⁴⁵

Section B: Cultural Landscapes in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Hawaii Volcanoes has three cultural landscapes, all recognized by the NPS, including the Crater Rim Drive, Kilauea Administrative District, and Ainahou Ranch

¹⁴² Dwight Hamilton, *History of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park* (n.p.: National park Service, 2011), pg. 1.

¹⁴³ National Park Service, “Hawaii Volcanoes History and Culture. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Service, accessed March 26, 2012. last modified, 2011. <http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/index.htm>

¹⁴⁴ UNESCO, “Biosphere Reserves,” Ecological Sciences for Sustainable Development, accessed March 4, 2012, last modified 2011. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/>.

¹⁴⁵ National Park Service, “Hawaii Volcanoes History and Culture. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Service, accessed March 26, 2012, last modified, 2011. <http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/index.htm>

House and Gardens. The Crater Rim Drive is a ten-mile loop that follows the caldera rim and unfolds onto the caldera floor (see Figure 11, pg. 92). Along the way there are many sites for historic landmarks, such as the Volcano House, Jaggar Museum, and Thurston Lava Tube, which is a natural underground structure that accommodates the flow of lava. The drive highlights a number of natural settings varying from lush forests to sheer cliffs to stark deserts, and includes smoking lava fields as well a field of open vegetation. The historic structures on these sites were built in the rustic NPS design style, along with the naturalistic landscape architecture.¹⁴⁶ Currently, the Volcano House on this drive is a public art gallery where local Hawaiian natives sell their crafts to tourists or visitors.¹⁴⁷ This drive provides numerous scenic viewpoints for visitors to view the park and its surrounding environment, as well as a historic district, which offers insight into the history of the park.¹⁴⁸ In addition the park offers a few native archaeological sites, such as the Pu'u Loa Petroglyphs, dated between 1200 and 1450, which can be seen by visitors today.¹⁴⁹

The Crater Rim Drive, currently recognized as a cultural landscape by the NPS, provides an excellent source of culture to add into the re-nomination of Hawaii Volcanoes for designation as a cultural landscape by UNESCO. This particular site

¹⁴⁶ National Park Service, *Crater Rim Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory Report*, (Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: National park Service, 2006) pgs. 4-5.

¹⁴⁷ National Park Service, "Crater Rim Drive Cultural Landscape," Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, National Park Service, accessed March 3, 2012, last modified 2012, <http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/crater-rim-drive-cultural-landscape.htm>.

¹⁴⁸ National Park Service, *Crater Rim Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory Report*, (Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: National park Service, 2006) pg. 4.

¹⁴⁹ National Park Service, "Archaeology". Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, National Park Service, accessed March 28, 2012, last modified, 2011. <http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/archeology.htm>

fulfills Criterion 6 laid out by UNESCO, making it a prominent cultural resource within the park.

Criterion 6: To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal value.¹⁵⁰

The Crater Rim Drive provides substantial insight into volcanic activity and the history of the formation of the islands. Because of this alone, the Crater Rim Drive can be considered an area of natural phenomena. However, because of the scenic overlooks on the drive in addition to historic references, it can be considered an area of natural beauty and aesthetic importance, as well. The Crater Rim Drive provides visitors with remarkable scenic views of Hawaii that can be seen only at specific locations. It is important to Hawaii Volcanoes because of the natural and varied beauty of the landscape, as well as the constant flow of lava beneath the volcanoes.

The Kilauea Administrative District includes employee housing and is located along the Crater Rim Drive, about one quarter-mile west of an entrance station into Hawaii Volcanoes. The Kilauea Caldera is home to the Kilauea Historic District, which includes the employee housing, administration area, and the maintenance area that was developed between the years of 1931-1941 (see Figure 12, pg. 92). What is unique about these buildings is that they were occupied by the military beginning in 1942, when the United States entered World War II. The Kilauea Administrative District houses the original administration building from 1931, residences, roads and grounds, making it

¹⁵⁰ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

historical and functional as well as significant. The district is surrounded by native vegetation and contributes to the history of Hawaii Volcanoes NP. In addition, these buildings convey the rustic, naturalistic architecture and landscape architectural designs that deem it worthy of preservation as a cultural landscape.¹⁵¹

The cultural resources found in the Kilauea Administrative District provide important characteristics that qualify the area to be nominated for re-designation as a cultural landscape according to UNESCO. This particular area fulfills Criterion 2 as laid out by UNESCO.

Criterion 2: To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.¹⁵²

This administrative district has been housing members of the park for many years. The common rustic NPS architecture of the building allows it to blend well with the landscape design of the crater and the volcanoes. The entire district provides cultural landscape perspective, as does the Crater Rim Drive, allowing the significance to increase. To have two cultural landscapes juxtaposed is not very common, but since the administrative district has become such a popular area for the park, and based on the criterion it fulfills, it is eligible to be protected by UNESCO.

¹⁵¹ Erica Owens. *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Kilauea Administrative and Employee Housing Historic District, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park* (Oakland, CA: National Park Service, 2006) pg. 4.

¹⁵² UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

Lastly, Hawaii Volcanoes offers the Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens (see Figure 13, pg. 93), which holds significance because it is a historic house, built between 1941- 1971 in the native moist forest, and it sits at 3,000 feet. The house was built in the craftsman architectural style and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. The well-known horticulturist Herbert C. Shipman developed the site in 1941, and clearly demonstrates the intersection of humans and land, making it a cultural landscape. The entire garden was filled with plants, such as orchids, an orchard, and a tree farm, as well as an entirely preserved Hawaiian ecosystem.¹⁵³ This area shows an aesthetic horticultural Hawaiian showcase that Shipman wanted to display for visitors. The house was originally constructed as a safe haven during World War II, in 1941, when there were threats of a Japanese invasion. The ranch house also supplied beef to the soldiers as well as housing for the officers. In addition, Shipman created the house as a *Branta Sandvicensis*¹⁵⁴ or Nene sanctuary, a Hawaiian goose on the brink of extinction, effectively rebuilding the population and saving the species.¹⁵⁵ Because of the historic nature of the ranch house and gardens, the demonstrated interaction of humans and land, and the tenuous Nene population, this cultural landscape exemplifies characteristics worthy of protection under UNESCO.

The Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens is currently recognized as a cultural landscape by the NPS and would be an important cultural attribute to add into the

¹⁵³ National Park Service, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens* (Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: National Park Service, 2004), pg. 4.

¹⁵⁴ International Union for Conservation of Nature, “*Branta Sandvicensis*”, accessed March 31, 2012, last modified 2008, <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/100600383/0>

¹⁵⁵ National Park Service, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens* (Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: National Park Service, 2004), pgs. 4-5.

nomination of Hawaii Volcanoes for re-designation as a cultural landscape to UNESCO.

This particular site fulfills Criterion 10 as laid out by UNESCO.

Criterion 10: To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.¹⁵⁶

In addition to the ranch house, gardens, and Nene sanctuary, the biological diversity, ranging from animal species to plant species, provides substantial material for scientific research. Shipman, a scientist, specifically a horticulturalist, essentially protected an entire ecosystem in the gardens he created.

Section C: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Master Plan Report

The Master Plan of 1975 for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park discusses a variety of visitor experiences that can be found in the park, such as hiking, camping, and touring around the volcanoes. It hopes to provide attractions around the viewing of volcanic features, in addition to creating activities in the park. The Master Plan discusses important information pertaining to the park such as mission goals, preservation, visitation, and infrastructure.¹⁵⁷ In addition, the Master Plan touches upon issues within the park, such as restoring pedestrian walkways, along with the preservation of historic and cultural resources throughout the park, such as the Crater Rim Drive, the Kilauea

¹⁵⁶ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 20-21.

¹⁵⁷ Brian Harry, *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*, (Hawaii: National Park Service, 1975) pg. 1.

Administrative District, and the Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens. These cultural sites require constant preservation and restoration. Though the Master Plan was published over thirty-five years ago, it is still in effect today. This plan provides detailed descriptions of how the park should run and the important issues that need to be addressed in order to properly manage Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Mission goals of the 1975 Master Plan Report for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park include ideas on visitor experience of the park, overall management improvements, and preservation of resources the park has to offer. Activities offered to the visitors include picnicking, hiking, camping, nature walks, and site interpretation, including a history and tour of the cultural landscapes. Along with improving programs for their visitors, the plan focuses on improving the research and management resources for the park. Because this park exists as a result of the volcanoes, scientific and historical research opportunities are plentiful.¹⁵⁸

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park hosts two active volcanoes mentioned previously, the Kilauea volcano and Mauna Loa volcano, resulting in both research and preservation activities. Volcanic substances, such as different types of lava rocks and minerals, are extensively studied and characterized by researchers within the park. Numerous programs preserving and controlling the area are implemented, mainly to protect visitors from possible eruptions or disturbances in volcanic activity. Research conducted on the premises will aid in the preservation of all flora and fauna in the park, in addition to providing necessary preservation techniques for cultural landscapes. Wildlife preservation is another program, with a special area set aside for wildlife to expand. Research on historical and archaeological sites such as the Pu'u Loa Petroglyphs

¹⁵⁸ Brian Harry, *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*, (Hawaii: National Park Service, 1975) pgs. 11-12.

along with native coastal villages in the park, and restoration of these coastal villages has also been proposed.¹⁵⁹

Visitor use plays a major role in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, since most of the guests are not locals, but are tourists coming from all around the world. In fact, Hawaii Volcanoes has around 1.5 million visitors per year to the park.¹⁶⁰ Most visitors who come to the park are with a tour; therefore, the park has developed many new plans on tourism, in addition to education and understanding of the significance of the park. Public use, education, and development are important, although are sensitive to protecting visitors from areas where volcanic activity is likely to occur. In addition, maps show visitors the resource classification of the site they are experiencing have been placed around the park to indicate the historical significance of each site.¹⁶¹

Visitors often follow a general pattern as they travel throughout the park, therefore all facilities being planned will be built to optimize the quality of the tours, without affecting the natural resources surrounding it. Access to interpretation centers is being provided across the park in addition to the modification of roads. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park will implement zones into their plans, in order to increase management of the area. This involves breaking the park up into sections identified as the Primary Zone,

¹⁵⁹ Brian Harry, *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*, (Hawaii: National Park Service, 1975) pg. 26.

¹⁶⁰ National Park Service, National Park Service Statistics, accessed March 3, 2012, <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.

¹⁶¹ Brian Harry, *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*, (Hawaii: National Park Service, 1975) pgs. 54-55.

Wilderness Threshold Zone, and Backcountry Zone.¹⁶² All of these zones will be created and protected accordingly.

Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite and Hawaii Volcanoes all exemplify human interaction with nature. Based on their myriad of cultural resources they are all eligible for re-designation to the World Heritage List, as “Cultural Landscapes” rather than their current standing as “Natural Sites”. Each of the examples of culture within the parks offer supporting features to the application of re-nomination of the site as a cultural landscape according to criteria laid out by UNESCO. Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Yosemite are similar in their American history and Native American cultural influence. Since all three lie in the contiguous United States, they are the most similar in terms of developed area and types of cultural sites. In contrast, Glacier Bay with its moving glacier, and Hawaii Volcanoes, with its erupting volcanoes possess natural elements that are still active within the park. However, these active features are constantly changing, and the glacier, in particular, is being influenced by human interaction in the park, as well as exterior effects such as global warming or changes in nature. The preservation process that the NPS takes to ensure these parks remain for years to come is described in the following chapter. In addition, the process and benefits of joining UNESCO will be discussed.

¹⁶² Brian Harry, *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*, (Hawaii: National Park Service, 1975) pgs. 45-46.

Chapter 3: Preservation Process and Initiatives

The National Park Service currently protects each of the National Parks discussed previously, and the specific sites addressed in each park have been classified as cultural landscapes. In addition, they are all designated as “Natural” World Heritage Sites by UNESCO. However, based on cultural characteristics, these parks are eligible to be nominated for re-designation as cultural landscapes to UNESCO. If the United States would like these parks to gain the benefits of UNESCO protection and obtain this re-designation, the parks would have to go through a qualification process laid out by UNESCO.

The Process and Benefits of Joining UNESCO

The current relationship between the United States and UNESCO is strained. The U.S. originally helped establish the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after World War II. However in 1984, the U.S. withdrew from UNESCO.¹⁶³ The U.S. explained the reason was due to a “growing disparity between U.S. foreign policy and UNESCO goals.”¹⁶⁴ After being absent from UNESCO for almost twenty years, in 2003 the United States decided to rejoin UNESCO under the direction of President George W. Bush. It was stated that the U.S. wanted to show their “effort to

¹⁶³ United States Department of State, “U.S. National Commission for UNESCO,” U.S. Department of State, accessed March 7, 2012, last modified September 29, 2011, <http://www.state.gov/p/io/unesco/usunesco/index.htm>.

¹⁶⁴ United States Department of State, “U.S. National Commission for UNESCO,” U.S. Department of State, accessed March 7, 2012, last modified September 29, 2011, <http://www.state.gov/p/io/unesco/usunesco/index.htm>.

express America's firm commitment to uphold and promote human rights, tolerance and learning worldwide".¹⁶⁵

The United States possesses a total of twenty-one sites on the World Heritage List. Currently there are eight "Cultural Sites" and twelve "Natural Sites" and one "Mixed Site" (see Table 1, pg. 83).¹⁶⁶ The United States possesses no designated "Cultural Landscapes" on the UNESCO World Heritage List.¹⁶⁷ Out of the twelve "Natural Sites", this paper touches on five particular sites, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite and Hawaii Volcanoes. All of the parks discussed had been protected initially under UNESCO as "Natural Sites" before the U.S. dropped out. Once relationships were reestablished, in 2003, the parks were placed on the list again. While these parks are "Natural Sites" on UNESCO's World Heritage List, based on the cultural examples discussed they qualify to be re-designated as UNESCO "Cultural Landscapes" according to their specific criteria. If the United States would like these sites protected, not only do the sites need to have characteristics of the criteria, they also need to follow a list of procedures laid out by UNESCO.¹⁶⁸

Since all of the parks mentioned have cultural characteristics that allow them to be re-designated as "Cultural Landscapes" on UNESCO's World Heritage List, the nomination must follow five steps. The first is for the site to be identified on the

¹⁶⁵ United States Department of State, "U.S. National Commission for UNESCO," U.S. Department of State, accessed March 7, 2012, last modified September 29, 2011, <http://www.state.gov/p/io/unesco/usunesco/index.htm>.

¹⁶⁶ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed Feb 13, 2012 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

¹⁶⁷ UNESCO, "Cultural Landscape" UNESCO World Heritage Center, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>

¹⁶⁸ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pg. 18.

Tentative List, followed by the Nomination File, the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Committee, and then finally the site needs to qualify for the Criteria for Selection.

If the United States wanted to nominate these sites to UNESCO their first step would be generating the Tentative List. The U.S. Department of the Interior and the NPS would compile a list of all of the natural and cultural sites in the country. This list would include all of the cultural resources discussed previously, and would state that these resources qualify the nominated parks to be re-designated as cultural landscapes. The World Heritage Committee will not consider any nomination unless it appears on this list. The Nomination File is prepared by the U.S Department of the Interior, and needs to include maps, information substantiating the qualifications of the site for protection, history, present status of the area, and necessary historical documentation of events that occurred at the site. This material is then sent to the Advisory Bodies. The Advisory Bodies include the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). These Advisory Bodies evaluate the nominated sites, based on their cultural attributes and “Outstanding Universal Value” then submit their results to the World Heritage Committee, which makes the final decision as to whether they should be considered for nomination. The Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Council only meet once a year, resulting in a process that can take a very long time. Lastly, if they decide the site should be approved for nomination, it is tested against the criteria laid out in the *Operational Guidelines for*

*the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.*¹⁶⁹ The sites need to be of “outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria”¹⁷⁰ (listed previously in Chapter 1) to be nominated.

The benefits of being included in UNESCO will be described below and consist of a certificate of excellence, resources for training and capacity-building, trading fairs and exhibitions, communication and promotion, and inclusion on the UNESCO website. The certificate of excellence is used as a promotional tool to attract visitors and increase awareness about the site, and it proves the quality and authenticity of the region being protected. Training and capacity-building allows a partnership between regional partners (other regions and countries near one another, who are also on the list), and helps create workshops and provide information, as well as aid in design and promotion for the site. The regions also have the opportunity to participate in trade fairs and exhibitions, where members can share exhibits and rotate them as necessary, in order to promote the site and gain awareness. By sharing the exhibits, it is easy for each site and the artifacts or art from each park to be promoted to a new location, allowing for the sharing in resources, and hopeful awareness to different regions. In addition, the site is provided with a promotional campaign coordinated by UNESCO, along with brochures and catalogues to educate visitors and create awareness. Lastly, the inclusion of the site on the UNESCO website provides information, history, resources and connections for interested persons.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁹ UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage List*, (Paris, France UNESCO World Heritage Center) pgs. 30-44.

¹⁷⁰ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>.

¹⁷¹ UNESCO, “Benefits,” UNESCO World Heritage Center, accessed March 3, 2012, last

The benefits of being included in UNESCO focus mainly on promotion of the site and awareness to visitors. Each park is already working at capacity to promote the sites to the public and attempting to educate visitors on the history of the site; however, a major question remains: does the United States want to include these cultural landscape sites in UNESCO? The preservation efforts, which are in the Master Plans created by the National Park Service, have laid out all of the fine details of how to protect these sites in addition to following through with their plans and preserving the sites appropriately and separately from UNESCO. With that in mind, would the United States want to change what they have already implemented or would they chose to remain unchanged?

It seems that many scholars toggle between the benefits UNESCO provides and uncertainty over whether joining the list is necessary. Seth Kugel writes for the New York Times, “as the list expands each year, many, including UNESCO staff members, are left wondering: is this rapid growth watering down the list’s meaning?”¹⁷² In addition Kugel points out that it takes from four to five years for the nomination process to occur and a decision to be made.¹⁷³ Despite the issues that some professionals may have with UNESCO and their process, UNESCO provides recognition, and recognition often results in tourism. Tourism will bring in revenue, and the revenue will allow for funding towards preservation within the National Parks.

modified 2011. http://portal.unesco.org/geography/en/ev.php-URL_ID=8874&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

¹⁷² Seth Kugel. “Preservation: Sure, It’s a Good Thing but ...” *New York Times* (New York City), January 15, 2006. Pg. 1

¹⁷³ Seth Kugel. “Preservation: Sure, It’s a Good Thing but ...” *New York Times* (New York City), January 15, 2006. Pg. 2

Current Preservation Efforts by the National Parks Service

The current preservation goals established by the NPS include two plans that need to be written and referenced whenever needed: preservation planning for cultural landscapes, and treatment plans for cultural landscapes.¹⁷⁴ If the U.S. wanted to protect these National Parks as “Cultural Landscapes” under UNESCO, their preservation plans or treatment plans may change. The plans established and implemented by the NPS have successfully maintained and preserved the site for many years. For example, the historic preservation of the buildings on the Mariposa Grove Cultural Landscape at Yosemite National Park, has been successfully executed and specific mountain views have remained unchanged. As a result of these efforts, no additional building can be done on the site.

A substantial amount of planning needs to take place whenever officials in the National Park Service would like to establish a new cultural landscape. The idea of a cultural landscape is just the beginning on the road to the preservation process required for each landscape. From the examples described previously, the NPS has classified Fort Yellowstone, the Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, the South Rim Drive, the Crater Rim Drive, the Kilauea Administrative District, and the Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens as cultural landscapes. Over the past twenty-five years, cultural landscape preservation techniques have advanced, including identifying, documenting, evaluating, and preserving the site, and these techniques will continue to advance as the technology

¹⁷⁴ Robert Page, Cultural Landscape Inventory Professional Procedures Guide, (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2009) pg. IN-2.

needed to support them evolves. There are a number of steps that need to be taken once a landscape is recognized.¹⁷⁵

Planning begins with “Historic Research” to provide vital information on the history of the area and the artifacts it can potentially offer. An example of this is the history we know about the Hoona tribe and their surroundings in Glacier Bay, through historical research that has been done on areas where they once resided. The steps then move to “Inventory and Documentation” of existing conditions, such as the South Rim Drive in Grand Canyon NP, where there is abundant information on each of the historic structures, along with artifacts from these buildings that make this cultural resource so important to the park. This step allows researchers to move in and begin examining the site and artifacts or materials they have found as well as cataloguing them for later research.

Next, the “Site Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity and Significance” is required. This step ensures the physical and historical integrity of the cultural landscape. Integrity is an important topic in cultural heritage since it provides the factual accuracy about events that researchers rely on for the history of that area. Then there is “Development of A Cultural Landscape Preservation Approach and Treatment Plan”, which establishes the most effective approach to better preserve the site and identifies how to provide continuous effort to maintain it. This step includes activities such as researching the appropriate preservation to take on the site, and once it is preserved, how to continue treating the site for maintenance. Next is the “Development of a Cultural Landscape

¹⁷⁵ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

Management Plan (CLMP) and Management Philosophy”, which describes in detail all the actions, ranging from constant preservation of the site to how to properly deal with damages to the site from natural events, such as water damage or fallen trees. In addition it provides the park’s statement of how they will vow to protect the site.

The National Park Service requires these plans because they describe the management of these sites in a very specific way, which makes it easy to follow and maintain. While the process is straightforward the maintenance of many of these structures is sometimes challenging as the condition of the natural or cultural materials may be compromised, by natural events, such as floods or forest fires, or global warming, and buildings may need to be changed to comply with current building regulations. In addition, the management philosophy determines how the site will be interpreted and the steps park officials will take to ensure its integrity. There is then the ‘Development of A Strategy for Ongoing Maintenance”, which will describe the future precautions and steps to take when preserving a specific structure. Lastly, the “Preparation of a Record of Treatment and Future Research Recommendations”, when the site is set up clearly for a lifetime of preservation conducted in the appropriate manor, will be required.¹⁷⁶

These above steps are part of the Cultural Landscape Management Plan, which describes all of the preservation components of a cultural landscape. The steps are not always done in the specific order described above, in fact a completed step often will affect a previous step, making park officials revisit work they’ve already done. It is

¹⁷⁶ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

through these plans that one can clearly observe the efficiency with which the National Park Service manages cultural landscapes.¹⁷⁷

In addition to the Cultural Landscape Management Plan, the Cultural Landscape Report is the main document that depicts the history, treatment and significance of a cultural landscape. The CLR is generated once all of the other documentation on the site is complete, but before the CLMP. The CLR describes the site, the CLMP describes how to care for the site for the future. These CLRs document the integrity and history of the landscape and will often times include any changes to the geographical features, context, use and materials. A Cultural Landscape Report is also created when a change to the site such as reconstruction of a structure or addition to a previously standing building is suggested. At this point the CLR can protect the “landscape’s character-defining features” from any unnecessary use. This report can also be a helpful tool in aiding workers to make informed decisions dealing with management of these landscapes. Lastly, a CLR can also offer new information about a landscape’s historic integrity or significance.¹⁷⁸

Treatment Plans for U.S. Cultural Landscapes

According to the NPS, there are a few different ways to preserve a cultural landscape. These include preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. All of these are usually found in the Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan (CLTP), defined

¹⁷⁷ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

¹⁷⁸ Robert Page, Cultural Landscape Inventory Professional Procedures Guide, (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2009) pgs. IN-5 – IN-6.

by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.¹⁷⁹

Historic properties are often found on almost any cultural landscape. Despite the fact that when one thinks of a landscape they are usually not thinking of a historic building, it is often these buildings that make the site historically significant. The four different treatment options, listed above, for a cultural landscape or the historic structures resting on them all seem similar, though each offers a different perspective on how to properly treat a cultural landscape.

As defined by the NPS, preservation is “the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property.”¹⁸⁰ A great deal of work is done in order to protect the area, in addition to keeping up with the maintenance and repair of historic materials. There are usually no additions to any of the properties, since that would jeopardize the integrity of the materials, although there are many “code-requirements” that allow plumbing and mechanical work to be updated on these buildings, such as Fort Yellowstone in Yellowstone NP.¹⁸¹

Rehabilitation is defined as “the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.”¹⁸² When rehabilitation is done on historic properties, it offers support on the structures and updating materials, though keeping the

¹⁷⁹ David Ames and Richard Wagner, eds. *Design & Historic Preservation* (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 09) pg. xii.

¹⁸⁰ David Ames and Richard Wagner, eds. *Design & Historic Preservation* (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 09) pg. 4.

¹⁸¹ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

¹⁸² David Ames and Richard Wagner, eds. *Design & Historic Preservation* (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 09) pg. 9.

original property or building intact and looking as it did originally.¹⁸³ A great example would be the South Rim Drive in Grand Canyon NP, because of all of the historic structures it encompasses, such as the El Tovar Hotel, the Grand Canyon Depot, and the Shrine of the Ages.

Restoration is defined as “the act of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property, as it appeared at a particular time.”¹⁸⁴ The idea is to reconstruct the building, according to the current building code requirements, while still maintaining a sense of original time to the building. If work had been done to the structure after it was built, restoration can also mean the removal of those specific features from other periods of time to ensure the authenticity to the particular time it was in use, such as the Kilauea Administrative District in Hawaii Volcanoes NP.¹⁸⁵

Lastly there is reconstruction, which is known as “the act or process of depicting by means of new construction.”¹⁸⁶ This is often done all over the world, and it is simply recreating the building as it was at a specific time and location. Each treatment plan provides a tailored outlook on the cultural landscape or historic structures residing on them.¹⁸⁷ The Huna Tribal House in Glacier Bay NP is an excellent example of

¹⁸³ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

¹⁸⁴ David Ames and Richard Wagner, eds. *Design & Historic Preservation* (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 09) pg. 7.

¹⁸⁵ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

¹⁸⁶ David Ames and Richard Wagner, eds. *Design & Historic Preservation* (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 09) pg. 8.

¹⁸⁷ Charles A Birnbaum, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes (Washington D.C.: National Park Service) pg. 1.

reconstruction because the park is taking something that used to exist and creating a replica of it for the tribe.

Significance of Preservation in the U.S.

The necessity of preservation of park resources, such as cultural landscapes, historic properties, and natural elements, is a major goal that surfaced in the discussion of the above five parks, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite, and Hawaii Volcanoes. The idea of preserving park resources dates back to the creation of the National Park Service in 1916 when, political figures decided it was necessary to protect our American landscape. In fact, the primary mission of the NPS is to “...preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.”¹⁸⁸ Each of the five parks discussed offers ideas on the meaning of the goal of preserving park resources (see Table 3, pg. 84), as well as how to go about implementing these ideas on the park. Most parks have the same concepts in mind, which consist of protection of wildlife, preventing changes due to climate fluctuations, protecting and restoring clean air and water, and preservation of cultural resources, including landscapes. The goal of preserving park resources means taking the necessary steps to work toward improving the surrounding environment, along with restoring the park to a previous state when it was free of detrimental pollution. Preservation of park resources is found as a common goal because it allows the National Park Service to understand the cultural heritage of each

¹⁸⁸ National Park Service, *NPS Mission Statement*, pg. 1, accessed April 3, 2012, <http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/mission.htm>

park, as well as offer ideas on how to fix new and upcoming problems, such as pollution, within the region where the park resides.

The goal of preserving park resources is simply to return the park to its original environment and to work towards protecting that environment from current human influences. For example, there is often a substantial amount of air pollution since people began driving vehicles into the parks (as was noted in the discussion on Yellowstone NP) and the vehicle exhaust affects the surrounding environment. In addition, the exhaust from the cars pollutes the water by allowing toxins into the air that then fall into the rivers and lakes, which interferes with the habitat of the marine life who ultimately suffer. The problem of pollution affects each park described, although in terms of scope of impact the outcome may differ. For example, water pollution in Glacier Bay is a concerning problem, while acid rain results in severe rock erosion in the Grand Canyon. The entire idea of restoring the park to its original state is to ensure that the visitors who come and spend time in the region do not destroy the landscape and ecosystem. In addition, substantial protection in cultural landscapes occurs because most people visit these parks specifically for their remarkable views and their history. It is important to ensure these elements are not being destroyed so we can maintain this natural history in America. In conclusion, the entire aim behind the preservation of each park is to restore the park to its natural state, before tourists imposed upon it. These parks will continue to struggle with maintaining preservation and interpretation balanced with the challenges presented by the continued influx of visitors, especially because funds to maintain the park are collected from the entrance fees paid by the visitors, who in turn threaten the environment by their very presence.

Out of the five parks discussed, three major goals have emerged through the NPS's General Management Plans, or Master Plans. These goals are: protecting against negative changes in climate, preserving cultural landscapes, and protecting or controlling wildlife. The current warming cycle in the environment is threatening specific areas within these National Parks, such as the Muir Glacier in Glacier Bay. In addition exhaust from automobiles is threatening the Mariposa Grove in Yosemite, as well as areas of the Grand Canyon, where severe rock erosion is a result. If each of these preservation goals were accomplished, then the park would have restored the environment to its natural state, meaning it would be as if humans have never imposed on the region, or for cultural landscapes, restoration back to the state it was in when it was originally established. However, climate changes are out of the control of any given park, as are cycles in wildlife populations, which may be influenced by climate, fires, food availability, and more. These constantly changing factors contribute to the challenges the NPS faces in maintaining their preservation of the parks. Each of the five parks discussed have described these ideas and challenges, though the three parks in the contiguous United States, Yellowstone NP, Grand Canyon NP and Yosemite NP are more similar in their goals since they share rather similar environments, as compared to Glacier Bay NP and Hawaii Volcanoes NP, that extend past the common boundaries of the U.S. When it comes to preservation of park resources, such as protection of wildlife, and restoring and protecting the water and air from human pollution, the parks in the U.S. have similar General Management Plans. Glacier Bay and Hawaii Volcanoes, the two separated from the U.S., are distinct because they have plans that deal with their individual characteristics. Since glaciers and volcanoes have very different characteristics, the

methods needed to preserve them are different; therefore, these specific techniques are something the other parks are unconcerned with. Glacier Bay and Hawaii Volcanoes both have preservation measures for their individual cultural landmarks, which also allow for their unique scientific research. Since these two parks have the lowest number of visitors they are not as concerned about pollution from human visitation, so they primarily focus on preservation of wildlife and park resources specifically for their cultural landscapes.

While the five example parks have many similar preservation measures, Yellowstone's park management plan outranks any other park. They are the most organized with regard to cultural landscape inventory reports and park planning programs, along with preservation plans. Grand Canyon NP, in particular, faces significant pollution from its millions of visitors per year, and as a result most of their attention is focused on preserving the air and the walls of the canyon that the pollution attacks and eventually erodes. In addition, Grand Canyon NP has numerous spiritual sites and hikes in the park, which are frequented by people who long for solitude and spiritual reflection. Based on their General Management Plan, it appears that Yosemite NP works harder than any other park to restore the region to its natural state, and it constantly runs prevention projects to minimize damage and to clean any damage that has already been done. One of their most important goals is to balance human interaction with the park, because of the damage caused by pollution from visitors.

While the overarching goals of preservation and restoration are common along the parks, their individual characteristics warrant different specific activities. For example, Glacier Bay NP has the wettest climate of all the parks, resulting in a constant fight with the elements to preserve resources found in the ground, while the Grand Canyon attempts

to address serious rock erosion. Hawaii Volcanoes NP has a unique problem in that domestic goats and pigs, which were bred by natives around 200 years ago, invaded the islands. These animals destroyed the original natural fauna of the park. They are in a constant battle to control the wildlife, as well as restore the park to its original state. In addition, the volcanoes form an integral part of the history of the formation of the Hawaiian Islands; therefore, substantial scientific research is conducted there alongside and in contrast to the preservation of the landscape.

There is one common thread that connects each park, and that is the NPS's desire to restore the parks to their natural state, which they define as returning the natural areas to the state they were in prior to human influence, and returning cultural resources to the way they were when originally influenced by humans. This is very important since each park gives insight into the American landscape and the important events that occurred there. The parks in the contiguous United States (Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Yosemite) have a greater amount of tourist pollution; therefore, a potential solution would be to develop a parking area further from the park (the required distance would vary depending on local environmental conditions such as elevation, temperature and wind currents) and shuttle people using hybrid gas-electric cars to the entrance. However, these parks are huge and influenced by many other environmental factors such as fires, rain, rock slides, and global warming, which are beyond the control of the National Park Service. Therefore, switching from hybrid cars may not affect the entire park, though it could locally reduce the concentration of some of the exhaust. Glacier Bay and Hawaii Volcanoes are, in fact, the least environmentally damaged, possibly because their remote location reduces the number of visitors; therefore, they focus much more on preserving

their cultural landscapes and working towards improving their research. Regardless of the similarities and differences of the parks, they are all equally important to American history and culture, and deserve equal protection. The potential benefits to these parks from re-designation to cultural landscapes by UNESCO could go a long way to accelerating and improving preservation, restoration and protection.

Chapter 4: Recommendations and Conclusion

Recommendations

The five National Parks discussed contain numerous cultural resources, which would justify the re-designation of the parks from “Natural Sites” to “Cultural Landscapes” by UNESCO. All of the identified cultural attributes, along with each National Park, are protected currently by the NPS and fulfill eligibility requirements for re-nomination to UNESCO. By successfully nominating these National Parks, America would ensure long-lasting and widespread protection and promotion to the public by UNESCO, in addition to the NPS. A precedent has been set, as UNESCO already protects many cultural landscapes in other regions of the world, such as Tongariro National Park in New Zealand and the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park in Australia, though none in the United States.¹⁸⁹

As discussed above, there are many positive benefits to UNESCO protection, however potential negative aspects also exist. One example is that no international funding is included for protection of these cultural landscapes. This is important because UNESCO’s promotion will lead to increased traffic to the sites without additional funding to maintain the cultural landscapes, and problems such as local pollution from visitors may become more difficult to control. A potential solution to this would be to increase entrance fees to generate the income needed to ensure protection. Alternatively, it would be interesting to try to establish a foundation to save any given park, similar to the way foundations have been created to save sea turtles or polar bears. Further, UNESCO protection may mean a change in the way in which the NPS already protects

¹⁸⁹ UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed April 4, 2012
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

the sites. On balance, however, both the NPS and UNESCO promote the park to increase awareness, education and understanding about the specific history and landscapes and both have preservation and protection as overarching goals.

Based on this analysis, the advantages of UNESCO protection appear to outweigh the disadvantages. In addition, the historic and cultural significance for the cultural landscapes described and the parks in which they reside warrant additional attention and protection. Therefore, the United States should re-nominate the National Parks discussed to be designated as “Cultural Landscapes”. While the NPS is protecting the sites currently, protection by another organization, especially one held in such high regard internationally as UNESCO, would unquestionably benefit the parks. Despite the anticipated environmental impact from increased tourism, these visitors will in turn bring the revenue needed continue preservation work. UNESCO would be able to provide each park with their own promotional ideas, and they could work with the parks on an individual level to determine the optimal course for their preservation. UNESCO recognition of the parks as “Cultural Landscapes” would specifically call attention to the important historical interaction that humans have had on the park in addition to the natural beauty for which they are already recognized. Ultimately, UNESCO efforts would support the overall mission of the NPS to conserve the scenery and protect the natural and historic objects and wildlife for all to enjoy. The primary objective is to preserve these landscapes for the public because they are an important part of America’s history. If accepted by UNESCO as United States “Cultural Landscapes” their endorsement would allow for an increase in promotion, education, and awareness, as well as an increase in tourism. In turn, the increased visitation would raise additional revenue from

visitors, which could be used toward preservation initiatives. Inclusion in UNESCO would be a powerful way of preserving these National Parks as cultural landscapes for future generations along with promoting the park to new visitors both locally and internationally.

Since promotion would come from a re-designation of these sites as “Cultural Landscapes” by UNESCO, many parks would need to find ways to accommodate increased tourism. Some parks, such as Yellowstone, Yosemite and Glacier Bay are already currently working to find more efficient ways of allowing visitors in, and hopefully new technologies, like shuttling people using hybrid vehicles and limiting the number of vehicles allowed in the park, will aid in that effort. The five parks discussed offer beautiful examples of cultural landscapes, and each fits into criteria laid out by UNESCO. It is now up to the United States public to appeal to the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service to nominate the sites with the hope of gaining the recognition these cultural landscapes deserve. Perhaps a “Save the Parks” grassroots initiative could focus on achieving the nominations as a first step. Sponsorship by a cultural heritage professional or archaeologists would help gain the publicity needed to increase attention on preserving the parks. Further, since many parks already conduct substantial research investigating the cultural and natural attributes of the area, some of the research could be redirected to address new preservation technologies. Additional insight or research to determine how best to address local impact of global trends, such as global warming, could also be helpful to support preservation in these cultural and natural areas.

Conclusion

Susan Calafate Boyle, a scholar on cultural landscapes, simply states “Classifying and treating all landscapes as “traditional” cultural resources in the currently conventional manner have meant that a major segment of our nation’s cultural landscapes have been ignored”.¹⁹⁰ Even though there are preservation techniques being implemented in each park, there is still much work to be done, such as investigating new technologies. It is not only the job of the NPS to protect our resources and to ensure their integrity, but it is incumbent upon every American to help preserve our past so we can enjoy it in the future. Each park follows their specific cultural landscape guideline laid out by the National Park Service correctly and efficiently, and they could work in the guidelines that would be established by UNESCO if they attained re-designation as a “Cultural Landscape”. Though there are variations in what each park would emphasize, they all meet certain defining characteristics that make them necessary for the preservation of these National Parks as cultural landscapes.

The United States has a number of National Parks to re-nominate for designation as cultural landscapes to UNESCO for promotion. The areas of focus in this paper are simply the tip of the iceberg—there are many additional cultural landscapes America has to offer for promotion and protection by UNESCO. Attaining UNESCO protection for the five parks discussed here could provide the precedent and impetus to further nomination of other sites. The United States sets an admirable example of protecting their landscapes as directed in the Master Plans laid out by the National Park Service.

¹⁹⁰ Susan Calafate Boyle, Edited by Richard Longstreth, *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage in Preservation Practice* (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008) pg. 150.

Additional protection by UNESCO could add substantially to the promotion, education, awareness, and ultimately, preservation of our beautiful cultural landscapes.

Protection of these National Parks described in this project will continue with initiatives already underway by the NPS. However, preservation and restoration could potentially be accelerated with additional support from UNESCO. It is the choice of the National Park Service and the American public whether we want to have these cultural landscapes recognized, as well as having them promoted in terms of UNESCO. If the NPS decides against re-nomination of these sites as “Cultural Landscapes” to UNESCO, then current preservation and restoration efforts may be inadequate or too slow to arrest, let alone reverse, some of the natural and cultural deterioration that has already occurred. It would be negligent of us to underestimate the preservation needs of these cultural landscapes and to dismiss assistance from important organizations like UNESCO that could help us achieve our goal. When one has the opportunity to view the towering ice walls of Glacier Bay and hear the ice groan as it moves against the water, or to trek along the desert-like landscape of the extinct caldera of Hawaii Volcanoes like I have been fortunate enough to experience, there is no longer any doubt that these landscapes provide “Outstanding Universal Value”¹⁹¹ and warrant protection by as many avenues as possible.

¹⁹¹ UNESCO, “The Criteria for Selection” UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2011. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>

List of Abbreviations

US – United States

NP – National Park

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

NPS – National Park Service

CLR – Cultural Landscape Report

CLI – Cultural Landscape Inventory

ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICUN – World Conservation Union

ICCROM – International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of
Cultural Property

CLMP – Cultural Landscape Management Plan

CLTP – Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan

TABLES

Name of Site	UNESCO Designation
Mesa Verde National Park	Cultural
Yellowstone National Park	Natural
Everglades National Park	Natural/ In Danger
Grand Canyon National Park	Natural
Independence Hall	Cultural
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Natural
Redwood National and State Parks	Natural
Mammoth Cave National Park	Natural
Olympic National Park	Natural
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	Cultural
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Natural
La Fortaleza & San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico	Cultural
Statue of Liberty	Cultural
Yosemite National Park	Natural
Chaco Culture	Cultural
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Natural
Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville	Cultural
Pueblo de Taos	Cultural
Carlsbad Caverns National Park	Natural
Watertown Glacier International Peace Park	Natural
Papahānaumokuākea	Mixed

Table 1: USA Sites on UNESCO World Heritage List and Designation¹⁹²

¹⁹² UNESCO, UNESCO World Heritage List, Accessed March 31, 2012
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

Name of Park	UNESCO Designation	Year Accepted by UNESCO	Year Master Plan was Published	Cultural Resources Mentioned for Each Site
Yellowstone National Park	Natural	1978	1999	Fort Yellowstone, Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District
Grand Canyon National Park	Natural	1979	1995	South Rim Drive
Glacier Bay National Park	Natural	1979	1984	Muir Glacier, Huna Tribal House
Yosemite National Park	Natural	1984	1980	Mariposa Grove, Tuolumne Meadows
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Natural	1987	1975	Crater Rim Drive, Kilauea Administrative District, Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens

Table 2: Parks Discussed, Significant Years, and Cultural Resources

National Parks	Specific Preservation Goals of Each Park
Overarching NPS Goal: To Preserve Park Resources	
Yellowstone National Park	Preservation of: Historic Structures, Nature and Human Interaction, Scenic Views
Grand Canyon National Park	Preservation of: Historic Structures, Rock from pollution, Roadwork from tourists, Environmental Sound, Scenic Views
Glacier Bay National Park	Preservation of: Scenic Views, Native American Culture, Fish, Glaciers
Yosemite National Park	Preservation of: Nature, Historic Structures, Scenic Views, Environmental Sound, Rock from Pollution
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Preservation of: Volcanic Features, Historic Structures, Cultural Features, Nature (Plants & Animals)

Table 3: Specific Preservation Goal of Each Park

IMAGES

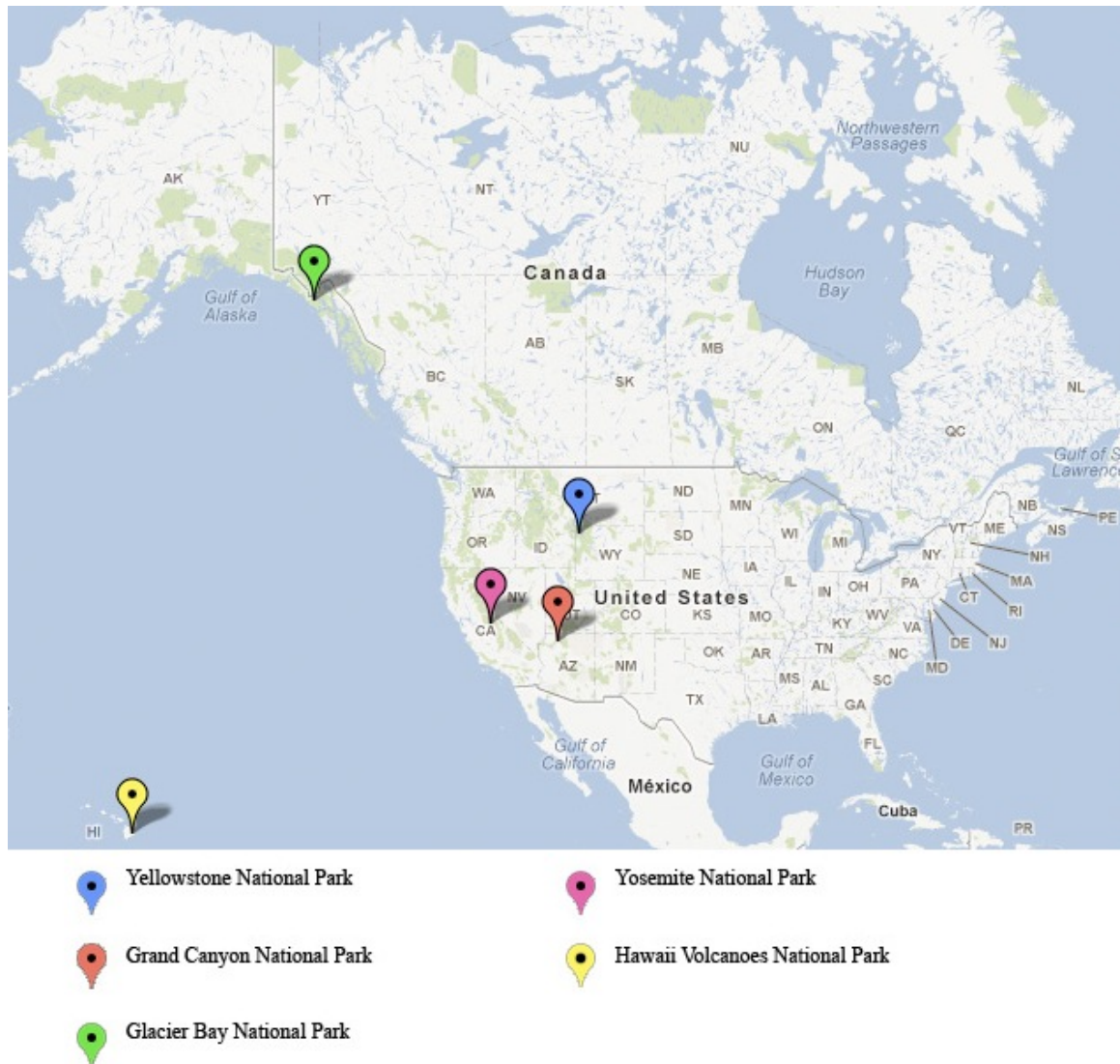


Fig1: Map of Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Yosemite and Hawaii Volcanoes¹⁹³

¹⁹³ Google Maps, Created by Eleni Caravanos.



Fig 2: Fort Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁴ The National Park Service, “Fort Yellowstone,” Yellowstone Online Tours.

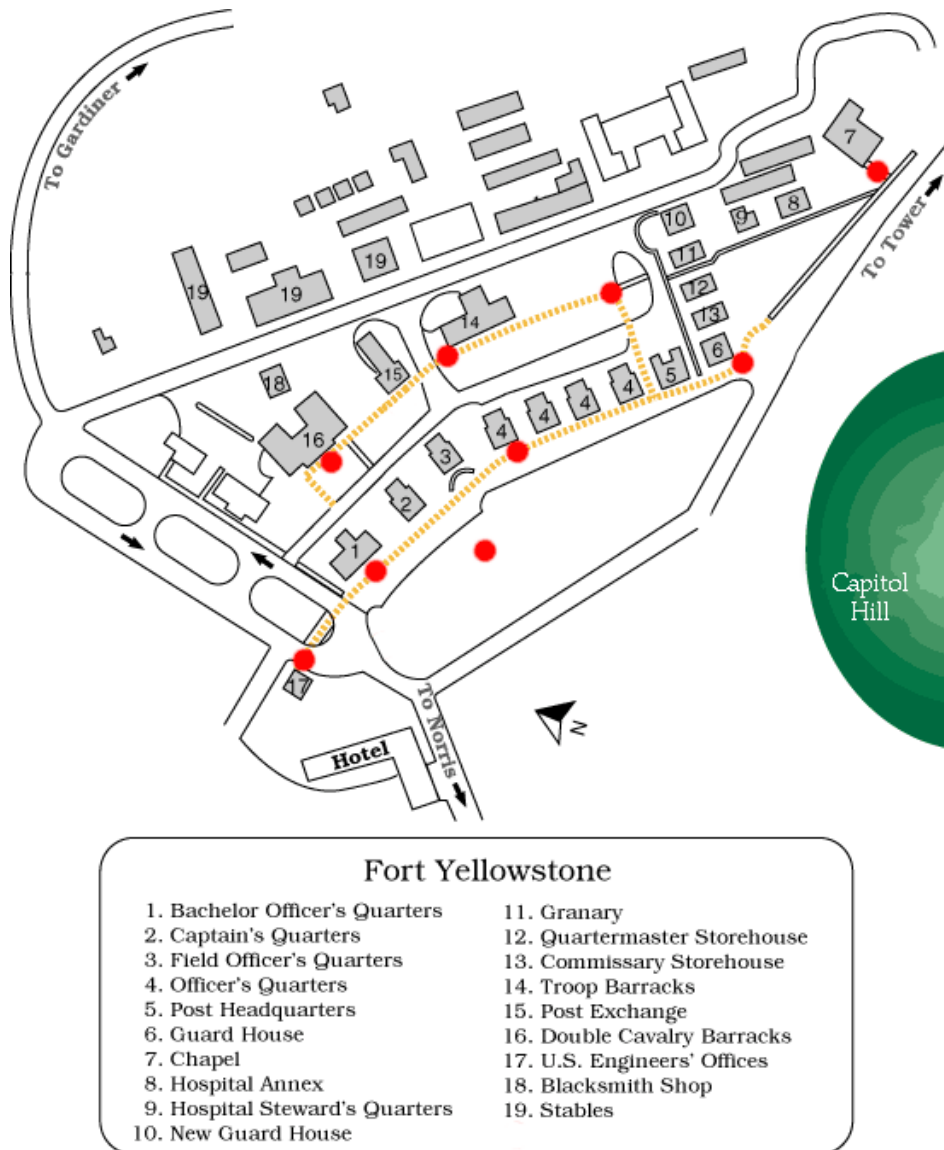


Fig 3: Fort Yellowstone Map, Yellowstone National Park¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁵ The National Park Service, "Fort Yellowstone," Yellowstone Online Tours.



Fig 4: Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, Yellowstone National Park¹⁹⁶



Fig 5: South Rim Drive, Grand Canyon National Park¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁶ The National Park Service, "Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District," Yellowstone National Park.

¹⁹⁷ The National Park Service, "South Rim Road," Scenic Drives, Grand Canyon National Park.



Figure 6: Muir Glacier, Glacier Bay National Park¹⁹⁸



Fig 7: Artist Rendition of Huna Tribal House, Glacier Bay National Park¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁸ Bruce Molnia, "Muir Glacier," 2003, USGS Release: Most Alaskan Glaciers Retreating, Thinning and Stagnating.

¹⁹⁹ The National Park Service, "Artist Rendition of Huna Tribal House," 2011, Tribal House Project, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

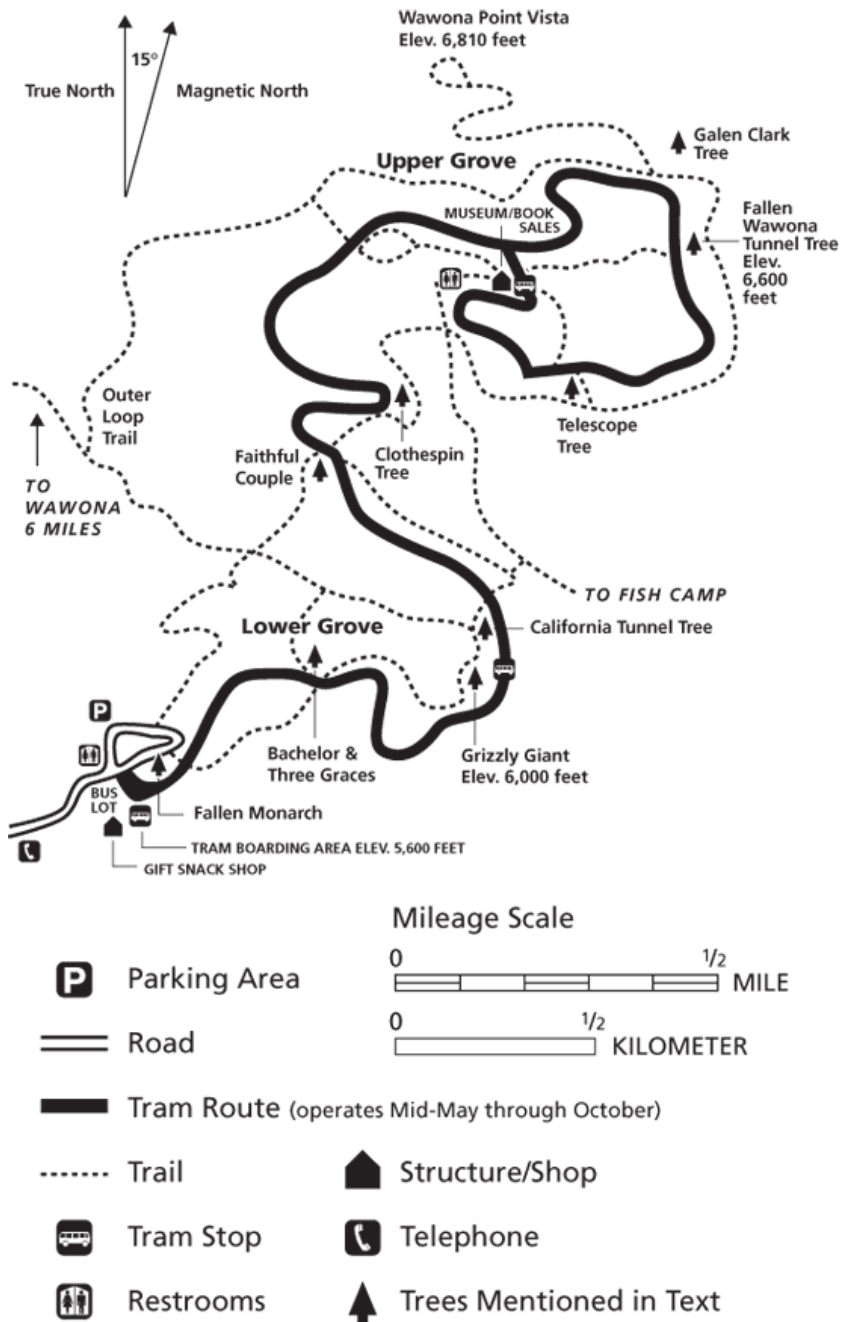


Figure 8: Map of Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park²⁰⁰

²⁰⁰ The National Park Service, "Map of Mariposa Grove," Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias, Yosemite National Park.



Figure 9: Wawona Tree, Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park²⁰¹



Figure 10: Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park²⁰²

²⁰¹ The National Park Service, "Wawona Tree," Places, Yosemite National Park.

²⁰² The National Park Service, "Tuolumne Meadows," Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park.

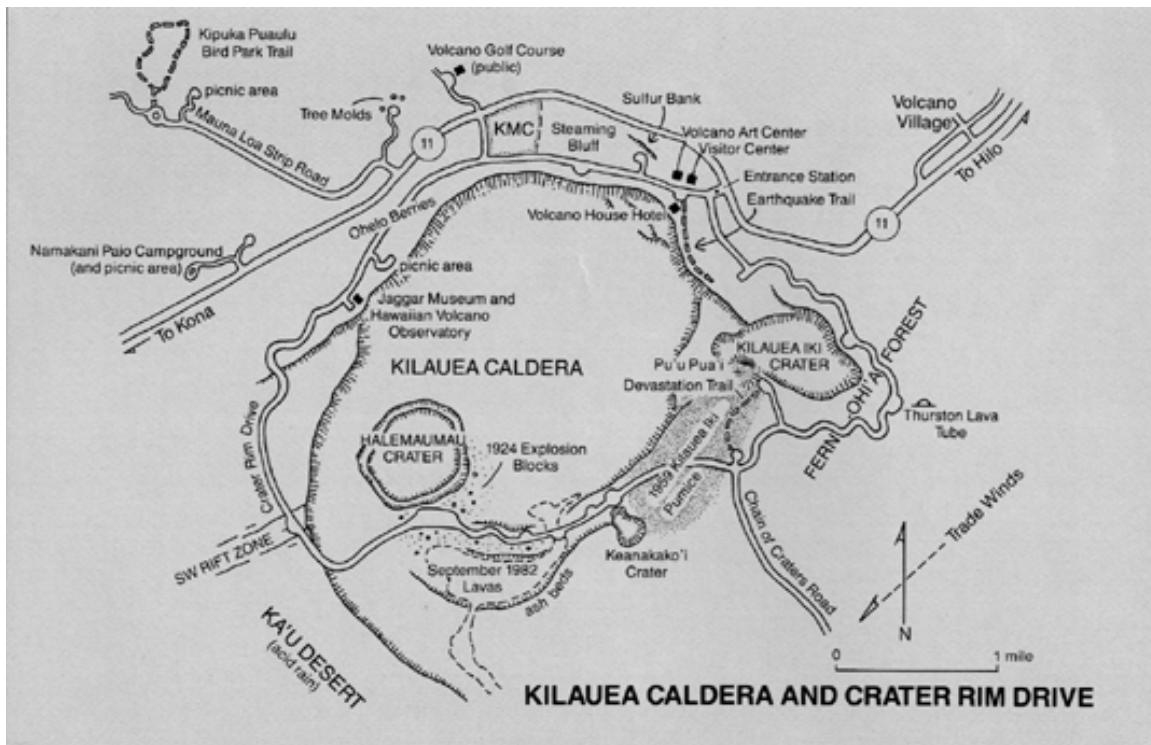


Fig 11: Crater Rim Drive, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park²⁰³



Fig 12: Volcano House in the Kilauea Administrative District, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park²⁰⁴

²⁰³ National Park Service, Crater Rim Historic Cultural Landscape Inventory Report, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

²⁰⁴ The National Park Service, "Volcano House," Kilauea Administrative District, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.



Fig 13: Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park²⁰⁵

²⁰⁵ The National Park Service. “Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens” Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alanen, Arnold R., and Robert Z. Melnick. *Preserving Cultural Landscapes In America*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000.
- Ames, David, and Richard Wagner, eds. *Design & Historic Preservation*. Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 2009.
- Arnberger, Robert L., and Stanley T. Albright. *Grand Canyon General Management Plan*. Grand Canyon, Arizona: National Park Service, 1995.
- Bandarin, Francesco, Paolo Ceccarelli, and Mechtild Rossler. *Cultural Landscapes: the Challenges of Conservation*. Ferrara, Italy: UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2003.
- Birnbaum, Charles A. *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1994.
- Encyclopedia Britannica Online. s.v. "George Catlin," Accessed March 5, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/99958/George-Catlin>.
- Hamilton, Dwight. *History of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park*. N.p.: National Park Service, 2011.
- Hammond, John. *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Tuolumne Meadows Historic District, Yosemite National Park*. Oakland, Calif: National Park Service, 2006.
- Harrison, L.S. *Architecture in the Parks: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study*. National Park Service. 1985.
- Harry, Brian. *Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan*. Hawaii: National Park Service 1975.
- Heacox, Melanie. Personal interview. February 10, 2012.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature. "Branta Sandvicensis." Accessed March 31, 2012, Last modified 2008. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/100600383/0>
- Kugel, Seth. "Preservation: Sure, It's a Good Thing but ..." *New York Times* (New York City), January 15, 2006.

- Longstreth, Richard. *Cultural Landscapes: Balancing Nature and Heritage In Preservation Practice*. Ed. Richard Longstreth. Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2008.
- Mackintosh, Barry. *The National Park Service: A Brief History*. National Park Service, 1999. Accessed February 29, 2012.
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/hisnps/NPSHistory/briefhistory.htm>
- Molen van Ee, Patricia. "Maps of Grand Canyon National Park." Mapping the National Parks. Accessed February 2012. Last modified 1999.
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/nphhtml/gchome.html>.
- Molnia, Bruce. "Muir Glacier." 2003. USGS Release: Most Alaskan Glaciers Retreating, Thinning and Stagnating. Accessed February 21, 2012.
<http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=2033>.
- National Park Service. "Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens." Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Accessed March 2, 2012.
<http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/ainahou-ranch-house-and-gardens.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Artist Rendition of Huna Tribal House." 2011. Tribal House Project, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Accessed February 21, 2012.
<http://www.nps.gov/glba/historyculture/huna-tribal-house-project.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Crater Rim Drive Cultural Landscape." Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: National Park Service. Accessed March 3, 2012. Last modified 2012. <http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/crater-rim-drive-cultural-landscape.htm>.
- National Park Service. *Crater Rim Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory Report*. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Hawaii: National Park Service, 2006.
- National Park Service. *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens*. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: National Park Service, 2004.
- National Park Service. "Fort Yellowstone." Yellowstone Online Tours. Accessed February 21, 2012. <http://mms.nps.gov/yell/features/fortyell/stop9.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Grand Canyon History and Culture." Grand Canyon National Park. Accessed February 5, 2012. Last Modified 2011.
<http://www.nps.gov/grca/historyculture/index.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Grand Canyon National Park." Grand Canyon National Park. Accessed February 4, 2012, Last Modified 2011.
<http://www.nps.gov/grca/index.htm>.

- National Park Service. "Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District." Yellowstone National Park: Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District. Accessed March 2, 2012.
<http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/fishhatchery.htm>.
- National Park Service. *Land Resources Division: Listing of Acreage*. N.p.: National Park Service, 2011.
- National Park Service. "Map of Mariposa Grove." Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias, Yosemite National Park. Accessed March 2, 2012.
<http://www.nps.gov/yose/planyourvisit/mg.htm>.
- National Park Service. *NPS Mission Statement*. Accessed April 3, 2012,
<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/mission.htm>
- National Park Service. *National Park Service Statistics*. Accessed March 3, 2012.
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/index.cfm>.
- National Park Service. *Planning, Environment and Public Comment*. Accessed March 3 2012. <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/publicHome.cfm>.
- National Park Service. "Archaeology." Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, National Park Service. Accessed March 28, 2012. Last modified, 2011.
<http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/archeology.htm>
- National Park Service. "Hawaii Volcanoes History and Culture. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Service. Accessed March 26, 2012. Last modified, 2011.
<http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/index.htm>
- National Park Service. "South Rim Road." Scenic Drives, Grand Canyon National Park. Accessed March 2, 2012. <http://www.nps.gov/blca/planyourvisit/drives.htm>.
- National Park Service, "Tribal House." Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, National Park Service. Accessed February 21, 2012. Last Modified 2011.
<http://www.nps.gov/glba/historyculture/huna-tribal-house-project.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Tuolumne Meadows." Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park. Accessed February 21, 2012.
<http://www.nps.gov/yose/naturescience/tuolumne.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Volcano House." Kilauea Administrative District, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Accessed March 2, 2012.
<http://www.nps.gov/havo/historyculture/kilauea-administrative-district.htm>.
- National Park Service. "Wawona Tree." Places, Yosemite National Park. Accessed March 2, 2012. <http://www.nps.gov/yose/historyculture/places.htm>.

- National Park Service, "Yosemite History and Culture." Yosemite National Park, National Park Service. Accessed March 3, 2012. Last Modified 2011. <http://www.nps.gov/yose/historyculture/places.htm>.
- National Park Service, "Yosemite National Park." Yosemite National Park, National Park Service, Accessed February 21, 2012. Last Modified 2011. <http://www.nps.gov/yose/index.htm>.
- Office of Public Affairs and National Park Service. *The National Parks: Index 2009-2011*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2011.
- Owens, Erica. *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park*. Oakland, Calif: National Park Service, 2006.
- Page, Robert. *Cultural Landscape Inventory Professional Procedures Guide*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2009.
- Provencher, Shaun. *Cultural Landscape Inventory Level II: Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park*. Oakland, Calif: National Park Service, 2004.
- Raithel, Kenneth. *Yosemite General Management Plan*. Yosemite National Park, California: National Park Service, 1980.
- Roop, Tobin. Personal Interview. February 10, 2012.
- Tolletson, Michael J, and Roger J Contor. *Glacier Bay General Management Plan*. Glacier Bay, Alaska: National Park Service, 1984.
- UNESCO. "Benefits." UNESCO World Heritage Center. Accessed March 3, 2012. Last Modified 2011. http://portal.unesco.org/geography/en/ev.php-URL_ID=8874&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.
- UNESCO. "Biosphere Reserves." Ecological Sciences for Sustainable Development, UNESCO. March 4, 2012. Last Modified 2011. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/>.
- UNESCO. "Cultural Landscape." UNESCO World Heritage Center. Accessed February 13, 2012, last modified 2011, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/#4>.
- UNESCO. *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Paris, France: UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2008.

UNESCO "The Criteria for Selection." UNESCO World Heritage Center. Accessed February 13, 2012. Last modified 2011. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria>.

UNESCO, "The Organization's History." UNESCO World Heritage Center. Accessed March 27, 2012. Last modified 2011
<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/about-us/who-we-are/history/>

UNESCO. *UNESCO World Heritage List*. Accessed February 13, 2012.
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>.

United States Department of State. "U.S. National Commission for UNESCO." U.S. Department of State. Accessed March 7, 2012. Last Modified September 29, 2011. <http://www.state.gov/p/io/unesco/usunesco/index.htm>.

Yellowstone National Park, 1999. *The State of the Park Report*. Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming: The National Park Service, 1999.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Eleni M. Caravanos

EDUCATION

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ
MA in Cultural Heritage and Preservation Studies, May 2012

Montclair State University, Upper Montclair, NJ
BA in Fine Arts with a Concentrated in Art History, May 2010

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Art Teacher, The Center of Contemporary Art | Bernardsville, NJ
January 2012 – present

Gallery Manager, Colette Sexton Gallery | Lambertville, NJ
August 2011 – present

Outdoor Consultant, BaseCamp Adventure Outfitters | Bernardsville, NJ
August 2011- present

Research Assistant/ Museum Technician, Agora Museum | Athens, Greece
June 2011- July 2011

Art Consultant, Marketing Team at Montclair State University Recreation Center | Upper Montclair, NJ
August 2009 - May 2010

Group Exercise Instructor, Montclair State University Recreation Center | Upper Montclair, NJ
August 2009 - May 2010

Teaching Assistant, Zimmerli Art Museum, Rutgers University | New Brunswick, NJ
June 2009 – August 2009

STUDY ABROAD EXPERIENCE

CHAPS Abroad: June 2011- July 2011

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ
Athens, Greece – Studied Archaeology and Preservation Studies

Cultural Experiences Abroad Global Education

August 2008- December 2008

Montclair State University, Upper Montclair, NJ
Paris, France – Studied Art History