

CHAPTER IV:
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

Chapter IV: Landscape Management Philosophy

Landscape Management Philosophy

The publication The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes provides professional standards and guidance for treatments to cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The document defines four types of treatment for historic landscapes including preservation, restoration, reconstruction, and rehabilitation.¹ Each of the philosophies is described herein and discussed in relation to the historic landscapes at the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Preservation

Preservation involves applying measures to sustain the *existing* form, integrity, and materials of (the contributing features of) a historic property. This approach focuses upon stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. It is appropriate when a historic property is essentially intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations.²

Although a preservation management approach is appropriate for portions of the Calumet Unit historic landscapes, it is not the most suitable overall philosophy. An overall preservation philosophy would preclude the introduction of new elements that could improve visitor experience and safety, and reduce impacts on cultural and natural resources.

Restoration

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This includes reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period, and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other historical periods; and when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned.³

Although a restoration approach can be suitably applied to select historic landscape *elements* within the Calumet Unit, it is not the most fitting overall philosophy. The significant extant features relate to more than one historic period, adequate documentary evidence does not exist to restore the entire Calumet Unit to one period, and contemporary needs require some alterations.

¹ Birnbaum, Charles A. and Christine Capella Peters, 1996. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 3-5.

² Ibid., 17-18.

³ Ibid., 89-90.

1 ***Reconstruction***

2 Reconstruction is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site,
3 landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic
4 location. The approach is appropriate only when the property’s significance during a particular
5 period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant features that characterize other historical
6 periods. In addition, there must be substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work,
7 and the work must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.⁴

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9 As a whole, the Calumet Unit historic landscapes are not eligible for reconstruction because
10 significant extant features relate to more than one historic period, adequate documentary
11 evidence does not exist to reconstruct the property to one period, and contemporary needs
12 require some alterations. A reconstruction approach may be suitably applied to select elements
13 within the historic landscapes at the Calumet Unit.

14
15 ***Rehabilitation***

16 The act or process of rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable
17 a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features which convey the historical,
18 cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at
19 one particular period of time is not appropriate; repair or replacement of deteriorated features is
20 necessary; and alterations or additions are needed for a new use.⁵

21
22 Rehabilitation has been selected as the most appropriate overall management philosophy for the
23 historic landscapes at the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park. This philosophy
24 has been selected because of the existence of features that relate to more than one type and
25 period of significance, the need for alterations to accommodate visitor services, and the need to
26 protect the historic resources. This philosophy will allow for preservation, restoration, and
27 reconstruction of selected features as appropriate. The treatment alternatives presented have
28 been developed using a rehabilitation approach. They are presented in Appendix A.

29
30 ***Landscape Management Overview***

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32 A general management philosophy of rehabilitation has been identified as the most appropriate
33 for the Calumet Unit historic landscape. Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions
34 necessary for compatible use of a property as long as the characteristics or features which convey
35 the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This philosophy has been selected
36 to enable preservation of contributing resources and to allow specific alterations necessary to
37 accommodate use and interpretation of the historic landscape.

⁴ Ibid., 127-129.

⁵ Ibid., 47-48.