



Report - Interpretive Themes Workshop

December 12, 2007

River Room, Fire Island National Seashore, Patchogue, NY

I. Workshop Overview

This document is a summary report of an Interpretive Themes workshop conducted by the NPS as part of the Fire Island National Seashore (FIS) General Management Plan (GMP). Developing interpretive themes is an important step in advancing the general management planning process. Along with statements of purpose, significance, and fundamental resources, interpretive themes are at the foundation of any park's GMP. Interpretive themes capture the essence of the park's significance and they highlight the most critical stories and messages that the park should convey to the public. They provide a framework that guides all aspects of the park's interpretive programming. The most recent drafts of Fire Island's interpretive themes took form as a result of this workshop and are provided for your review on pages 9-13 of this report.

To ensure that the workshop would produce creative, engaging theme statements that captured the breadth of Fire Island's diverse stories, workshop organizers handpicked participants to attend including a variety of subject matter experts from within the NPS and from its various partners. Many were very experienced at conveying educational messages to the public. They included interpreters from FIS and from other parks, as well as environmental educators from Western Suffolk BOCES and Brookhaven National Laboratory. Some participants were intimately familiar with the heritage stories of Fire Island and the surrounding region. These included a local documentary filmmaker as well as the executive directors of the Suffolk County Historical Society and Long Island Traditions. Still others were scientists who could illuminate the wonders of Fire Island's natural resources. Shapins Belt Collins, a landscape architecture and planning firm, assisted the NPS with planning and facilitating the workshop.

A variety of graphic materials were displayed on the meeting room walls. These included: very large-format maps of Fire Island and image boards illustrating Fire Island's fundamental resources and values. A packet of information had been mailed to each participant in advance. This packet contained draft statements of purpose and significance and model interpretive themes from other parks.

Proceedings began with a round of introductions in which each participant responded to the question, "What is the first experience or feeling that comes to mind when you think of Fire Island?" Responses highlighted values such as solitude, fresh air, and diversity, as well as experiences like walking on the beach or watching the sun set over the bay. This creative exercise helped set the tone for the workshop.

II. General Management Plan Overview / Foundation for Planning

Project Manager Ellen Carlson provided an overview of the GMP process. She described the major steps undertaken to date, including initial scoping meetings, the development of foundation planning statements, and a summary newsletter. The audience was invited to comment on draft statements of purpose and significance. Revisions were minor. Updated drafts of these statements can be found in the *Fire Island GMP Interim Report*, dated winter 2007-2008.



III. What are Park Themes?

“What are Park Themes?” – Presentation by Ann Moss, Principal of Shapins Belt Collins

Ann Moss delivered a PowerPoint presentation introducing the group to the topic of interpretive themes. It contained a definition for interpretive themes and several models that had been developed for parks with similar resources as Fire Island. These examples were to be used during the workshop as inspiration. Ann encouraged the audience to think very broadly when developing Fire Island’s interpretive themes, as they should define the broad, overarching stories that are most critical to convey to the public.

Key Points of Ann’s Presentation

- Interpretive themes are the most important ideas or messages to be communicated to the public about a park. They should be very broad and overarching so that they can encompass many related stories
- Interpretive themes ***capture the essence of the park’s significance*** and help define the broad conceptual framework for park interpretive planning
- Themes encourage audiences to see themselves in a park’s story and discover personal relevance.
- Format – Themes should be concise, accurate, easy to understand, and should be in the form of complete thoughts.

Example Themes

- Assateague Island National Seashore – “Barrier Island Dynamics” stresses dynamism of natural resources.
- Boston Harbor Islands NRA – “Islands on the Edge” explores the concept of isolation offered by an island environment
- Boston Harbor Islands NRA – “Renewal and Reconnection” stresses the environmental cleanup of Boston Harbor and its role in reconnecting people with the harbor.
- Padre Island National Seashore – “Human History of Padre Island” explores the evolution of human interaction with barrier island environments.

IV. The Universe of Themes

The Universe of Themes

The entire group brainstormed the most important stories or messages to convey about Fire Island National Seashore. The goal for this portion of the workshop was not to draft complete theme statements, but to discuss the main ideas that the themes should capture. The concept of change over time emerged as a central theme that applied to both the natural history and cultural history of Fire Island. Another idea that resonated with many was how the personal story of the Floyds could be used to tell the larger story of Long Island’s (and America’s) history. Notes from a sampling of the comments are included below:

Fire Island National Seashore

- Barrier island dynamics – Change over time. Central theme.
- Barrier islands – extend from Northeast all the way to Texas. They all share certain qualities in common, including dynamism
- Dynamic stability? The same system in a different place: a stable system that is on the move. Dynamic equilibrium? Or maybe the idea is just dynamism, change over time. Maybe there is little stability (huge storms represent reset button etc.). Some see permanence in the changes (resilience; recovery after storms); others don’t—they see change as the only constant.



- Change is natural. Plants and animals are dependent on the changing environment for survival.
- Seasonal Changes – Fire Island is a flyway/migratory corridor for many species (dragonflies, birds, butterflies, marine species). Many birds time movements to coincide with horseshoe crabs.
- Marine Resources – Within NPS, there is increased emphasis on marine resources in recent years. NPS is “extending its realm” into the ocean. Great South Bay; Atlantic Ocean. Over the next 50 years management of marine resources will be viewed as increasingly important task for the NPS. Climate change and sea level rise.
- Idea of change over time also relates to cultural history. It is reflected on the beach by the absence of a lot of things. At WFE it’s reflected in the accretion of objects: furnishings, graveyards, mementoes etc. Some want to lump history and nature into one very broad, overarching theme; others want to split them into separate themes but to stress the interrelationship between man and nature.
- Man’s perceptions of Fire Island, and the meanings that it has had for people has also changed over the years.
- Human interaction with/adaptation to the environment. Adaptation vs. Manipulation. Fire Island exhibits both manipulation and natural change. There have been ongoing human efforts to control change. Natural processes are constantly affected by people. People also are affected by natural processes.
- Fishing, hunting, recreation, settlement active management for conservation etc. 17 communities on the island. Are people integrated into every theme?
- Fire Island is “a place separate and away.” It has been many things to many people: utopia, refuge/sanctuary, quarantine, seasonal retreat.
- Preservation story and the role of the communities (whether myth or reality). 1960s environmental movement. Connected to this is the idea of stewardship. Stewardship is an important theme. Are these (stewardship/preservation) worth a separate theme statement or can this be subsumed into a theme on history and human interaction with the environment?
- Wilderness and Restoration.
- Fire Island is never quiet. You will always hear the ocean – no matter how calm it is

Specifically Relating to William Floyd Estate

- **WFE** – Multiple generations of Floyd Family – American Aristocracy
- Evolution of an American house, family and landscape over 300 years
- Human contradictions and untold stories: these are ways to keep history relevant to people, especially young people. Floyd signed the Declaration of independence yet was a slave holder, and in the north. These are surprising revelations for many. Coming to grips/reconciling some of these contradictions is important.
- WFE reflects American history through the eyes of one particular family: a New York family and how they relate to the world. WFE as microcosm of American history
- Floyd Family had a passion for the world, for nature, and for writing.
- Authenticity – WFE is NOT a reconstruction. Every artifact belonged to the Floyds.
- A signer. How do we understand his world? A plantation that operates in the North?
- The concept of Liberty reflected in 18th/19th century history of property – changing nature of liberty

V. Narrowing the Universe of Themes

Facilitators had been recording the day’s discussion on sheets of flip chart paper. Facilitators cut these sheets into pieces and then organized similar comments together under rough headings. Afterwards, participants used dots to vote on the topics that they believed were most integral to Fire Island—those that should be developed into interpretive themes. After the votes had been tallied, the entire group discussed the “winning topics” in more depth. In this way, the group more



clearly defined the major ideas behind the themes. Facilitators then assigned all participants to small groups or teams to develop draft themes. Each team was charged with drafting a theme statement, a topic (title for the theme), and a list of stories or sub-topics that would fall under that theme.

Theme Topics

1) Barrier Island Dynamics

Ideas to consider: Constant change; Barrier island system from Maine to Texas; Habitats including Renewal, Creation, Resilience

2) The Marine Environment

Ideas to consider: Submerged resources; Threats including climate change and sea level rise; diversity of marine resources

3) Sound Environmental Stewardship

Ideas to consider: Fire Island as a leader in stewardship; conservation story

4) Human Interaction with the Environment (over time/history)

Ideas to consider: Long history of Fire Island, leading up to the present and future; Fire Island as a place apart; themes of adaptation and manipulation; the history of conservation

5) William Floyd Estate

Ideas to consider: The particular place and family as a portal for viewing American history; personal story as microcosm; William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence

VI. Writing Draft Interpretive Themes

After the small groups had developed draft theme statements, each group reported back to the others, who were invited to provide feedback.

Theme Topic 1) Barrier Island Dynamics

Topic/Title

Barrier Island Dynamics – Change and Interaction

Theme Statement

The survival and sustainability of Fire Island and the GSB and their species are dependent upon the dynamics of natural coastal processes.

Stories/Sub-Topics

- Varied ecosystem in small space – Habitat; Mosaic; Diversity; Interrelationships in time and space
- Buffering and Sheltering – The shoreline itself is affected by offshore bars and inlets; back dune habitats; the GSB and marshes; the mainland South Shore of Long Island
- Non-stabilized inlets provide sediment into back bay – Salinity; Flushing of pollutants; non-stabilized inlets change, close, and move, affecting/encouraging marsh growth by adding sediment into that bay
- Resilience and Fragility/Vulnerability – Balance/Interplay of Geological and biological resources for survival; island is able to recuperate from human and natural forces; survivors/not competitors (summers are early successional species whose survival is predicated on change)



Group Response – Comments and New Ideas

- It's not speaking to me; it sounds like it was written in a report; not poetic enough
- Should be more like Assateague's theme: "ever-changing", "on the move;" it needs to move you.
- Sustainability – what does this mean in this context? Maybe take out sustainability?
- Perhaps too broad? Is survival of species too overreaching? Survival "of many species?"
- Sustainability/survival of GSB and island is preeminent
- Types of species are constantly changing in response to geological variations
- Beach is foundation for life on island; everything starts at the beach
- Suggestions for title: maybe just "Change and Interaction" or "Barrier Island Change and Interaction"

Theme Topic 2) The Marine Environment

Topic/Title

Marine Environment: Ocean to Bay

Theme Statement

This thin strip of land allows us to touch a myriad of marine environments, from pounding surf to swift flow of inlets, to the relative calm of the bay. The aquatic habitats support a diverse assemblage of species and provide opportunities for maritime recreation and livelihood.

Stories/Sub-Topics

- Ocean, bay, inlets tide, exchange between ocean and bay, estuaries, nursery grounds, migratory pathways, fishing, clamming, boating

Group Response – Comments and New Ideas

- All in all, most people like it. Captures a lot. Nice imagery. Poetic.
- Additions: "Estuarine?"
- "Touch?" Some people might not get it? Substitute "experience?" Some like "touch"
- Some question about "recreation and livelihood"
- "Opportunities" – too positive? Too Flowery?

Theme Topic 3) Sound Environmental Stewardship

Topic/Title

Environmental Stewardship - Our shared resources

Theme Statement

Visitors to FINS will have the opportunity to experience outstanding examples of environmental stewardship in a complex coastal environment.

Stories/Sub-Topics

- Stewardship at the park and at the home
- Environmentally sensitive pest control (IPM); demonstration areas; sustainable use of resources (renewable energy recycled); restoration areas; soft solution; recycle here and at home (many ways); sustainable toilet facilities; responsible management of shoreline changes; sustainable structures; responsible shoreline change that doesn't interfere with natural process; green materials; water quality

Group Response – Comments and New Ideas

- Reads too much like a goal as written



- Need to engage visitors – good idea to incorporate
- Sharing resources is the main idea
- Title – just “Our Shared Resource(s)” or “Our Shared Future”
- Shared responsibility?
- Can this idea be incorporated into history/human interaction with environment theme?

Theme Topic 4) Human Interaction with the Environment (over time)

Topic/Title

Fire Island – A Story of People and Place

(Alternates: “A Place in Time”; “Fire Island – its Resources and People”; “A Relationship between People and Place”)

Theme Statement

For generations humans have interacted with the challenging environment of Fire Island, making use of its resources for practical and spiritual purposes. As people have shaped the physical landscape of Fire Island, so has the island left its mark on them. Today more people interact with this environment than ever before. Our actions will influence the shape of Fire Island in the years to come.

Stories/Sub-Topics

- Baymen & Fishermen – Maritime History
- Traditional Uses: Hunting, Fishing, Shell harvesting (hunting club), clamming; harvesting mushrooms, cranberries, beach plums
- Wreckers & Wrecks. The U.S.L.S.S.
- Architecture
- Navigation/Commerce – F.I. Lighthouse
- Summer seasonal, Surf Hotel
- Communities, School
- Poets, artists, filmmakers, authors
- Recreational Scene – sailing, beach etc.

Group Response – Comments and New Ideas

- Title – They like “FI – A Story of People and Place”
- It’s getting close, but needs some tweaking
- Stress settlement. People live here on the island, which is unique for a national park.
- Long human history – ever-changing environment; changing human needs. Changing relationship as dynamic as changing island
- what about “recreational” purposes? Economic/Practical?
- “meeting practical needs & the needs of the soul?”
- “for practical purposes & enjoyment...”
- is it really a “challenging” environment?
- More specific to coastal environment – “at the edge of the Atlantic”
- “Challenging environment of FI at the edge of the Atlantic.” The other uniqueness of FI is the fact that there are people living there.

Theme Topic 5) William Floyd Estate (broke apart into two themes)

Topic/Title

William Floyd – The Life and World of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence



Theme Statement

William Floyd, 18th century plantation owner, political leader, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, represents a way of life of the landed gentry on Long Island.

Stories/Sub-Topics

- Class and Social Structure
- Long Island History
- American Revolutionary War & the home-front
- Changing Economic & Social Contexts – concept of liberty
- Legacy – family/descendants
- Risk – Political risk in choosing to sign to Declaration of Independence
- Interaction of house & landscape
- Architecture

Group Response – Comments and New Ideas

- Needs to be relevant to today and engaging. Get rid of the “colonial” or “landed gentry.” As it is written, it sounds like history as it was told to me in fifth grade: about rich, white people
- More interesting ideas: What is liberty, freedom and how do we define it over time? Bravery, risk (story of the Declaration). Northern slavery. These are more interesting stories
- “Slaves of William Floyd” as a theme instead? No, need to be broad
- More understanding of the place needed. We need to know more about his particular role in Continental Congress. To come: WFE Charette and additional research.
- Interaction of house and landscape. Architecture as story: who built it? Where did materials come from?

Topic/Title

The Cultural Evolution of an Early American Family

Theme Statement

How the cultural and natural history of this house, land and family adapted to the changing times. The Floyd Family occupied this site over 300 years. When the site became a National Park it was given with the building, furnishings and family papers. This unique collection of documents and artifacts help to tell Long Island's Story within the larger context of American History.

Stories/Sub-Topics

- Agriculture; Experience of Long Islanders; An important Long Island family; Native Americans; African Americans; changing economic conditions, liberty & its affect on the family; use of bay, barrier beach through the centuries; a walk through the centuries; a walk through of overall history.

Group Response – Comments and New Ideas

- Idea is good. Cultural history interwoven into it (African-American; Native American)
- WFE only reflects a portion of Long Island/Fire Island. How much does it really reflect overall history of L.I.? (some debate)
- Documents, furnishings and artifacts; what about the land?

VII. Wrap-Up Discussion / Next Steps

The last discussion of the day explored ideas that were overlooked in the draft themes. The group provided a short list of additional stories/sub-topics that could fall under individual themes. These subtopics included: the evolution of technology (signals, communications etc.) and the Hurricane of 1938.



A few participants voiced their opinion that in striving for broad, overarching themes, the group had missed some of the Seashore's important stories. Workshop organizers reiterated that interpretive themes should remain very broad so that they can encompass many diverse, but related stories. They advocated for not developing a separate theme for the lighthouse, one for the Sunken Forest, and so forth. Organizers reassured the group that the inchoate themes would be revised and that narrative explanations for each theme would also be developed. These brief narratives would describe how the individual stories—"the details" that some participants felt had been overlooked—related to the overarching theme and to each other. Planners promised to produce revised versions of the interpretive themes. These revised drafts are included for review on the next five pages of this report.



Draft Interpretive Themes for Review Draft 05.01.08

Note: The following pages present for review updated interpretive themes. These themes are in the standard form: topic (title), theme statement, and brief narrative. When the revised theme statement differs substantially from that generated at the workshop, the old statement is also provided for comparison.

Nature's Rhythms of Change and Renewal

Like the waves themselves, Fire Island is constantly changing and always on the move. The very existence of this barrier island, and the plant and animal communities that it supports, is dependent upon Nature's rhythms of change and renewal.

Fire Island is a crucial link in a chain of barrier islands that extends from Long Island, New York to the Gulf Coast of Texas. This theme explores the dynamic natural processes that continually shape Fire Island and contribute to its distinctive, transitional character. It emphasizes the interplay of geological and biological features, and encompasses key topics such as barrier island formation, storms, island rollover, natural succession, sea level rise, and species migration.

The theme deals with Fire Island's origins due to glaciation, sea level rise, and the establishment of plants, and it poses for consideration the island's future survival in the face of new threats. It addresses the power of wind, waves, and currents that continually wear away at the island and build it back up, and it discusses the role of these forces in maintaining processes such as island rollover and inlet migration. Periodic storms are a fact of life on Fire Island. This theme provides an opportunity to interpret historic storm events including the Hurricane of 1938, and to describe the role of storms in nourishing and cleansing the bay and in creating habitat for rare and endangered species.

The theme presents an opportunity to interpret the diverse and interrelated environments of a barrier island: its beaches, dunes, swales, maritime forests, salt marshes, and freshwater bogs. It establishes a platform for understanding natural succession: how in time, a shrub thicket may yield to a maritime forest, or a salt marsh can be swallowed by the bay. It captures the seasonal migration of birds and other wildlife. Finally, the theme provides a forum for exploring the consequences of human interference with natural systems. Visitors may explore these ideas in outstanding outdoor settings such as the Sunken Forest or the salt marshes of Watch Hill.

Here's the old theme statement from the workshop:

The survival and sustainability of Fire Island and the Great South Bay and their species are dependent upon the dynamics of natural coastal processes.



Marine Resources from Ocean to Bay

This thin strip of land allows us to touch a myriad of marine environments, from the pounding surf of the ocean, to the swift flow of inlets, to the relative calm of the bay. These aquatic habitats support a diverse assemblage of species and provide opportunities for maritime recreation and livelihood.

Nearly 70% of Fire Island National Seashore lies under water. This theme focuses attention on these marine environments and explores their intrinsic value as habitat for a wide variety of life forms, as well as their value to humans for enjoyment and for economic purposes. The theme emphasizes direct experience with the island and its surrounding waters as critical to fostering stewardship.

Fire Island is entirely surrounded by water. To the north are the estuaries of the Great South Bay and Moriches Bay. To the south rolls the vast Atlantic Ocean. Inlets have formed to the east and west, separating Fire Island from neighboring barrier islands. These aquatic environments support diverse ecosystems on which depend a wide variety of species, including humans. This web of life contains fish, birds, and underwater plants, as well as seals, sea turtles, and whales. Estuaries, in particular, are extremely productive; eelgrass beds just offshore create protected nursery grounds for a multitude of fish, crabs, and mollusks. This theme provides an opportunity to interpret these rich and interconnected marine ecosystems and to promote discussion about their health and management.

The theme also provides an opportunity to reflect upon human impacts to these environments and to engage visitors in stewardship efforts. People have long relied on the Great South Bay and the Atlantic Ocean for their livelihood and for enjoyment. In centuries past, whalers pursued their quarry in small boats, launched right from the beaches of Fire Island. More recently, baymen have set their sights on clams and other shellfish. Today most people use the waters off Fire Island for recreational pursuits including swimming, boating, surfing, and recreational fishing. These stories allow interpreters to approach subjects such as pollution, overharvesting, climate change and sea level rise, and the appropriate use of aquatic resources in today's world.



Fire Island: A Story of People and Place

For generations, people have utilized the coastal resources of Fire Island to meet basic human needs and to uplift the spirit. Whether they came to settle, or just to pass through, these people have shaped Fire Island and its story, just as the island has left its mark on them. In the future, people and this delicate environment will remain intertwined; our actions today will shape Fire Island and its surroundings in the years to come.

People have been coming to this island at the edge of the Atlantic for centuries, making use of its resources for survival or profit; for enjoyment or refuge. This theme traces this rich human history from prehistoric times to the present day. It interprets diverse occupations, pursuits, and human achievements, and it explores the impact of these traditions on the environment.

Fire Island's cast of characters has included Native Americans and immigrants; lighthouse keepers and lifesavers; baymen and whalers; wreckers and shipwreck survivors. Most have been occasional visitors, though some have lived here permanently. Either way, they leave their imprint behind, by building structures and settlements, by enriching the island's lore and reputation, and by exploiting its resources or advancing their preservation. Man's relationship with the island has evolved over time in response to shifting perceptions and human needs. This relationship is as dynamic as the island itself.

This theme explores Fire Island's influence on human creativity and culture, including art, literature, and folklore. The theme offers an opportunity to explore the built environment, from enduring monuments such as the Fire Island Lighthouse, to ruins; and from diverse island communities to mosquito ditching and other structures that have altered the island's natural systems. The theme encompasses the march of progress and the changing role of technology in the maritime environment. It addresses Fire Island's historic role as a safe haven for members of the gay community and its long-term identity as a seasonal resort destination. Finally, the theme presents an opportunity to discuss the role of community members in establishing the National Seashore and the only federally designated wilderness in New York State. These examples challenge us all to become stewards of our natural and cultural legacy.



The Life and Times of a Farmer Patriot

William Floyd was a prominent leader and wealthy plantation owner who risked his life and reputation in signing the Declaration of Independence. His life and his estate offer opportunities to examine this pivotal moment in American history and to confront the contradictory themes of freedom and slavery.

General William Floyd is best remembered as a delegate from New York who signed the Declaration of Independence—the formative document that proclaimed the birth of our nation. Though Floyd is not as well known as some other signers, his life presents an ideal opportunity to interpret the political history and societal norms of his day. This theme focuses attention on the life of William Floyd to bring alive to modern visitors this exceedingly important chapter of history and it challenges visitors to grapple with the opposing forces of liberty and slavery that profoundly shaped our nation's early history. The theme provides opportunities to address topics such as: slavery in the northern states, class and social structure in colonial life, the rise of the revolutionary movement in New York, the struggle between patriotism and loyalty to England, the home front during the Revolutionary War, and the bravery of the signers, who stood to lose both life and property in taking a stand for independence.

Here's the old theme statement from the workshop:

William Floyd, 18th century plantation owner, political leader, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, represents a way of life of the landed gentry on Long Island.



Three Centuries of Change at the Floyd Estate

The Floyd family owned and occupied the William Floyd Estate for over 250 years. The Estate and its holdings bring to life this family's personal story and reveal its parallels to American history.

This theme traces the history and evolution of the William Floyd Estate. It emphasizes the power of personal stories to inspire connections to the past and to tell Long Island's story within the larger context of American history.

Nearly three centuries of change are preserved at the William Floyd Estate. The "Old Mastic House," agricultural outbuildings, family cemetery, and 613 acres of forest, fields, marsh, and trails all vividly illuminate the Estate's historical layers. Between 1718 and 1976 eight generations of Floyds managed this property and adapted it to meet their needs. In colonial times, the Floyds operated a huge plantation, raising and exporting goods such as flax, corn, cattle, and lumber. At the time, eastern Long Island was one of the centers of slavery in the north, and the Floyds' prosperous plantation was supported by the labor of African American and Native American (Poospatuck) slaves. Later, the Floyd family turned to business and politics, and began using the Estate for outdoor recreational pursuits such as hunting and fishing. Items on display represent these layers of history and interpret topics such as slavery, agriculture, societal structure, and ecology.

Known as "Old Mastic House," the Floyds' ancestral home also bears witness to three centuries of use and occupation. Over time, it was expanded dramatically so that it now numbers 25 rooms and showcases architectural styles, construction techniques, furnishings, and decorative arts representative of many periods. Visitors often remark that the house feels as if the Floyds had "just stepped out for a spell." For many visitors, a house tour calls to mind their own personal memories of family, instilling a deeper connection to the Floyds. The outstanding collection of materials housed in the museum and curatorial facility also fits within the umbrella of this theme. Historic letters, clothing, and personal items make real the stories of William Floyd's descendants and recall major moments in local and national history.

Here's the old theme statement from the workshop:

How the cultural and natural history of this house, land, and family adapted to the changing times. The Floyd family occupied this site for over 300 years. When the site became a National Park it was given the building, furnishings, and family papers. This unique collection of documents and artifacts help to tell Long Island's story within the larger context of American history.

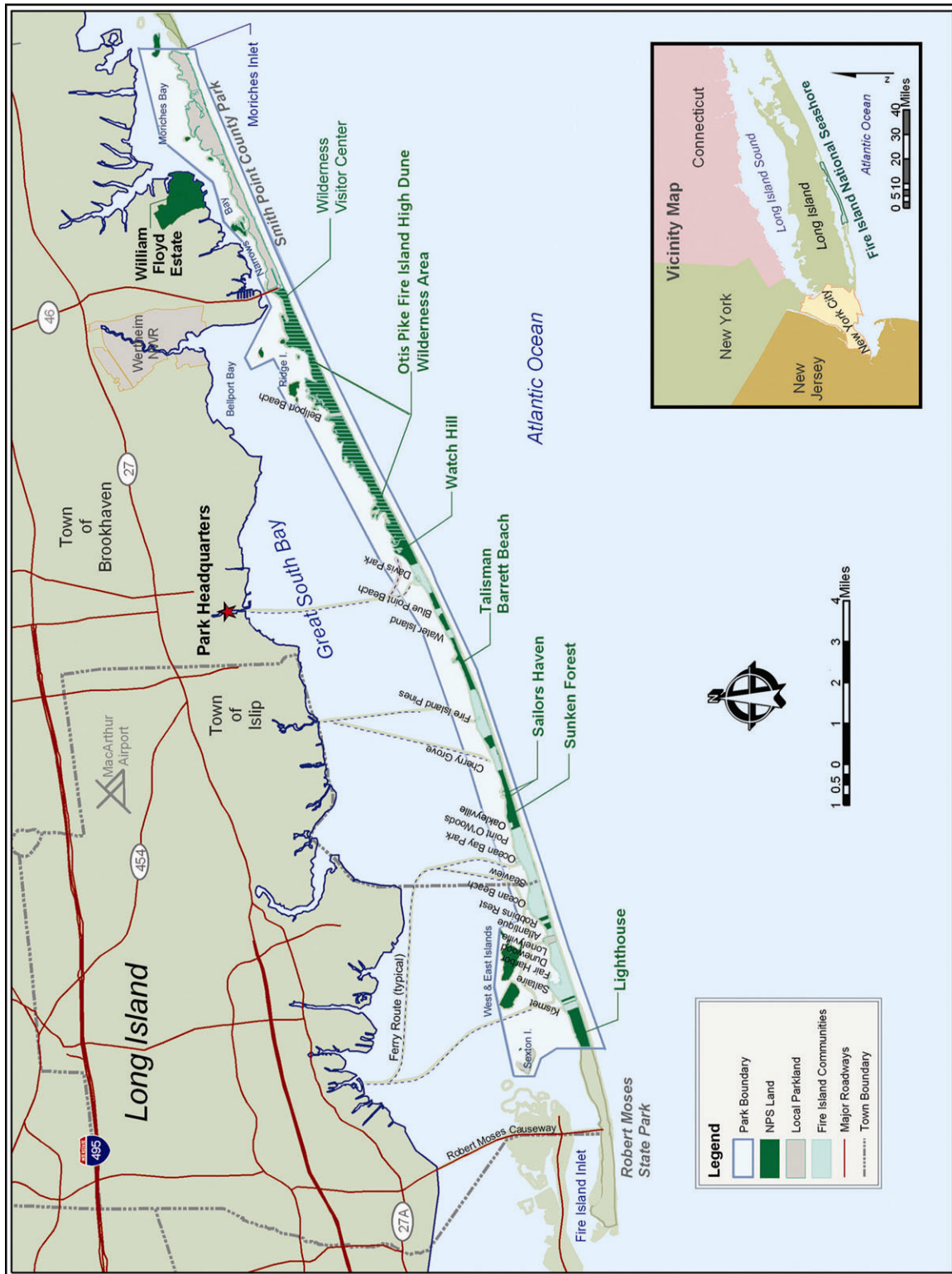


Appendix I. List of Participants

Diane Abell, Park Planner/Landscape Architect, Fire Island National Seashore
Joseph Baker, Village of Saltaire
Celeste Bernardo, Superintendent, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
Wally Broege, Executive Director, Suffolk County Historical Society
Ellen Carlson, GMP Project Manager, NPS Northeast Region
Steve Czarniecki, Cultural Resource Management Specialist, Fire Island National Seashore
Tom Gibney, Planner, Shapins Belt Collins
Dave Griese, Administrator, Fire Island Light Preservation Society
Kathy Krouse, Chief of Interpretation, Jamaica Bay Unit, Gateway National Recreation Area
Mary Laura Lamont, Park Interpreter, Fire Island National Seashore
Robin Lepore, Coastal Management Specialist, NPS Northeast Region
Jay Lippert, Chief Ranger, Fire Island National Seashore
Sean McGuinness, Deputy Superintendent, Fire Island National Seashore
Mel Morris, Educational Program Administrator, Brookhaven National Laboratory
Ann Moss (facilitator), Principal, Shapins Belt Collins
Michael Reynolds, Superintendent, Fire Island National Seashore
Charley Roman, Research Coordinator, North Atlantic Coast, NER/North Kingstown, RI
Irene Rosen, Park Interpreter/Volunteer Coordinator, Fire Island National Seashore
Kristen Santos, Park Interpreter, Fire Island National Seashore
Cornelia Schlenk, Assistant Director, NY SeaGrant
Douglas Schmid, Outdoor/Environmental Educator, Western Suffolk BOCES
Chuck Smythe, Ethnographer, NPS Northeast Region
Nancy Solomon, Executive Director, Long Island Traditions
Dr. Frank Turano, Documentary Film Maker
Paula Valentine, Public Information Specialist, Fire Island National Seashore
Paul Weinbaum, Program Manager for History, NPS Northeast Region



Appendix II. Park Map



Map originally published in *Fire Island National Seashore Business Plan*, FY 2004, © 2005, NPS