

# Preserve and Play

Preserving Historic Recreation  
and Entertainment Sites

Chicago, Illinois  
May 5-7, 2005

**Conference Abstracts**



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Conference sponsors:

National Park Service, National Center for Cultural Resources,  
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National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

Association for Preservation Technology International

American Society of Landscape Architects

This collection of abstracts was compiled by Deborah Slaton and Kenneth M. Itle of Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) in Northbrook, Illinois. Many thanks to the conference presenters who provided their abstracts for inclusion in this handbook, and to Charles E. Fisher III, Chad Randl, and Lauren Van Damme of the National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, in Washington, D.C., for participating in this project. Also, thanks to Heather Weldon and Barbara Franzen of WJE for their assistance.

Cover photo: 63rd Street Beach House at Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois. Courtesy Chicago Park District

## Foreword

*Preserve and Play: Preserving Historic Recreation and Entertainment Sites* is the first national forum to explore and promote successful ways of preserving our recreation and entertainment heritage. The challenges associated with preserving and rehabilitating these resources are many and complex. The papers presented at *Preserve and Play* attempt to meet those challenges by providing a knowledge base of information and best practices that may be applied to recreation sites today and in the future.

The abstracts included in this handbook are organized following three primary conference themes: evaluation of recreation resources, traditional and innovative preservation strategies, and successful conservation and rehabilitation work. Resource identification and evaluation, the first step in any preservation effort, is addressed in many of the *Preserve and Play* sessions. Issues and approaches relating to evaluation are discussed specifically in presentations on historic parks, beaches, ski resorts, and a street course used for Grand Prix racing. Presentations on public and private financing and tax incentives illustrate how recreation-related rehabilitation projects have been underwritten with various funding tools. The presentations illustrate how the economic benefits of rehabilitation work can have positive, far-reaching impacts on local communities.

Planning and implementation strategies are discussed for a wide range of resources including landscapes, public schools, carousels, amusement rides, and funhouses. The history of recreation facilities also infuses many presentations, with topics ranging from the development of rooftop sites to the role of recreation in religious structures. The social history of resource use is addressed in presentations on segregated recreation sites and the preservation challenges they present.

The challenge of preserving recreation properties is examined with resources ranging from roadside attractions, swimming pools, boathouses, and lagoons to sports stadium facilities, government-owned recreation sites, a parachute jump, and golf courses. Adaptation and continuing use is discussed in terms of preservation solutions for youth camps, country clubs, casinos, WPA buildings, city playgrounds, municipal and national parks, and zoos. Several recent past recreation structures are highlighted, including hockey rinks, postwar vacation homes, and modernist landmarks.

The presentations also address numerous technical subjects including preservation solutions for wood, metals, and concrete; mural conservation; accessibility solutions; application of fire protection

measures and codes to unique recreation structures; and effective maintenance for buildings and landscapes.

This handbook provides a guide to the content of the conference sessions and a summary of the presentations. Conference proceedings of full-length papers by participating presenters will be published following the conference.

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**Cultural Landscapes, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Today**

Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA, FAAR  
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 National Park Service  
 Washington, D.C.

This lecture will set the stage for the discussion of historic landscapes by being national in scope and broad in landscape types presented—from playgrounds and parks to ball fields and bandstands. The overarching goal of this talk will be to reveal both the opportunities and constraints when collectively considering the planning and management of recreational landscapes in the context of a present-day design and historic preservation ethic. Special attention will be placed on the segmented divide between the disciplines of design (in this case of recreational facilities) and the role of history and historic preservation. Within this context, the limitations of available research (physical and financial), how we assign significance, and the quest for authenticity will also be explored.

Finally, larger philosophical challenges that affect recreational landscapes such as a quest for integrated, holistic stewardship (e.g., balancing safety with history); placing a value of antiquity (or weathering); the need to define the carrying capacity for certain landscapes; and the recognition of a cultural landscape's palimpsest (historic layers) will all be explored. Examples will be varied in scope, type, and geography.

## The City in a Garden: Preserving Chicago's Historic Parks

Julia Bachrach  
Preservation Planning Supervisor  
Chicago Park District  
Chicago, Illinois

During the late 1830s, when Chicago's nascent local government adopted the motto, "Urbs in horto," a Latin phrase meaning "City in a Garden," there were few green spaces or policies to promote park development. The city's slogan, however, proved to be prophetic. For more than 165 years, Chicago's citizens have rallied for the creation and protection of parkland, and its parks have long served as a testing ground for revolutionary ideas, programs, and social reform efforts. Indeed, nearly a quarter of Chicago's existing 555 parks were created or shaped by some of our nation's most important architects, landscape designers, and artists including Daniel H. Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jens Jensen, and Lorado Taft.

In the last fifteen years, the Chicago Park District has invested significant funding, resources, and talent in the preservation of its significant historic resources. These efforts include the documentation, registration, and treatment of historic buildings, landscapes, and artworks as well as public awareness and education initiatives. This paper will provide an overview of innovative techniques that have been used to preserve and heighten awareness of Chicago's rich collection of historic resources. This will include an opportunity to review the restoration of diverse and varied resources such as Jens Jensen's Columbus Park, the Alfred Caldwell Lily Pool in Lincoln Park, and south side neighborhood parks designed by D.H. Burnham & Co. and the Olmsted Brothers.

## Finding, Evaluating, and Listing 'Em: The Iowa Experience with Team Sports Sites

Ralph J. Christian  
Historian  
Iowa Historic Preservation Office  
State Historical Society of Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa

While Iowans have a well-earned reputation for being hardworking and industrious beyond the national norm, their ability to enjoy themselves through recreational and sports activities largely has been neglected by historians and observers at both the national and state levels. Iowa's Historic Preservation Office has attempted to broaden knowledge of the state's past by opening the door of a larger "Iowa Learns to Play" theme with the preparation of lengthy historic context documents on opera houses, theaters, and parks, which in turn have spurred the nomination of numerous properties to the National Register. The subject of team sports and Iowa's contribution to their development and evolution, both individually and collectively, has been ignored for the most part with the exception of a handful of National Register nominations.

In 2002–2003, the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office undertook a targeted intensive level survey of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts related to the development of team sports in the state from 1850 to 1960. Largely due to budgeting and time constraints, team sports were defined as baseball, football, basketball, wrestling, swimming, and track and field. The products of this endeavor were completed Iowa Site Inventory Forms, evaluations, and photographs for sixty athletic facilities, sites, structures, and buildings significantly associated with the team sports story in Iowa. In addition, a 242 page report was prepared that relates the history and development of each team sport in succinct fashion, as well as the facilities provided to house them. The report also outlines the registration requirements, including integrity guidelines, for placing these properties on the National Register. Because of time and insufficient funding, no National Register nominations were prepared, and the draft context report/multiple property document has yet to be submitted to the National Park Service for review and approval. Even before the project's completion, considerable interest has been generated in nominating athletic facilities in order to take advantage of state and federal historic tax credits and grant programs.

**America at Play: Documenting Recreation and Leisure with the National Register of Historic Places**

Shannon Bell  
 Historian  
 National Register of Historic Places  
 Washington, D.C.

The significance of recreation in American life has been recognized by the National Register of Historic Places since its inception. When established in 1966, the National Register consisted of previously designated National Historic Landmarks, thirty-nine of which were recreational in nature. “Entertainment / Recreation” and “Performing Arts” were established as two of the areas of significance under which properties could be nominated to the Register. To improve the context within which we recognize these sites, a National Historic Landmarks Theme Study on Recreation was prepared in 1987, resulting in thirty-nine new National Historic Landmark designations. Today, more than 9,000 of our nearly 79,000 listings (or 12 percent) are historic places of entertainment and leisure.

Recreational resources encompass all four of the National Register criteria for evaluation—representing broad patterns of American history, significant people, architectural distinction, and archeology—although the predominant number of listings represent the first three. Examples from the National Register collection will illustrate the breadth of places Americans have created for amusement, diversion, and relaxation. Recreation destinations include amusement parks, roller coasters, municipal parks, fairgrounds, race tracks, stadiums, circus buildings, casinos, carousels, and arcades. Places to stay while at play include resort hotels, great camps, vacation homes, ski lodges, and summer camps. Entertainment has long been sought after at performing arts venues, movie theaters, drive-in theaters, museums, and grandstands. Americans play hard at athletic clubs, YMCAs, swimming pools, golf courses (full-scale and mini), playgrounds, dance halls, hiking shelters, and rock climbing facilities.

**More Than Just Old Buildings: A Study of Metro Parks Tacoma’s Changing Attitudes toward Historic Preservation**

Melissa McGinnis  
 Historic Assets Manager  
 Metro Parks Tacoma  
 Tacoma, Washington

Doreen Beard-Simpkins  
 Park Historian  
 Metro Parks Tacoma  
 Tacoma, Washington

Metro Parks Tacoma in Tacoma, Washington, manages 2,600 acres of parks and open space, seven community centers, five swimming pools, three sports complexes, zoological facilities, a golf course, boathouse marina, and four historic facilities: Fort Nisqually Living History Museum, the 1908 W.W. Seymour Botanical Conservatory, the 1898 Keeper’s Lodge, and the 1914 Trolley Car Station. Of these four, only Fort Nisqually’s mission is specifically dedicated to historic preservation and education.

Several factors contributed to the expansion of historic preservation awareness within the Park District. The award winning restoration of Fort Nisqually’s 1855 Factor’s House in 2002–2003 demonstrated the staff’s ability to research methodically and to oversee the fundraising and restoration effort for the project. This was followed by a major restoration project at the W.W. Seymour Conservatory. Both projects garnered significant community interest and support. Simultaneously, the Planning Department began a long-range strategic planning process. One component of this plan was a Cultural/Historic Assets Inventory of the entire Park District, which was produced in-house as the public historians were already on staff. This inventory resulted in a detailed listing of over 400 cultural/historic assets (not including Fort Nisqually’s more than 5,000 artifacts) located throughout the district.

At this same time, plans began for a March 3, 2005, centennial celebration for Metro Park’s largest and most diverse park, Point Defiance Park. An academic narrative was written and over 1,000 historic photographs from public repositories and private citizens collected. A one hour documentary was produced, a traveling exhibit constructed, a large newspaper supplement published, and a wide variety of public programs planned to highlight various aspects of Point Defiance’s history.

By devoting financial resources to the establishment of the Historic Assets Division within Metro Parks Tacoma, all aspects of the organization are improved and community members’ and businesses’ interest and support for the parks are reinvigorated.

## Jones Beach: Preserving the Everyman's Riviera

Alexandra Parsons Wolfe  
 Preservation Consultant  
 The Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities  
 Douglas Manor, New York

Conceived by Robert Moses in the early 1920s, New York's Jones Beach State Park is the highlight of an extensive park and parkway system that introduced a new heroic scale to public outdoor recreational facilities. Built for the everyman, the breadth of its program, planning, design, and aesthetic ambition was unprecedented, and its civic gesture noble. Seventy-five years later, Jones Beach remains one of the greatest achievements in public works construction and has become a highly significant part of our nation's heritage.

Unfortunately, the historic significance of Jones Beach has been largely undervalued for many years (especially during the 1970s and 1980s), and the park now suffers from a notable loss of character-defining features as a result of uninformed maintenance procedures. Awareness of the park's importance has developed in the last five years but preservation initiatives have been sporadic and too narrow in scope. In response to these circumstances, the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities (SPLIA), a not-for-profit regional preservation advocacy group, prepared a report to call attention to the park's significance and its need for improved preservation planning.

This presentation and its subsequent paper are a continuation of the Society's efforts as a regional advocate. Drawing on the initial Jones beach report, the presentation will establish the site's significance and address its current condition with the aid of historical and current photographs. The effects of the report will also be discussed, as well as how recommendations for improving the site's preservation management were received by the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

## Understanding the Resource: Evaluation and Significance

Amy Guthrie  
 Historic Preservation Officer  
 City of Aspen  
 Aspen, Colorado

Skiing breathed new life into Aspen, a defunct Victorian era silver mining town. Starting in 1936 with a crude ski lift fashioned out of old mining equipment, Aspen Mountain was transformed into a world famous resort within fifteen years. After decades of no new construction, town citizens informally adopted "Chalet Style" for the additional lodge buildings and restaurants that were needed, attempting to compete with the imagery of successful European ski areas, such as St. Moritz.

Property values began to soar in the 1980s, after Aspen adopted a Growth Management Plan. Many of the resources associated with the earliest development of skiing and tourism have been lost or are threatened. This paper will address specific examples of early ski era structures that are being preserved, or which the City of Aspen seeks to preserve, and discuss the local designation process, including an innovative scoring system. Incentives that the City has developed to benefit historic property owners will be presented, along with information about how Aspen has incorporated these recent past buildings into their design guidelines. The session will end with a description of Winterskol, a wacky celebration of snow that has been held for over fifty years, feeding a sense of community and contributing to heritage tourism.



**Racing History: The Watkins Glen Street Course, 1948–1952**

James Warren  
 Historic Preservation Program Analyst  
 New York State Historic Preservation Office  
 Albany, New York

In 2002, the New York State Historic Preservation Office was approached with a proposal to nominate 6.6 miles of village streets and roads to the National Register of Historic Places. This closed loop in and around the Village of Watkins Glen, located in the scenic Finger Lakes region of central New York, was noted by the sponsor as the setting of an annual day of automobile racing each fall from 1948 through 1952 and grandly titled a “Grand Prix.”

The proposal raised immediate questions: do these streets and roads meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register, and if so, which criteria and at what level of significance? Resolving these questions required dipping into the rich but narrow realm of the history of motor sports, including tapping the resources of the International Motor Racing Research Center, fortuitously located in Watkins Glen.

A search of published sources quickly showed the early Watkins Glen Grand Prix—and by extension its setting—to have been a seminal event in the postwar growth of European-style racing on roads or purpose-built courses with multiple and varying turns, in contrast to the “oval” tracks popularized in the prewar United States. Similar street races followed at other locations, including Bridgehampton, New York, and Elkhart, Wisconsin.

With eligibility established, the task of identifying the character-defining features and assessing the integrity of the resource followed, with emphasis on the dramatic vertical and horizontal curves being the key—transportation engineering terms for what amounted to the seat-of-the-pants thrill still offered by a brisk lap of the old course.

The historic nature of the course and the early races has been recognized for decades by the Village of Watkins Glen and is the focus of an annual festival that turns the streets of Watkins Glen for one day a year into a nostalgic and noisy nod to motor sports’ history.

The Watkins Glen street course in Schuyler County, New York, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 25 November 2002.

**More than Gym: The History of Recreation in Chicago Public Schools**

Bill Latoza  
 Senior Principal  
 BauerLatoza Studio  
 Chicago, Illinois

Study and play—these simple yet important words signify the philosophy of the early educators in the Chicago Public School system. Looking at the earliest existing school designs—the Ward School constructed in 1874—to the present new schools, this paper will focus on recreation trends in education and how school architecture influenced play.

Case studies of recent renovations of over 400 Chicago public schools will be highlighted, including rehabilitation of playgrounds, swimming pools, interior gymnasiums, and roof playgrounds. Additionally, an historical overview of play in the Chicago Public Schools will be examined, identifying the early concepts of separate play for boys and girls, inter-racial team sports, segregated teams, and recent developments in co-ed teams.

## Music under the Stars: Restoring a Community Bandshell

Lori Sampson  
Village Clerk and Main Street Orion Design Committee Member  
Village of Orion  
Orion, Illinois

When I took on the project to get the Central Park band shell on the National Register of Historic Places, the local newspaper editor asked me for my childhood memories of the structure. I didn't have any. As a kid, I lived 200 feet from the park and played there frequently, but nothing ever happened in the band shell, so what memories could I have?

Sometimes it takes the fresh eyes of a stranger to see what's in your own backyard. That fresh set of eyes arrived in the form of the Illinois Main Street program. Their four-point approach of economic restructuring, design, promotion, and organization was just what we needed. After our town became an official Main Street community, one of their architects, Anthony Rubano, visited Orion. During a casual drive around town, he suggested we consider applying for historic status for our band shell.

In 2002 the band shell was in a state of disrepair, with leaning columns and a crumbling foundation. The structure had been saved from demolition before, most notably in the 1960s by the wives of the mayor and one board member, but this time it needed more than cosmetic repairs. The Main Street design committee worked hard to muster financial support for the project, utilizing public funds and developing a unique fundraising concept. By July 2003 the Central Park band shell had been rehabbed and sat in sparkling glory, waiting for its ninetieth birthday celebration. And what a celebration it was—a well known jazz band performed to a crowd of 1,500 people on a perfect summer evening. The Orion Community Band, formed as a result of the rehab effort, played between sets. The community band, which began with twenty-five members, is now sixty members strong.

We were not about to let the ninetieth birthday be the last event for the band shell. Last year was the first full year of our "In the Park" concert series. The series included outdoor movies, performances by the community band, a violin recital, and three major music concerts. Music rang out twice a month in a structure that for decades sat empty and hollow. As we plan the second year of our concert series, I know we will all hold precious memories of the transformation of Orion's Central Park band shell.

## Preserving and Operating the 1876 Flying Horses Carousel

Chris Scott  
Executive Director  
Martha's Vineyard Preservation Trust  
Edgartown, Massachusetts

Built in 1876 by Charles W.F. Dare, considered the grandfather of American carousel carvers, the Flying Horses Carousel in Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, is the oldest platform carousel in the United States. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1986, the Flying Horses is now in its 130th season of continuous operation, delighting a quarter of a million riders of all ages, every year.

The Flying Horses Carousel has been preserved and operated by the Martha's Vineyard Preservation Trust, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the Island's historic properties, for the past 20 years. Acquired for the sum of \$750,000 in 1986, the carousel was in need of a complete restoration. One of the country's foremost carousel restorationists, Rosa Regan, undertook a two-year project to painstakingly remove more than a century of accumulated paint to determine the original appearance of the horses and chariots and return them to like-new condition. Modern embellishments to the carousel platform such as lights and paintings of mythological figures were removed and the superstructure was also returned to its original appearance. The Preservation Trust is now completing the restoration of the carousel's original panel paintings and mechanical piano. The organization's total expenditures to date for this project are in excess of \$1.5 million.

This paper will explore the balance of preserving and maintaining for public enjoyment a link with America's golden age. The commitment to keep an irreplaceable museum-quality artifact in intensive daily use poses challenges that are met by dedicated craftsmen and continual fund-raising efforts. Enjoy a "behind the scenes" look at the operation of the carousel and a non-profit organization's ongoing stewardship of this beloved community amenity.



## Using the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives to Preserve Recreation Sites

Rebecca A. Shiffer  
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Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service  
Washington, D.C.

The Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program, a partnership between the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices, is the nation's most effective federal program to promote the rehabilitation of historic properties. Since its introduction in 1976, the program has generated over \$33 billion in preservation activity in city centers, Main Street towns, and rural areas. Abandoned or underused warehouses, hotels, retail stores, apartments, houses, and offices throughout the country have been restored to life utilizing this program while preserving their historic character.

In recent years, an increasing number of tax credit projects have involved rehabilitating structures associated with recreation and entertainment activities. Using federal tax credits, YMCA and YWCA buildings have been rehabilitated along with their gymnasiums and swimming pools. Destination resorts such as the Greenbrier Hotel and projects to rehabilitate auditoriums, theatres, and arenas such as the New Amsterdam Theatre in Times Square and Atlantic City's Boardwalk Hall have also benefited from tax credits. Yet a wealth of historic recreation structures eligible for historic tax credits still awaits rehabilitation. This presentation will discuss the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program, provide several case study examples of recreation-related tax credit projects, and suggest additional resources that may be eligible for the program.



## There's Room at the Top: Rooftop Recreation Resources

Lauren Van Damme  
Historian  
Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service  
Washington, D.C.

During the second half of the twentieth century, rooftop spaces for recreation, entertainment, and leisure became a common feature of high-rise hotels, apartments, and office buildings in many American cities. Resources such as swimming pools, playgrounds, garden terraces, and ball courts enabled the city dweller or visitor to pursue a wide range of outdoor activities high above the streets.

Despite the continuing use and construction of such spaces, little is known regarding the history and development of rooftop recreation sites in the United States. This presentation will begin by exploring the origins of high-rise rooftop recreation in major U.S. cities during the early decades of the twentieth century. The proliferation of rooftop miniature golf courses during the 1920s and 1930s marked the trend's early years. The famed "sports garden" built atop Radio City Music Hall in 1937 was perhaps the height of the rooftop craze before World War II. For the postwar era, the presentation will turn its focus to the growing popularity of the rooftop swimming pool at newly constructed high-rise motels and apartment buildings in New York and Washington, D.C. Lastly, the presentation will highlight recent restoration case studies and explore opportunities to increase awareness of historic rooftop sites to ensure their future preservation.

## The Impact of Golf Course Architecture on Landscape Preservation

Kevin R. Mendik  
Environmental Protection Specialist  
Northeast Regional Office, National Park Service  
Boston, Massachusetts

The landscape of a golf course is no less deserving of protection than a historic structure or a cultural landscape. The attention given to avoiding impairment to contributing elements of a historic resource should apply equally to the golf course as to the clubhouse, entrance drive, or gardens. They are all important reflections of man's impact on the natural world. They are all deserving of preservation and interpretation. Just as structures deteriorate, so do golf courses. Over time, the preferences of a particular greens committee may impose changes that drastically alter the original architect's vision. Those kinds of changes can happen several times over the decades. There are far too many instances where the historic fabric of a golf course has been lost without any documentation or appreciation of the resource that was lost.

Fortunately there are those of us who value the classic period (1890 to World War II) American golf course and the architects who designed them, just as there are those of us who understand the importance of protecting a Frank Lloyd Wright house or a Frederick Law Olmsted landscape. Just as man and nature can adversely impact a historic resource through action or neglect, so too can man or nature alter the fabric of a golf course. Many of the classic American courses were laid out on coastal lands and have seen hurricanes and nor'easters come and go. Sometimes it takes the collective wisdom of an entire golf club to undertake a restoration. Other times, it is the dream of one or a few. Still other times, there is the United States Golf Association (USGA) that leads the quest for restoring a classic course to host the U.S. Open.

## Pray and Play: Religious/Recreation Sites in the City

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Stephen F. Austin State University  
Nacogdoches, Texas

This presentation will examine the social and architectural history of four Roman Catholic recreation sites used by children and young adults on the south side of Chicago during the first half of the twentieth century. Ethnic, racial, class, and religious shifts in neighborhood composition led to multiple users over time. Non-Catholics constructed two of the sites, and in all four cases whites ceded the religious/recreational spaces to African-Americans as a result of neighborhood racial succession.

Neighborhood residents developed deep attachments to sacred spaces as well as recreational sites, and the intersection of the two created a particularly powerful hold on a community. In a city segregated by race, these spaces came to act as significant racial and religious identifiers. What does interpretation of these sites (three are extant) tell us about religion, race, and play in twentieth-century urban America? Recreational spaces, like public transit and worksites, provided settings for urban interracial encounters prior to the modern civil rights movement. Churches, on the other hand, remained almost exclusively segregated by race. But religious/recreation sites combined interracial play with sacred space. What characteristics were unique to these places? What impact did such settings have on the participants, their parents, and the community at large? How do these built environments demonstrate the successes and failures of church-sponsored interracial programming? The presentation will address these questions while presenting brief histories of the four sites.

## The Mid-South Coliseum: How Race and Music Shaped an Entertainment Institution in Memphis

Carroll Van West  
Director  
Center for Historic Preservation  
Middle Tennessee State University  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Memphis's Mid-South Coliseum is National Register-listed for its extraordinary local significance in the modern history of recreation and the entertainment history of Memphis. Developed and constructed between 1960 and 1964, the Mid-South Coliseum is strongly associated with the influence of race and integration on public buildings in the South during the 1960s. Issues of race shaped not only its planning but also the audiences and performances that took place there in the building's early years. Performances before integrated audiences occurred there as soon as the building opened in 1964—an occurrence still rare and volatile in the Bluff City at that time—and in 1974 Elvis Presley gave his first Memphis concerts in over a decade at the coliseum and recorded a live album there. Between its opening and the arrival of Elvis, the coliseum hosted such significant musical groups as the Beatles, the Stax-Volt Record Revue, Ike and Tina Turner, the Who, and James Brown.

The coliseum's role as a center for cultural expression among Memphis youth, both white and black, did not escape the notice of local extremist groups. When the Beatles performed, a counter-demonstration concert took place in the old city auditorium and the KKK held a "record bonfire" outside of the coliseum's main entrance. Yet, during some of the worst years of violence in the Civil Rights Movement, from 1964 to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968, the Mid-South Coliseum evolved into a cultural common ground for the various strands in American popular music that came to define a distinctive, significant era in American culture. As the only remaining building in the city where the Beatles, the Stax Revue, and Elvis all performed, it is a Memphis monument to an era of extraordinary creativity, hope, and achievement.

## Racial Divides in Recreation and Leisure: Automobile Tourism

Carol Ahlgren  
Midwest Regional Office  
National Park Service  
Omaha, Nebraska

It is easy to romanticize the early days of automobile travel when highways had names that referenced history or people (the Custer Battlefield Highway, the Lincoln Memorial Highway), places (the Dixie Highway), or destinations (Pikes Peak Highway, the Yellowstone Trail). In the early decades of the twentieth century, automobile ownership and travel was limited to the wealthy, a situation that would change as automobiles became more prevalent and roads improved. One aspect remained constant, however: automobile tourism was precarious if not dangerous for non-whites. Auto related iconography such as maps and travel guides depicted African-Americans as part of the scenery, not as active tourists. Jim Crow laws and overt segregation related to automobile tourism would remain the norm through the postwar years, until the passage of national civil rights legislation in the 1960s.

African-Americans did, however, travel by automobile; while segregated waiting rooms and restrooms if available at all were the norm, entrepreneurs also benefited by establishing motels and other accommodations for black travelers. In the early years, a word of mouth network was utilized to direct black travelers to family homes or boarding houses. Later, automotive guidebooks were developed exclusively to route the black traveler through cities and states.

This presentation will utilize primary and secondary sources such as guidebooks and articles in black publications. Oral history and memoirs from individuals such as entertainers, vacationers, and journalists will also be utilized.

## Preserving Florida's Segregated Beaches, Hotels, and Attractions: The Legacy of "Recreation without Humiliation"

Carrie Scupholm  
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University of Florida  
Sarasota, Florida

Following World War II, middle class African-Americans joined the growing number of white middle class men and women who had the desire and economic means to afford recreational travel. Many travelers in search of winter warmth selected Florida as a destination. The roads to Florida were open to all motorists, but the facilities that lined these roads throughout the Deep South often were not. A separate tourist industry, including guides, services, and destinations, developed to serve the needs of black vacationers. While many of the stories of Florida's African-American heritage remain to be told, awareness of this subculture of tourism has increased, as has interest in preserving its remaining sites and resources.

For example, American Beach—the most ambitious and intact of Florida's beach resorts developed by and for African-Americans—was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The Wells'bilt Hotel, the first black hotel in Orlando, was saved from demolition by the Trust for Public Land and is now a museum dedicated to African-American history. The Dade Heritage Trust was successful in stopping the demolition of the Hampton House Motel, the social and cultural epicenter of black Miami during segregation. In 2001, the Hampton House Community Trust was formed to gain local historic designation for the site and plan for re-use of the building. Virginia Key Beach, the only recreational area in Miami available to African-Americans, is presently being considered for inclusion in the National Park System for its association with the Civil Rights movement in South Florida.

This presentation will consider the segregated tourist industry in Florida from 1945 to 1970 by looking at examples of beaches, parks, attractions, motels, and restaurants. The methodology of identifying these resources through the use of African-American travel guides and oral histories will be explored. Successful preservation strategies will be discussed, as will examples of interpretation when the resource no longer exists.

## School-owned Recreation Facilities and the Challenges of Their Preservation—No Slam-Dunk

Janet Rogerson, Member  
Paul Rogerson, Board Member  
Friends of the Shelton Gymnasium  
Shelton, Washington

School facilities—both educational and recreational—are often seen as significant social hubs and landmarks in communities. They serve student educational and athletic programs, while also providing a venue for community gatherings and activities. Unfortunately, the financial obligations, constraints, and decisions of school districts, combined with misguided state funding policies for schools, often result in deferred maintenance, neglect, abandonment, or demolition of useful school-owned facilities long before their time.

The vintage 1941 Shelton Gymnasium has been a victim of just such a dilemma. Despite its heroic post-Depression beginnings as an Art Deco "monument to a gym" and constant community use since its opening, the challenge of maintaining the facility after a new high school complex was built on the edge of town proved to be too much for the local school district. This paper is a case study of the preservation efforts of the Friends of the Shelton Gymnasium, exploring the obstacles faced, strategies used, and lessons learned. The presentation will explore the roles that recreational facilities play within communities and emphasize the added roles and opportunities of those which are historic. It will also examine ownership, maintenance, operations, funding, insurance, and legal issues related to preserving such facilities, including the complicated school funding mechanisms, which favor new construction and undermine the care and preservation of substantial public investments. Finally, it will look back at the plans, policies, partnerships, and politics that could have made preservation of the Shelton Gymnasium a slam-dunk.

## You Win Some, You Lose Some: Identifying the Factors for Successful Heritage Conservation

Dr. Rosalind Lawe-Davies  
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National Trust of Australia (WA)  
West Perth, Western Australia

In Western Australia, there has been mixed success in conserving places of recreation. Sport and recreation have always played a prominent part in the Australian lifestyle, but as places lose their original function, it is often difficult to promote their conservation for the future. The National Trust of Australia (WA) and the Art Deco Society of Western Australia are two heritage community groups that have been vigorous in their advocacy for the retention of such places. Clear and effective strategies are necessary to fend off the pressures of “progress” and “development” that can so easily lead to the loss of places of importance to the community.

In examining the successes and failures of heritage conservation, four factors may be identified as necessary for success: owner support, community support, heritage status, and viable function. With all these in place, the vital capital funding will follow.

The importance and interplay of the above factors is illustrated through the “wins” and “losses” of 1930s places for recreation and entertainment, including picture gardens, beer gardens, and Australia’s first freshwater Olympic Swimming Pool. The various heritage outcomes, ranging from total to partial success, provide lessons for the direction of future conservation campaigns.



## Of Mice and Mermaids: The Fight to Save Florida’s Early Roadside Attractions

Sherry Anderson  
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Florida Division of Historical Resources  
Tallahassee, Florida

In Florida, the explorer’s descent into the vastness of exotic new worlds fostered such romantic lure that others soon followed to search for prestige of name, personal wealth, or elusive youth. Florida, the land of sunshine and flowers, hawked its wares to the weary, the renegade, the traveler, and yes, the tourist. By the turn of the twentieth century, the tourism industry was firmly established. St. Augustine’s Alligator Farm, Silver Springs, and Coppinger’s Indian Village were must-sees for the early Tin Can Tourists. After World War II, Florida experienced a population boom as veterans who had been stationed in the state returned to settle. When an industrious ex-Navy frogman enlisted a few beautiful women to perform underwater ballet at Weeki Wachee Springs, it was a smash hit.

Owners of roadside attractions naively welcomed Disney World when it opened in 1971. They grossly miscalculated the lure of the mouse. Within twenty years, many of the old attractions were closed or preparing to close. They had been losing money for years and most stood on prime real estate. McKee Jungle Gardens, Sunken Gardens, and the beloved Cypress Gardens all teetered on the brink of condormism. Those who pined away for “Old Florida” were accused of being out of step with current trends. The attractions were called politically incorrect, low-tech, and too kitschy for the latest batch of sophisticated neo-tourists. Even some preservationists couldn’t come to terms with trying to save a bunch of dilapidated tourist traps. This wasn’t their idea of heritage tourism.

Time stands still for many attractions opened in the age of B.D. (Before Disney). Yes, they tried to put in a few automotronic rides, a few animal shows, but they could never compete. The majority of these attractions are gone forever except in the collective memory of postcards, viewmasters, faded Polaroids, and silent home movies. But for a few, the fight to keep our childhoods alive beat out the bulldozers. To their credit, state bureaucrats and local politicians helped save Cypress Gardens and Sunken Gardens. Still more remain on the chopping block. Supporters of Weeki Wachee, Florida’s famed City of Mermaids, just began their new campaign called “Save Our Tails.” For them, it is not a power struggle against developers but against a water management district that purchased the land not to save the mermaids



## Preserve and Play

but to preserve the springs. The mermaids say they have earned the right to stay. After all, they *have* been swimming there for almost sixty years now.

Historic roadside attractions are underappreciated, difficult to evaluate, and are running out of time. The attractions need to band together in order to create more marketing power and capitalize on nostalgia of place. Public-private partnerships like those that successfully saved Sunken Gardens and Cypress Gardens could provide models for other threatened attractions. Recent trends toward retro-tourism may also help. The buying power of today's tourists is firmly in the hands of those who grew up in the 1960s and 1970s. Now, they are bringing their children to the same places they remember visiting as kids. If the doors of these places close forever, we may lose vestiges of our own youth. Kitschy? Yes. Less sophisticated? Yes. But isn't that what childhood is all about?

## Boats and Boat Houses of the Thousand Islands

Bonnie Wilkinson Mark  
Historical Architect  
Bureau for Historic Preservation  
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Located in Upstate New York on the United States-Canadian border, the Thousand Islands region is dominated by the St. Lawrence River, which has long been a boating mecca. First popularized by Ulysses S. Grant when he visited the Thousand Islands in 1872, boating simply to be on the water, or to visit the many points of historical and natural interest in this region was, and continues to be, a fashionable leisure time activity. Active recreational boating activities include hunting and fishing; cruising around the 1,692 islands in rowboats, steam yachts, or powerboats; and racing boats along the various river courses.

With constant exposure to sun and water, "garages" or "houses for boats" became necessary. A 1911 article in *Motor Boating* magazine noted, "As a land garage should be provided with facilities for repairing an automobile, as well as storing it, so should the motor boat garage be arranged not only to protect the craft, but to care for it and keep it in condition as well" (Harold Whiting Slauson, "The Motor Boat Garage," *Motor Boating*, September 1911, 22-24). Three types of boat houses are found on the St. Lawrence River: skiff houses for small craft that include canoes and St. Lawrence rowing or sailing skiffs; steam boat houses for the large steam boats that plied the waters before the advent of the combustible engine; and power boat houses that are the most common and come in all shapes and sizes depending on the number and length of the boats.

Boating is a way of life on the St. Lawrence River. The importance placed on boats and boating is reflected in the functional but architecturally distinctive boat houses that dot the River's shores. Stylistically, they span the Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival periods although many are also just plain vernacular. Boat houses have a long tradition sheltering wooden boats in the region and are still being constructed today. Through this presentation, the audience will gain an understanding of recreational wooden boats common to the Thousand Islands, and the historic and contemporary boat houses they are stored in, so the next generation can benefit from this legacy as much as the past and present generations do.

## Pawnee Municipal Swimming Pool and Bathhouse: A Case Study

Jim Gabbert  
Architectural Historian  
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Constructed by the Works Progress Administration over a period of four years, the Pawnee Municipal Swimming Pool and Bathhouse are reflective of the New Deal's effects on Oklahoma's recreational landscape. A masterpiece in site planning and architectural design, this ambitious project employed dozens of workers during the depths of the Depression. The pool, actually a man-made lake, and the magnificent stone bathhouse drew visitors from a wide area. In 1970, the city elected to close the old facility in favor of a new, "sanitary" pool. The old pool and bathhouse were left to the elements and the actions of vandals.

In 2001, the city of Pawnee was faced with large repair and maintenance bills for their "modern" public swimming pool. Led by the vision of the Mayor, the city undertook a feasibility study on reopening the old WPA-built pool and bathhouse. Water quality standards were studied, ADA issues investigated, and a structural assessment of the old bathhouse undertaken. Positive results in each of these areas, as well as growing public support for the old facility, led the city to rehabilitate and reopen the WPA facility. Listing in Preservation Oklahoma's "Most Endangered Oklahoma Properties" list in 2002 and the National Register of Historic Places in 2003 helped bring publicity and awareness to the project.

Countless volunteers and creative fundraising projects led to the revitalization of the dramatic setting of the bathhouse. Opened in 2003, the fresh water pool and bathhouse have once again become a focal point in the recreational life of north central Oklahoma.

## Lakes, Lagoons, and Waterways: Recreation and Refreshment in Chicago's Parks and Forests

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College of Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology  
Chicago, Illinois

Imagine this supremely beautiful parkway, with its frequent stretches of fields, playgrounds, avenues, and groves, extending along the shore in closest touch with the life of the city throughout the whole water front. What will it do for us in health and happiness?

—Burnham and Bennett's *Plan of Chicago* (1909)

To consider Burnham and Bennett's question, this paper will examine built and unbuilt water landscapes in Chicago's park system and outlying forest preserves where the public enjoyed recreational and athletic activities. Like their generation's counterparts in London and Paris, early twentieth century American architects, planners, and social reformers believed that expansive urban parks and outlying forests offered refreshment for residents of overpopulated cities like Chicago.

Many professional and popular sources illustrate the architectural and cultural landscape of early twentieth century recreation on Chicago's lakefront and the region's waterways, particularly the lagoons, rivers, canals, and small lakes proposed in plans for city and regional parks and forest preserve districts in the Chicago metropolitan region. Imagery and text from the *Plan of Chicago* and contemporary planning documents explain how landscape architects, planners, and architects envisioned a city and its region laced with waterways to support summer and winter recreational activities. Along the shores of lakes and rivers, architects designed buildings to support these activities, including restaurants and pavilions, public bath houses, field houses, public piers, and boat houses. Young and old enjoyed yachting, canoeing, sailing, swimming, and rowing in the summer, or skating and ice-yachting in the winter. In addition to architectural imagery, this recreational and sporting culture is visually documented by advertisements and postcards, as well as by painters and print makers, including watercolorist Jules Guerin and painter Thomas Eakins.

The paper situates early twentieth century Chicago's recreational culture along its beautiful waterway, lakefront, and riverfront landscapes in the context of American pursuit of play. Meaning and significance resonate in buildings, landscaped parks, and visionary waterways illustrated by commercial artists, architects, and fine artists, all of whom sought to be "in closest touch with the life of the city."

## After the Final Whistle: Reuse Alternatives for Abandoned Stadiums

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Albany, New York

Sporting venues such as ballparks, stadiums, fields, and arenas are often one of the largest community development projects in a municipality. Because the teams that play there are closely tied to the community and region they represent, the construction of these facilities often involves a mix of public and private funding, or funding entirely by the public sector through the use of referendums and tax-exempt bonds. The twentieth century witnessed the construction of hundreds of such sporting venues.

Every twenty years or so there have been new trends or new amenities introduced that make a stadium more comfortable for fans, more profitable for the property owners, and more useful for the team. These amenities have included retractable roofs, luxury boxes, increased concessions, retro appearances, and new technology for scoring, sound, and advertising. What results has been a wave of “keeping up with the Joneses” as other teams look to these new developments and begin planning ways to incorporate them into their own facility. There have been a few rare occurrences where existing facilities have been modified to include new innovations, but more often than not, a team has claimed the need for a new facility to meet the needs of the players, the fans, and the sporting business. In fact, such demands have been used as threats, leading to unbelievable deals for fully publicly-funded new stadiums, to keep teams from leaving a city.

What happens to the sports venues that are considered antiquated and left abandoned? Very few are rehabbed, given the difficulties of converting the structures for alternate uses. Too many sit vacant and are left to deteriorate until demolition is the only option. This presentation will explore examples of how these abandoned stadiums have been treated after the team leaves the field and after the final whistle is blown.

## Take Me Out to the Ball Park: The Restoration and Revitalization of Rickwood Field

David M. Brewer  
Executive Director  
Friends of Rickwood Field  
Birmingham, Alabama

Located in Birmingham, Alabama, Rickwood Field is recognized by the National Park Service as America’s oldest baseball park and served from 1910–1987 as the home of the Birmingham Barons. Additionally, from 1920–1963, Rickwood served as the home park for the Birmingham Black Barons and is today one of only a few remaining former Negro League facilities. Moreover, Rickwood also frequently hosted traveling and barnstorming teams, including future Hall of Fame members Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Jackie Robinson, Ted Williams, Willie Mays, Joe DiMaggio, Satchel Paige, Dizzy Dean, and Hank Aaron, among many others.

Rickwood Field, however, is more than just baseball. It is a core component of both local and national social fabric and collective history. In the heyday of Major League baseball, the highly-social function of the ballpark, specifically the ritual of supporting the home team, played a key role in the shaping of community identity and sense of pride. The opportunity to witness the play of American cultural icons brought Birmingham and regional residents into the national fold, and reassured them that they too shared a stake in the “great American pastime.”

If the “why” of restoring and revitalizing an old ball park seems obvious, the “how” remains a bit more elusive. By pursuing a multi-tiered strategy defined in the Rickwood Master Plan, the Friends of Rickwood Field have established themselves as an effective steward of this American treasure, and have successfully completed approximately \$2 million in restoration and renovation to the facility, field, and grounds. Central to the comprehensive revitalization of the park is its continued role as a high profile baseball venue, buttressed by the marketing of the park as a dynamic destination and living history museum.

This presentation will illuminate both the “why” and the “how” of the equation, and will examine the strategies and challenges integral to this ongoing project. It will also argue that the restoration and revitalization of Rickwood Field can serve as a model for similar endeavors, while not ignoring the notion that preservation success may be fleeting, and that many challenges remain ahead.



## History that Sells: The Making of an Amusement Park into a National Historic Landmark

Andrew R. Quinn  
 Director of Community Relations  
 Kennywood Entertainment LLC  
 West Mifflin, Pennsylvania

Kennywood was one of many parks created to boost business on streetcar lines around the turn of the twentieth century. It not only has outlasted the trolleys that for so many years ran past it, but also has grown into one of the country's outstanding amusement parks—"America's Finest Traditional Amusement Park."

The year that Dewey took Manila and Theodore Roosevelt led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill—1898—Kennywood was little more than a pretty spot in the country. That was the year the Monongahela Street Railways Company took over what had long been know as "Kenny's Grove"—a rural picnic site—and began turning it into a "trolley park." The initial amusements were a dance pavilion, merry-go-round, and fun house called "Wonderland." There also was a bandstand and dining pavilion.

During the course of our 106 year history rides have been added and deleted, but Kennywood still has three wooden roller coasters, a Merry-Go-Round, and several other rides in operation that predate 1930. We're proud of our continuous operation, through good times and bad, these past 106 years. But there is one accomplishment of which we are most proud—being designated a National Historic Landmark.

## Public Playlands: Government-Owned Amusement Sites

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith  
 Architectural Historian  
 National Park Service  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

This presentation will address preservation challenges and successes at Playland, a National Historic Landmark amusement park located in Rye, New York. Playland, America's "only government owned and operated amusement park," opened on the shores of Long Island Sound in 1928. This complex, including a beach, pier, Olympic-sized pool, bathhouses, and amusement park, was and is owned by Westchester County. It is subject to the restrictions and opportunities that public ownership provides.

The management of Playland has done a remarkable job preserving the historically significant aspects of this National Historic Landmark. However, they must also deal with the constant pressure to maintain profitability in a competitive entertainment industry. On finite real estate, Playland's managers must decide when, where, and how to update or enhance their offerings to continue to be competitive in drawing customers. This presentation will illustrate the ways in which Playland, as a publicly owned amusement park, achieves its goals and provides an effective management paradigm for the preservation of historic amusement parks.

## Restoring the Darkness: Preserving Funhouses and Darkrides

Rick Davis  
Director  
Darkride and Funhouse Enthusiasts  
Vienna, Ohio

One of the most common forms of entertainment at early amusement parks in the United States was the funhouse. These attractions featured many different physical stunts such as slides, rotating barrels, moving walkways, and floor mounted air jets designed to amuse its patrons. Later funhouses contained fewer physical stunts, but relied on dark passages with various surprises to both shock and amuse guests.

Another common feature at amusement parks was the “darkride,” a ride through attraction related to the funhouse in which riders travel in a small vehicle through dark passages designed to either educate, shock, or amuse park-goers. Unlike many other amusement rides, these attractions tended to be different at each amusement park, each one unique in its construction. In the case of darkrides, the scenery and props were the work of unsung artists that have heretofore gone unnoticed.

Today, the funhouse is almost non-existent in the U.S. and the traditional darkride continues to disappear. This presentation will feature images of the early attractions as it discusses reasons for their demise, and what, if any, efforts have been made to preserve them. Also included in the presentation will be a brief discussion of how and why the non-profit, all volunteer, Darkride and Funhouse Enthusiasts formed, its efforts to record the history of such attractions, and how it is aiding in preservation efforts.

## Wooden Coasters: Bringing the Past to a New Audience

Richard Munch  
Historian  
American Coaster Enthusiasts  
Fords, New Jersey

The 1970s proved to be a difficult decade for the wood roller coaster. By 1978, the amusement park icon was heading toward extinction with less than eighty coasters operating in North America. Created that same year, the American Coaster Enthusiasts (ACE) began to raise public awareness and encouraged involvement through newsletters, preservation meetings, and a national convention. It also monitored conservation efforts, created a census of remaining endangered rides, and began to educate park owners about the significance of keeping their park’s classic rides maintained and in good operating condition. Today, thanks to many factors, the roller coaster has made a strong comeback, with over 120 wooden coasters operating in North America. And ACE is recognized as the world’s largest coaster enthusiast group with representation in nearly twenty countries.

With the industry looking back at popular and classic rides, designers have begun to borrow from the past, introducing features from former rides into the design of new projects. Using the past for inspiration, engineers are producing more designs reminiscent of the golden era of the 1920s. In just the last two decades, the ride has enjoyed a new renaissance, with innovative designs incorporated into exciting and thrilling track layouts. And while the challenge remains, many traditional parks are keeping their older signature rides in pristine operating condition. It has also become popular to find new homes for old rides through actual relocation efforts, while the duplication of historic rides has provided an opportunity to experience something no longer available—with the replicas often better than the original!

This paper will discuss several projects as well as the organization’s part in the preservation of old coasters. It will also briefly discuss the plans for a new roller coaster museum and future projects based on rides of the past.

## Good News for the Good Fellow Club: Rehabilitation of a Historic Youth Camp at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Bill Harlow Historical Architect Midwest Regional Office National Park Service Omaha, Nebraska	Marla McEnaney Historical Landscape Architect Midwest Regional Office National Park Service Omaha, Nebraska
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In this presentation we discuss a historic youth camp located at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Porter County, Indiana. U.S. Steel built the sixty-three acre Good Fellow Club Youth Camp in 1941 for use by employees' children. It was used continuously until 1975 when the National Park Service purchased it. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is in the process of rehabilitating the historic camp for use as an environmental education center. The park produced a development concept plan for the site in 1987. Since that time, recognition has emerged regarding the camp's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The park's historian has drafted a Determination of Eligibility that will be complete with the addition of an evaluation of the historic landscape character. The National Park Service has contracted for the production of a combined Historic Structures Report/Cultural Landscape Report designed to provide baseline research that is essential for planning and developing the site in a manner that protects the historic character and "sense of place," rehabilitating its historic buildings and landscape features, and guiding long term cultural resource management of the camp.

The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is an interesting example of rustication using modern manufactured unit materials. Components of the property are extremely regular, and the underlying concept and development formal—yet the design successfully evokes a rural retreat. The camp design is arguably Spartan with little applied ornament beyond the ornamental pattern of the shape, texture, and transition of the materials. In our presentation we will consider the implications of having an industrial design team establish a "sense of place" for company family recreation and discuss the proximity of Good Fellow Camp to metropolitan Chicago with respect to the region's industrial and developmental history.

## The Georgian Court Casino: A Heritage of Preservation

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Senior Associate  
Ford Farewell Mills and Gatsch Architects  
Princeton, New Jersey

The Casino at Georgian Court, a National Historic Landmark, is a Gilded Age monument to the sports of the leisured elite. This building designed by Bruce Price performed its original functions for approximately thirty years, until the Sisters of Mercy acquired the estate in 1927, establishing Georgian Court College. The needs of Catholic college girls and nuns varied greatly from those of George Gould and his family, and the college gradually adapted the sports palace of the elite into a gym and canteen. The polo and riding ring became a basketball court and auditorium, and the marble-clad steam rooms became very elegant dressing rooms for the equally lavish pool. Other facilities such as squash and doubles squash courts and bowling alley were only intermittently used. As the games of Racquets and Court Tennis sank into oblivion, those courts also lay idle.

Over the course of the next sixty-five years, Georgian Court College pursued many options for the use of the Casino. The lobby at the squash courts became an exercise room. The ballroom became a college snack bar. The rooms used to house visiting bachelors and servants became college offices. The Racquets court was used for storage. The Court Tennis court continued to lie largely idle, used only occasionally by clubs from New York and Philadelphia.

Greater enrollment pressure and competition from other institutions in 1990 led the College to commission a Master Plan for the preservation and reuse of the building. The plan established zones of significance, and identified areas and spaces in the building suitable for adaptation to new uses needed at the College. This preservation strategy reflects the first and second Standards for Preservation: that the building's historic use be maintained, and that significant historic materials and spaces be protected. Throughout this process the Sisters maintained their interest in the history of the estate and their commitment to restoration of significant spaces as funds were available.

Working the plan, the College has corrected fire code violations and provided barrier-free access, allowing the use of the building to be intensified. It has also restored the envelope and upgraded interior spaces. The Court Tennis court has remained sacrosanct throughout, and restoration began in the winter of 2005. Following a plan has

allowed the College to work towards its goal in an orderly fashion and to receive grant funding.

It was a great stroke of fortune for the Georgian Court Casino that it fell into the hands of the Sisters of Mercy, who knew it was lovely, and viewed it as a gift from God. Under their stewardship, the building grew shabby through lack of resources, but never did the College lose its commitment to the building. As colleges transform themselves in the twenty-first century, the Casino at Georgian Court, the monument of the Gilded Age, will also transform itself, while retaining its significant original spaces and functions.



## New York City's Greenprint: A Partnership Paradigm

Adrian Benepe  
 Commissioner  
 New York City Department of Parks & Recreation  
 New York, New York

New York City's Department of Parks & Recreation is the steward of nearly 28,700 acres of land, which make up 14 percent of New York City and include almost 4,000 individual properties, ranging from Yankee Stadium and Central Park to community gardens and Greenstreets.

Private sector support energizes our initiatives and allows us to enhance existing programs while leveraging millions in private funds for parks. Along the continuum of private involvement in parks, from volunteers to concessionaires, Parks has made tremendous strides in generating increased direct support for parks and park programs.

Parks has many major non-profit partners, including the Central Park Conservancy and the Prospect Park Alliance. These organizations lead private fundraising efforts for parks while caring for and enhancing these city treasures. Other non-profit partners are dedicated to missions as diverse as restoring and managing historic house museums, recruiting volunteers, developing and supporting music and art programs, providing recreational and educational programs for our city's children, and maintaining gardens and horticultural areas. Many of these public-private partnerships have become models for other city park systems across the country and around the world.

Parks also engages in strategic partnerships with local and major for-profit companies and organizations, including the Bank of America, NFL, Verizon Wireless, and Hewlett-Packard. The philanthropic nature of these partnerships allows Parks to better maintain green space and to produce major seasonal and annual programs.

These innovative public-private partnerships not only provide funding to maintain and enliven our historic parks but also enable New Yorkers to feel connected to their parks and, in turn, help to improve the quality of life of the entire city. With 25 years of these partnerships, the lessons learned can be used by other governmental entities to jumpstart their own efforts.

## The Rehabilitation of a Modernist Community Play Area: Mitchell Park, Palo Alto, California

Reed Dillingham and Stephanie Pearson  
Landscape Architects  
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Berkeley, California

J. Pearce Mitchell Park was built in 1957 as a twenty-two acre community park to serve a newly planned neighborhood in the City of Palo Alto, California. As one of the first of a new type of postwar community parks, Mitchell Park and its playground served as important examples for many other parks and playgrounds in the decades to follow. The noteworthy plan for Mitchell Park came from landscape architect Robert Royston, whose innovative design solutions gave the park a special character that has encouraged residents and users to cherish and protect this classic public space. The innovations of the park plan were based on a number of factors including a) accommodation of changed living patterns that placed greater emphasis on the exterior environment and active recreation; b) integration of art, design, and contemporary architecture with park planning; c) playground design that was more closely based on a child-sized scale and play patterns; d) innovative use of materials and design elements.

By 1998, after nearly 50 years, many elements in the park, particularly the “tot play area,” required renovation, work which triggered much more stringent design requirements such as playground safety codes, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the accommodation of changed patterns of recreation, supervision, and park maintenance. Given these constraints it was not possible to maintain the existing playground as a historic artifact without eliminating its use for children’s play. The larger park has gone through a more graceful evolution. As Bob Royston comments, “It is very interesting to note the changes in the park’s spaces and activities, whether active or passive. Preservation must consider both. The functions may be preserved but the spaces change as the landscape grows.”

## Historic Developments and New Plans for Zoological Parks in the Netherlands

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Department of Architecture: Renovation, Restoration  
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Delft, The Netherlands

The zoos *Natura Artis Magistra* in Amsterdam and Blijdorp in Rotterdam are two places for recreation and amusement in the densely built centers of these cities. Architecturally and in urban layout they represent different epochs: Artis is a nineteenth century zoological garden; Blijdorp is the visual representation of the final stage in the development of Modern Dutch architecture in the decades between the two World Wars.

Artis was established in 1838, as a sort of social-cultural center, combining a museum and a podium for musical events, celebrations, and lectures. The specific Artis feature, close visitors’ contact with animals, is in contradiction with the modern idea of how animals should be treated. Another major problem of Artis is that it has almost no territory for extension. A recently designed plan for its future development tries to combine two visions of Artis: as a Hollywood-like attraction and as a specific Artis-model, based on the historical development of the park and its qualities as a monument.

Blijdorp, from the Rococo-like urban layout to every element of the buildings’ decoration, makes manifest the new creative platform of the architect Sybold van Ravesteyn. Although Blijdorp had success for decades as a park for men and animals, modern requirements and the need to compete internationally with other parks demanded enlargement and restructuring. A master plan, following “the natural concept,” was designed. The new and old territories were divided into sectors, so-called biotopes, presenting the continents. The awareness of the architectural and historic value of the masterpiece of Van Ravesteyn led to a compromise plan. Its execution shows how difficult it is to reconcile a contradiction of modern requirements on one side and the preservation of monumental values on the other.



### From the Ladies' Room to the Board Room: Preserving the Newport Casino

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Durkee, Brown, Viveiros & Werenfels Architects  
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In 1879, Captain Henry Augustus Candy, acting on a dare from James Gordon Bennett (editor of the *New York Herald*), rode his polo pony into the Newport Reading Room in Newport, Rhode Island. The result was Bennett's expulsion from this exclusive gentlemen's club and his decision to create his own social and recreational club just one block south on Bellevue Avenue. Designed by McKim, Mead and White and completed in 1880, Bennett's Newport Casino originally offered billiards, archery, horse shows, lawn bowling, and theatricals. Today, the Newport Casino boasts thirteen grass tennis courts and the only public Court Tennis court in the country, and is the home of the International Tennis Hall of Fame. While Stanford White's stunning example of the new Shingle Style of architecture provided new recreational opportunities for nineteenth-century Newport society, it also set the stage for many preservation challenges over the course of the next 125 years.

In 1997, the author was asked to restore an original ladies' room on the second floor of the Newport Casino. While this project involved removing inappropriate modifications to the room and importing English tile for the floor and walls, the challenges were small when compared with the challenges that were faced when restoring the north wing of the Casino following a devastating fire one year later. After completing the fire restoration of the north wing, which houses a restaurant and portions of the International Tennis Hall of Fame Museum, the firm was then asked to design a new Information Research Center in the attic of the Newport Casino. Creating an Information Research Center to house the Museum's premier collection of tennis memorabilia required that new space be found where it was previously not known to exist. Ultimately, a new, twelve-sided board room was created inside the roof of a clock tower—a feat that involved moving and restoring what is likely to be one of the only surviving Tiffany tower clockworks.

The preservation challenges that will be discussed during this presentation include the following:

- How does one accommodate the spatial needs of a burgeoning institution—The International Tennis Hall of Fame—within the confines of a National Historic Landmark?
- How does one properly restore an entire wing of the building when the restaurant on the first floor wants to re-open two weeks after a devastating fire?
- How does one create climate-controlled storage vaults for tennis memorabilia in a former attic?
- How does one restore the decorative vaulted ceiling of an Enshrinement Hall without dropping plaster and paint on the heads of Enshrines?
- How can all of the above (and more) be accomplished without disrupting the lawn tennis tournaments, court tennis games, and croquet matches that occur throughout the season?

## The Analysis and Restoration of the WPA Outbuildings in the Wissahickon Valley

Katherine Cowing  
Architectural Conservator  
Kise Straw & Kolodner  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

During the Great Depression, in response to the recreational parks movement, Philadelphia's Fairmount Park sponsored massive improvement campaigns utilizing WPA labor. The plan for thirteen outbuildings in the Wissahickon Valley was approved only after overcoming intense opposition. Constructed of the Valley's own materials, the outbuildings appear indigenous, blending into the surround valley.

Over the years, the buildings were neglected, becoming badly deteriorated. However, even in their worst repair, it is rare to pass one of these buildings without someone using it for a picnic, a place to stretch, or simply to watch the creek flow by.

In 1997, the first thorough study of these buildings was undertaken including research of the history of this WPA construction campaign, mapping of the structures, and providing a cursory conditions assessment and treatment recommendations for the buildings. The process included an inventory form assessing the overall condition of each building, and an extensive condition survey and prototypical treatment recommendations for one building.

The study served as a guide for the restoration of the buildings. Today, through a collaborative effort between the Fairmount Park Commission and the Friends of the Wissahickon, a local volunteer group, repair of the buildings is underway and several restorations have been completed. Under guidance of the study, the volunteers are preserving the rustic character of these outbuildings while protecting them from further deterioration.

The result of this study was twofold. It was the first review of the WPA work completed in Fairmount Park and the first comprehension of the extent of the many WPA campaigns in the Wissahickon. More importantly, the collaborative effort with volunteers is unique for Fairmount Park and could lead to the development of new partnerships throughout its 62 parks and 9,200 acres. The recognition and restoration of these buildings has been a true success story for Fairmount Park and the city of Philadelphia.

## Smith Memorial Playground and Playhouse: Restoring a Philadelphia Tradition

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DPK&A Architects, LLP  
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The mission of Smith Memorial Playground and Playhouse (SMPP) is "to provide safe, creative, fun, and accessible recreational facilities and programs to children, families, and caregivers of the Philadelphia area, especially those with limited financial and social opportunity." Founded in 1899 by Richard and Sarah Smith, SMPP is one of America's oldest non-profit playgrounds and is a beloved tradition for Philadelphia's children and their families. Situated on six acres within Fairmount Park, SMPP is visited by 1,000 to 2,000 visitors daily during the busy May to October season. SMPP serves children from all Philadelphia neighborhoods, as well as day camps, daycare centers, and community centers from Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, and Chester counties. SMPP serves primarily low-income families, as well as many children with special needs. Due to lack of funds and deferred maintenance, SMPP was forced to close some of its facilities in May 2003. Prior to closure, SMPP's facilities included the 24,000 square foot Playhouse with three floors of activity for children aged five and younger, the Playground with over thirty pieces of equipment, and the 95-year-old wooden Giant Slide.

A master plan for the restoration and renovation of Smith Memorial Playground and Playhouse was completed in March 2004, with the intent of providing a modern, fully-accessible, safe, and fun playground experience for generations of Philadelphia children. SMPP is now proceeding with this multi-phase restoration and renovation project. Phase 1 includes the restoration of the historic Giant Slide, with its new Tree Walk providing access for both typically-developing and disabled children. This phase also includes the construction of the new Gateway Building, containing restrooms and a staff office, and three play areas on the south side of the Playhouse. New play equipment will be "ground-based," similar to the historic play equipment at SMPP, and will be appropriate for a variety of age groups. The goal is to finish the design work for all of Phase 1, with an expedited package for the Giant Slide, and complete the construction of the Giant Slide restoration and Play Area C in time to reopen the Playground in July 2005. Future phases will include the completion of the playground renovations, construction of new parking and entrance driveways, and restoration and renovation of the historic Playhouse itself.

### **Catch All, Fast Pitch: A Special Interactive Discussion on Threatened Resources**

*This session will showcase a number of ongoing preservation efforts. The following representatives will give short presentations on current preservation activities and then engage the audience in discussion.*

#### **City Park Golf Course, Baton Rouge, Louisiana** Lillie Petit Gallagher

Scottish designer Tom Bendelow designed the City Park Golf Course in 1928. It is one of a small number of original Bendelow courses still in use and unaltered. The course was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. Today, City Park Golf Course is under threat from the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC) for redevelopment as picnic areas, playgrounds, concert venues, and other uses that would destroy the 77-year-old course.

#### **Ribeyre Gym, New Harmony, Indiana**

Lee Ann Hoenert, with students Casey Logan, Rebecca Rodriguez, Mary Smith, and Andrea Wenzel, Ribeyre Gymnasium Restoration Group

Ribeyre Gymnasium in New Harmony, Indiana, was constructed in 1924. The gymnasium was the home of the local New Harmony Rappities until 1987. The structure is currently suffering from deferred maintenance. A student led volunteer organization, the Ribeyre Gymnasium Restoration Group, is dedicated to raising funds to preserve the gymnasium. The group has commissioned a professional restoration group to conduct a study on adapting the building into a community center. The students need to raise at least \$800,000 for the project.

#### **Whalom Park, Lunenburg, Massachusetts**

Heather Bowen, Save Whalom Park

Whalom Park was constructed at the final stop of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway in 1893, becoming the “playground of central New England.” Whalom is the tenth oldest amusement park in the nation and the second oldest trolley park in the world. The park was under the management of the Bowen family until 2000 and is currently under threat of demolition. The Save Whalom Park organization has not been able to raise sufficient funds to prevent demolition and the fate of the park is currently undecided.

#### **Myrtle Beach Pavilion, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina**

Barbara Stokes, Public Historian/Communications Consultant

The current pavilion in the Myrtle Beach Amusement Park was built in 1949 and is the third pavilion on that site. The complex includes roller coasters, thrill rides, go-cart tracks, shops, and other attractions. A shift in tourist interests to other areas of town has left the Myrtle Beach Pavilion vulnerable to possible demolition and redevelopment for new construction.

#### **Ridgewood Ranch, Willits, California**

Tracy Livingston, Seabiscuit Heritage Foundation

Ridgewood Ranch is the home of the famed racehorse Seabiscuit, who was stabled there during the Depression era. The ranch also serves as home to the Northern Pomo peoples and contributes to the local economy as a working ranch. Currently Ridgewood Ranch faces threats due to weather and aging combined with inadequate funding for maintenance and rehabilitation.



## Playing with Architecture: Is POMO the Next DOCO Frontier?

Theodore H.M. Prudon, PhD, FAIA  
 President, DOCOMOMO  
 Architect and Principal, Prudon & Partners  
 New York, New York

When DOCOMOMO was formed in 1990 in Eindhoven, The Netherlands, the meaningful preservation of the architecture of the Modern Movement was the primary concern. The famous sanatorium, “Zonnestraat,” which embodied the aesthetic, technical, and social ideals, was the conceptual rallying point for the thirteen participating countries or “working parties.” Now, with over fifty working parties across all continents, the goals have broadened and more regional issues have come into focus. For DOCOMOMO US this has meant a greater emphasis on the post World War II period rather than the interwar era, which is so important in the European context. This change is apparent from issues in which DOCOMOMO US has been involved, such as TWA Terminal at JFK Airport or 2 Columbus Circle.

With preservation of modern architecture becoming mainstream, DOCOMOMO US has to ask itself whether it should become like the Victorian Society and focus on the preservation of a particular period, or should it take the word “modern” in a more general context and accept the progression of time? And, should DOCOMOMO be involved in the preservation of Post Modern Architecture? Three issues, among many, are to be considered:

1. Where the Modern Movement was concerned not just with aesthetics but also with social and technical issues, Post Modern architecture seems to be more whimsical and playful—is it not a subject of serious social advances but more about entertaining the general public?
2. Where the Modern Movement was also about ideology, meaning, and social responsibilities—which is what attracted so many of us to its preservation in the first place—are these concerns still to be found in Post Modernism?
3. Where DOCOMOMO sees design as an integral and responsible tool for preservation, is that possible with Post Modernism, which has brought us developer sponsored watered down main streets and the so-called “New Urbanism”?

Whatever the outcome, preservation is about more than just saving buildings. It is about the message we pass on to future generations not just as it relates to the heritage we are trying to save but also about what we stand for.

## Getting to Go! Go! Go! Eero Saarinen’s Yale Hockey Rink

Jayne Merkel  
 Architectural Historian and Critic  
 Contributing Editor, *Architectural Design/AD*  
 New York, New York

Eero Saarinen’s David S. Ingalls Hockey Rink has stood the test of time well enough to prove that structural innovation doesn’t necessarily create maintenance problems, though there is a cloud effect inside and some cable ends and roof boards have had to be replaced. Yale University sought—and got—so much more than a hockey rink, but it’s never been easy. The building’s popularity and that of the sport have created problems for the school, because today larger rinks are desired and many more fans want to come. Coeducation brought a need for women’s locker rooms as well as men’s, and you can’t just blow up the whale.

## Where They Are Now: The Disappearance of Postwar Vacation Homes

Chad Randl  
Historian  
Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service  
Washington, D.C.

One of the most overlooked architectural events of the recent past is the development of new vacation home forms during the postwar era. For many Americans, the economic expansion following World War II brought increased discretionary income and leisure time along with growing desire to play, relax, and retreat. Leisure seekers, especially those willing to undertake the work themselves, increasingly considered the second home an attainable goal. While many postwar vacation home designs were based upon recognizable, traditional forms, a new breed of contemporary vacation home emerged. With whimsical rooflines, creative glazing schemes, open interior plans, and plentiful deck space they provided appropriate settings for the postwar leisure lifestyle of active, outdoor recreation. The first part of this presentation will explore the rise of the mid-century second home, identify typical characteristics, and note several influential examples of custom-designed and prefabricated kit vacation homes.

Since the boom days, postwar vacation homes have not fared well. Beginning with the 1970s energy crisis, they were marginalized by economic downturns and a shift in consumer preference toward condos, timeshares, and more conventional designs. Now, half a century on, postwar second homes are an increasingly rare feature of the American leisure landscape. Rising property values, changing popular tastes, and, in some cases, their own poor construction, have hastened the demolition of these buildings. Those that survive are often remodeled beyond recognition. The presentation will discuss notable designs that have been lost, as well as explore the continuing pressures on, and nascent efforts to preserve, remaining mid-century vacation homes.

## De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea

John McAslan, RIBA  
Chairman  
John McAslan + Partners  
London, England

In 1991 John McAslan + Partners was appointed as architect to prepare a strategy for the long-term phased restoration, remodeling, and redevelopment of the iconic Erich Mendelsohn and Serge Chermayeff designed Grade I listed De La Warr Pavilion of 1935.

The firm developed a strategic master plan and business plan leading to the initial restoration of the building's external fabric. The practice has also been closely involved in a recent successful application to the Arts Council Lottery to complete the remaining phases of the project for a major arts centre by early in the new century, with the first stage of this work, the remodeling of the auditorium, completed in early 2000. In May 2002 the Pavilion received grant of £4.2 million from the Arts Council of England and £1.9 million from the Heritage Lottery Fund to complete the transformation of the building by 2004, which will include a new gallery, restaurant, and two new wings housing performance and rehearsal facilities.

Throughout the project, John McAslan + Partners has consulted closely with English Heritage, the Twentieth Century Society, Rother District Council, and the Pavilion Charitable Trust and has previously helped secure substantial funding from English Heritage and the European Commission Heritage Division.

The Council is continuing to work with John McAslan + Partners through to the completion of the project and salutes their sympathetic approach to this iconic building. The Strategic Planned approach by John McAslan + Partners, supported by Rother District Council and English Heritage, is beginning to produce benefits and added value as the renovated and enhanced interiors of the Pavilion take shape. One can begin to appreciate the delights of this Modernist classic and look forward to the Millennium for its enhanced use and completed renovation.

—English Heritage, November 1999

## Wood Anatomy and Pathology

J. Thomas Quirk, Ph.D.  
Wood Technologist  
Quirk Consulting Services  
Madison, Wisconsin

“Wood, use it. Nature renews it.” This slogan was used to promote wood as a building material nearly 100 years ago and remains valid today as we attempt to protect and preserve our heritage of wood recreational structures.

Basic wood anatomy will be explored in this session, providing participants an understanding of the principles behind restoration and construction of timber products and related wood use.

Wood, as a material, is susceptible to attack from pathogens. Certain woods are more susceptible than others. These qualities will be discussed, along with options to extend the wood service life with preservatives and other products.

Moisture also profoundly affects wood. Participants will be provided information regarding moisture content, measurement, fiber saturation point, and the ramifications of expansion and contraction in the presence of moisture. The influence of moisture content over the spectrum of wood characteristics and utilization will be emphasized.

Woods are infinitely variable. Choosing the right wood for the right job is critical. How this was done historically will be explained, along with the importance of selecting wood with desirable characteristics. Learn what visual wood attributes would cause you to reject a particular species or product.

## Developing a Methodology for Assessing Historic Wooden Structures

Lori Arnold  
President and Architectural Conservator  
Arnold Wood Conservation, LLC  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A standardized methodology for surveying wood structures in North America requires the consideration of the macro, meso, and micro environments. A standardized methodology aids in understanding the deterioration factors present in each environment and how those factors are related. This presentation looks at examples of the three environments, conditions found in each environment, and the relationship between those conditions. Various case studies will show the existing conditions of each environment—from the macro down to the micro—and the determination of treatments based on that information. This presentation will review types of decay symptoms often overlooked or inappropriately treated in each environment. Certain conditions, such as fungal flushes, will illustrate how ignoring the three environments will result in exacerbated conditions. Case studies illustrating how epoxy repairs can fail when the tripartite environmental method is not considered will be included. The use of the three environments to assess, treat, and repair wood structures enables a more holistic approach to wood conservation.

## The Adirondack Camps

Janet A. Null  
Principal  
Argus Architecture & Preservation, P.C.  
Troy, New York

Adirondack camp architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had a significant impact on the architecture of the National Parks. With the popularization today of the so-called “Adirondack Style,” the camps once again are influential. Yet it sometimes seems that to be widely known is also to be widely misunderstood. What really embodies an Adirondack camp?

This paper will present an overview of the historical development and heritage values of Adirondack camps. The breadth of camp types and significant architectural characteristics will be examined. Risks to the camps will be assessed and illustrated with examples of models of successes and failures of preservation.

## Unique Buildings: Tools for Developing Acceptable Safety Solutions

Marilyn E. Kaplan  
Architect and Principal  
Preservation Architecture  
Albany, New York

Achieving physically and aesthetically compatible solutions for fire and life safety in unique structures requires great perseverance and the careful evaluation of available regulatory and technical tools. This task has evolved substantially from years past when code officials, lacking regulatory and technical tools but confident in their ability to intuitively evaluate a building’s safety, could accept unique solutions when the prevailing codes proved unreasonable. While there is no evidence of catastrophic accidents linked to safety solutions based on experience and intuition, the task has increased in difficulty. Despite the availability of more sophisticated tools—technical advances, mathematic solutions, and new code approaches—for numerous reasons they remain little used.

These new tools and resources, coupled with a greater awareness of preservation within the safety communities, provide numerous procedural and technical options for protecting unique structures and their occupants. The International Existing Building Code and its derivatives, modeled after the 1990s New Jersey and HUD rehabilitation codes, provide a variety of as-of-right prescriptive solutions. The regulatory framework of these codes permits the use of alternative approaches, and the involvement of a fire protection engineer can result in a performance-based solution tailored to a structure’s unique hazards, often using computer modeling. Additionally, many new codes permit recognition of operational solutions such as occupancy limits or reliance on trained staff to provide direction to occupants or visitors in an emergency.

This presentation will address the selection of an approach for historic resources where application of the provisions of the prevailing code has been determined unacceptable due to their cost, physical impact, or technical inadaptability.

## Designing Fire Safety Systems for Unique Structures

Nick Artim, PE  
 Director  
 Fire Safety Network  
 Middlebury, Vermont

The speed and totality of fire's destructive forces make it one of the greatest threats to culturally significant properties. There are, however, a number of proven technologies that can detect a developing fire shortly after ignition and suppress flames to minimize the resultant impact and loss. It is important that the proper technologies be selected and that the design of these systems address the fire threat, while respecting key aesthetic and historic fabric elements of the structure. This session will present a brief description of current fire detection and suppression technologies and then discuss the main issues for their design into unique structures.



## Metal Finishes and Coatings

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 Building Conservation Associates, Inc.  
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Different metals react differently when exposed to moisture, gases, and particles in the atmosphere. With some metals, this exposure results in fairly stable and relatively impermeable surface layers, which greatly slow, and in some cases prevent, further interaction between the base metal and the environment, protecting the metal from deterioration. With other metals, exposure results in unstable, porous compounds, which attract and hold water and contaminants, hastening metal deterioration.

Through the ages, attempts to prevent metals from deteriorating have included applying oils, waxes, and other organic substances; applying films of metals more resistant to environmental forces and metals that deteriorate sacrificially while protecting the base metal; and applying coatings that prevent air and water vapor from reaching the surface, that contain protective pigments, or that create a protective environment adjacent to the metal. Some of the most successful traditional methods are no longer widely used because they contain ingredients such as lead, chromium, and volatile organic compounds that endanger people and the environment.

Today, metals can be protected by traditional finishes that comply with environmental regulations as well as by new high-performance products. Factors affecting the choice of protective finish include: the environment to which the metal is to be exposed, whether the metal is to be finished in the shop or in the field, the level to which previous finishes and corrosion can be removed, the desired service life of the finish, and the budget. Types of protective finishes include chemically and electrolytically induced and enhanced surface films (aluminum oxide, chromium oxide); metallic coatings (tin, zinc, aluminum); conversion coatings (both those that provide a better bond with a clean metal surface and those that react with corrosion products to provide more stable substrates); and paints and varnishes (including coatings containing traditional binders and pigments as well as those formulated with epoxy, polyurethane, polyvinylidene fluoride, and other polymers developed in the twentieth century).

## Iron Structures in Urban Parks: Conservation and Restoration Challenges

David S. Mitchell  
Conservation Resource Manager  
Historic Scotland  
Edinburgh, Scotland

The introduction of the Heritage Lottery Fund Urban Parks Programme in the United Kingdom has seen many nineteenth century urban parks restored. Cast and wrought iron was used as a constructional and decorative medium to a large extent in structures and features. There has been significant loss of such features, and many of those that remain have been poorly restored. The Scottish architectural iron founders manufactured and exported iron structures on a large scale, which helped to form the built fabric of such public spaces, including bandstands, fountains, railings, lampposts, gates, glasshouses, bridges, pavilions, and shelters.

The progressive restoration of these structures has raised the profile of this significant industry and has demanded a reappraisal of the conservation and restoration techniques employed for existing structures, and a new philosophy to be developed where missing structures are to be re-created. A sequential approach to tackling such projects is proposed including recording, assessment, and repair techniques. The availability and perpetuation of material supplies and craft skills issues are identified as a particular concern, as are the philosophical approaches to restoration. The author has been involved in developing a major online resource for such structures and suggests that the model used may be applicable in other countries.

## The Restoration of the Parachute Jump at Coney Island

Martin Maher  
Brooklyn Chief of Staff  
New York City Department of Parks & Recreation  
Brooklyn, New York

This presentation will discuss the history of the Parachute Jump located at world-renowned Coney Island Beach in New York City. This steel structure was originally created as a ride for the 1939 World's Fair and was moved to Steeplechase Park in Brooklyn in 1941. It provided thrilling amusement to hundreds of thousands of visitors before closing in 1968. The presentation will conclude with the recent reconstruction of this "Eiffel Tower of Brooklyn" as a symbol of the current revitalization of the Coney Island area.





## Current Technologies in Facade Cleaning and Graffiti Removal

Deborah Slaton  
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Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.  
Northbrook, Illinois

Recreational structures, whether they are beach houses, parks buildings, pools, playground facilities, amusement park facilities, or stadium complexes, typically require cleaning as cyclical maintenance. Maintenance cleaning is needed to improve aesthetics, remove airborne contaminants, and prepare surfaces for repair. In addition, many recreational structures are vulnerable to graffiti because of their location and use, and therefore maintenance cleaning is often needed to remove localized spray paint and other coatings.

A range of technologies is currently available for building cleaning. Examples will be presented with specific commentary on appropriateness to various structure types and substrates. The establishment of criteria for cleaning projects will be reviewed, including reasons for cleaning, goals of the project, and the required level of cleanliness. In addition, methods for determining the nature and condition of the facade and the soil to be removed will be described, including field survey and laboratory techniques.

A process for selection of an appropriate cleaning system will be presented, including methods for evaluation of potential effectiveness of the various techniques and compatibility of the cleaning systems with the substrate. Discussion will also address understanding technical data sheets; special protection, handling, and disposal requirements; history of use of various cleaning systems; and concerns related to inappropriate cleaning. Methods for evaluating the proposed selected cleaning system(s) prior to the beginning of work through laboratory studies, small scale field trials, and large scale-field mock-ups will be reviewed, as well as the need for standard of work samples and in progress review and inspection. Other key issues include developing specifications to establish quality control measures, and understanding cost and scheduling issues in planning for cyclical maintenance cleaning.

## Maintaining the Historic Landscape

Bernard Jacobs, FASLA  
Principal  
Jacobs/Ryan Associates  
Chicago, Illinois

Issues of landscape evaluation, restoration, and maintenance will be illustrated with a case study of Stonebridge, an estate in Lake Bluff, Illinois. The Stonebridge estate was constructed in the 1920s for a wealthy Chicago industrialist, and includes a manor house and gate house designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw, set in a landscape designed by Jens Jensen.

The estate is the subject of a current redevelopment effort in which the exterior of the house is being restored and the interior converted for use as condominium residences. Jacobs/Ryan Associates is working with the developer to guide the restoration of the Jens Jensen gardens that surround the main house and the gate house. Fortunately, historic photographs and the original plans for both the Jensen landscape design and the Howard Van Doren Shaw architectural design were all found to be available to guide the restoration effort.

The paper will examine how to evaluate restoration and maintenance issues from a landscape architect's perspective, in terms of the development of the landscape—both past and future. The larger questions of how to address and maintain historic landscapes will be examined, particularly with respect to taking control of a landscape that has not been maintained for many decades. Specific considerations include deciding what landscape features are historic and significant, determining whether existing trees are original and evaluating their condition, and deciding what plantings can be maintained when new landscape features built.

## Maintenance and Repair Schedules for Exterior Envelopes (Walls and Roofs) of Buildings

Michael J. Scheffler, PE  
Senior Consultant  
Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.  
Northbrook, Illinois

For helping to extend the service lives of building envelopes, and for planning and budgeting purposes, owners can benefit from knowing when they should anticipate the need to perform routine maintenance and repair. Maintenance and repair issues can be particularly problematic for unusual structures such as recreational and park facilities, especially given that these facilities may not be used year round. Continuity of maintenance over time can also be challenging. Building owners are rarely provided with the information they need to maintain their buildings, either by the builder or the designer. It is well established that a properly maintained building envelope will last longer than one that is repaired only after distress conditions such as water leakage, peeling paint, or mold are observed. Maintenance schedules are provided for less costly objects such as cars, office equipment, and for many of the items and equipment contained in a building—why not for the building itself!

Many products and materials used to construct the exterior envelope of a building have known ranges of anticipated service life and required maintenance. Others materials may not, but instead have warranties which provide some guidance on their anticipated service life. Industry associations provide useful information on this subject for certain materials. Obtaining and compiling this information into a readily usable format can help inform the building owner on how long materials and constructions should last and when owner intervention is required for the building to perform well. Comparable to a recommended maintenance schedule for automobiles, buildings can benefit from a similarly compiled document provided to the owner.

This presentation will provide examples of documents provided to owners describing anticipated service lives for specific elements of buildings envelopes as well as a tabulation of the recommended maintenance and repair schedule for several commonly used materials and constructions. There obviously is no guarantee that a well prepared maintenance and repair schedule will be followed by the building owner but without one the likelihood that timely maintenance and repairs will be performed is even less. Experience has shown buildings are typically under-maintained and this approach of providing owners with the information they need may be a useful tool to help change that.

## Mineral Water and Other Challenges at Saratoga Spa State Park

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Water: 72 percent of our bodies is composed of it; 71 percent of our earth is covered by it; and a human can last no more than a few days without it. Water is an integral part of our lives. So it is no wonder then that we have come to revere it, fear it, and in some cultures venerate it. Through the sacred and the profane, water's elemental importance is evidenced in both the metaphysical and physical spheres worldwide throughout history. One of these meccas, Saratoga Spa State Park in Saratoga Springs, New York, is no exception. Saratoga's centuries-old affinity to "take the waters" or "take the cure" has earned it a celebrated reputation among the loyal.

At the turn-of-the-century, the baths at Saratoga were the only baths east of the Mississippi River that featured naturally carbonated mineral waters. It continues to be the only location of a spouting geyser east of the Mississippi. Because of its uniqueness as a natural resource, its new state-of-the-art equipment for the bathhouses, its resort atmosphere, and use of the most advanced spa therapy techniques, the Saratoga Spa flourished, growing from 98,870 baths annually in 1934 to a peak of 198,306 baths in 1946. Despite the post-war decline in the facility's use, resulting in the baths' closure in the early 1960s, Saratoga Spa State Park has been committed to providing varied recreational opportunities while continuing to conserve its 2,500 acres of natural space. What to do with all the spa- and water-related facilities within the complex that are no longer needed? From the Romans and native cultures to the Europeans and Americans, this paper will briefly introduce water's relationship with varied cultures; the evolution of trends, ideologies, medicine, and travel; their affects on Saratoga Spa; and the challenges presented with finding uses for buildings with outdated functions.



## From Exercise to Eating: Adapting an Athletic Facility

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Historic gymnasium buildings often become obsolete because of changing dimensional requirements for interscholastic competitions or evolving athletic programs. High ceilings and large floor areas filled these buildings with grand architectural volumes. Architects often assembled these volumes into large-scale massing solutions and expressed these through monumental building forms, especially in the early years of the twentieth century. The association of athletics with heroism was also implicit in a grand architecture. Most gymnasium plans logically place a single large volume on top of cellular spaces at ground and basement levels. Typically, the grand halls are fine spaces, but all the support spaces and building systems are woefully out-of-date, with inadequate provision for coeducational uses, accessible circulation routes, ventilation, and heating or cooling.

Stadiums were typically built on the outer margins of the academic and residential campus, but gymnasiums could help define architectural spaces. These are now often embedded in quadrangles in the historic centers of planned campuses. This is the case at Bartlett Hall, where the University of Chicago transformed a 1901 Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge gymnasium into a 550-seat dining hall and student gathering space. An imposing building with castellated towers, Bartlett Hall occupies an important corner site within the campus plan. A new access for delivery trucks and dumpsters associated with a twenty-first century food service operation had to be built and could not be allowed to detract from its fine Collegiate Gothic setting.

Our firm has introduced new uses into four historic gyms, but Bartlett Hall is the most monumental structure and its program involves the most complex and intractable infrastructure. The challenge was to reveal the drama of the building's grand interior volume and its original stone architecture while introducing mechanical systems, elevators, code improvements, and new receiving docks and new windows at the exterior. The preservation of suspended running tracks, monumental stairs, and open ceilings are key objectives in all our reuse designs, and were essential to the solution at Bartlett Hall.

The reinvented Bartlett Hall supports 65,000 square feet of new activity, and the building is now integrated into the life of the University of Chicago's main campus in a new way.

## Historic Atlantic City Convention Hall Auditorium: From White Elephant to Billboard Magazine #1 Hit

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The Historic Atlantic City Convention Hall (NHL) opened in 1929; its Auditorium, the world's largest clear span enclosed space, boasted innovative lighting and staging systems and dazzling decorative features. Unfortunately, within a few years, debt and operating costs for the monumental venue stifled the Depression-era budget, and extensive operations and maintenance retrenchments were instigated, ushering in years of moisture-related damage, materials deterioration, soiling, and abandonment of the labor-intensive lighting system. Within thirty years, the home of Miss America had the visual charm of a warehouse.

When ownership was transferred to the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority in the 1990s, the Auditorium still had Miss America, but was obsolete for exhibitions and conferences. Its outdated configuration could not attract the events needed for economic sustainability. It had become a "white elephant," ripe for the destruction suffered by many grand hotels that once lined the Boardwalk. Yet, in an inspired move, the public authority initiated a project to transform the "relic" into a contemporary entertainment venue.

This paper will discuss how a multidisciplinary team of architects/engineers, historic preservation specialists, and sports design consultants undertook a five-year, 100-million dollar renovation that took advantage of the Auditorium's significant historic features to turn it into a *Billboard Magazine* #1 hit. It will present a range and scale of preservation treatments not usually associated with the restoration of one interior space, and will demonstrate how diverse challenges—monumental scale, staging, seating and public amenities requirements, hazardous materials, difficult access, scheduling, quality performance standards—were met with sound preservation practices that qualified the project for federal rehabilitation tax credits.

The paper will conclude by raising the new challenges created by this project's success: the stewardship and maintenance of a historic landmark venue, in a context of complex event staging and fierce competitiveness.

## Recreation within Reach: The ADA Guidelines for Recreational Facilities

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Have you ever wondered how someone in a wheelchair might take a ride on a roller coaster? Have you ever seen a big balloon tire beach chair making its way to the water? Have you ever enjoyed fishing from the pier with persons of differing heights? This paper will look at some of the ways that sites, particularly historic ones, can be made more accessible to persons with disabilities.

Ms. Park, co-author of the *NPS Preservation Briefs 32, Making Historic Properties Accessible*, will give an overview of the most recent Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines (July 23, 2004) and how they apply to recreational resources. This will include information regarding amusement parks, beach facilities, swimming pools, outdoor developed areas, and building types related to indoor recreation. Where to find information as well as how to adapt requirements to historic sites will be discussed, with illustrations from projects around the country.

Chapter 10: Recreation Facilities is the specific chapter of the new design guideline put out by the United States Access Board. The Board has made its guideline more consistent with the new International Building Codes and industry standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The Guidelines are an essential tool in meeting the Standards set by the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation in 1991. Excerpts from the Accessibility Guidelines for Recreational Facilities booklets (June 2003) will be available.

## Making New York City's Parks Accessible: A Work in Progress

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New York City has more than 28,000 acres of parks, playgrounds, historic sites, recreation centers, and open space. Much of this inheritance results from the massive development of New York City parks during the WPA era under the direction of Robert Moses. The built legacy of this era, the standard details of the Moses administration became the prototypes for urban parks across the United States and beyond. While creative and inventive in their day, these iconic features of New York City Parks often fall short of the needs of contemporary parks users and, specifically, the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

NYC Parks began to pursue accessible playgrounds as early as 1976 when a competition was held for a fully accessible playground known as the "Playground for All Children." This award winning design, constructed in 1984, was the first of its kind and spawned an effort to create similar playgrounds in each of the five boroughs of New York City. This past year, we revisited the 1976 design, restoring it with updated play equipment and design standards.

Over the past decade, New York City Parks capital program has labored to chip away at the massive task of making our parks and playgrounds accessible, investing nearly \$2 billion in park improvements citywide. Excellent progress has been made but Parks still falls short of the agency goal of exceeding the ADA standard for accessibility wherever possible. New designs and standards have been developed by Parks' in-house design team to both improve accessibility and maintain design quality. In 2003, Parks established an ADA capital advisory committee that has brought additional special training and increased awareness to designers. New initiatives include quarterly meetings coordinated with the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities and members of the disabled community, and an agency-wide effort to coordinate signage and web resources to assist disabled park users.

## Landscaped Leisure: Making Chicago's Alfred Caldwell Lily Pool Accessible

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The Alfred Caldwell Lily Pool is a 1937 prairie style landscape by Alfred Caldwell, a student of Jens Jensen. As a result of neglect, inappropriate uses, insensitive restoration, and unskilled maintenance, the Lily Pool by 2000 had become unattractive and was closed to the public. Wolff Clements and Associates, Ltd., (WCA) was retained by the Friends of Lincoln Park to develop a restoration plan, one that was later supported by the Chicago Park District. Critical to the plan was input from focus groups with special interests (historic landscape preservationists, birders, advocates for the disabled) that occurred in advance of restoration planning. There was general agreement on project goals and specific objectives, which allowed restoration planning and design to proceed with all groups knowing that, while compromises would be required, their interests had been heard and would be accommodated to the greatest degree possible but that the restoration would only proceed with compromises by all parties.

It was agreed that access was required to the council ring, pavilion, waterfall, and pond, and that improving disabled access was critical. The flagstone walkway had steps and uneven paving, but removal of all of the steps would have altered the design to a degree unacceptable to historic landscape preservationists. Access was solved by restoration of an historic path restored, completing a loop around the entire pond, and access to the pavilion, waterfall, and 75 percent of the pond's edge. Steps were retained between the pavilion and the waterfall as essential elements of the historic design. A new path, resembling the historic paths, was added to provide access to the council ring. Designated parking spaces were provided outside the site. These improvements, along with restoration of the historic stonework and landscape, have restored Caldwell's historic design, brought beauty back to the Lily Pool, and made it almost entirely accessible by people of all abilities.

## New Deal Murals in Chicago Parks

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The Works Project Administration was the result of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's desire to employ as many people as possible for as little money as necessary. He had the vision to see that America needed to change in ways that it couldn't imagine based on its past. FDR poured money into art projects, having the foresight to establish quotas for African-American artists as well as female artists. The result was a powerful surge of creativity and effort by the American artistic community. WPA projects included swimming pools (Glenview, Illinois), golf courses, a touring circus, fish hatcheries, and lagoons.

The Federal Art Project, funded under the WPA, sponsored many aspects of art for the public. The Hild Library in Chicago (now the Old Town School of Folk Music) houses murals by Francis F. Coan. The WPA murals, while appreciated by the public, were often controversial, such as the Oglesby, Illinois, post office mural that involved male nudity. The Chicago Park District itself often put politics before art, as seen in their refusal to release the great muralist, Gregory Orloff, from painting directional signs for the Parks and let him create murals for the Federal Art Project. Six parks in the Chicago Park system received artwork funded by the Federal Art Project in Illinois: Fuller Park, Palmer Park, Davis Square Park, Gage Park, Eugene Field Park, and Nichols Park. By looking at the use of WPA murals by the Chicago Park District and other agencies, we can see how these works of art stimulated and supported the energy and drive of the American people as they moved out of the Great Depression.

## Meeting the Challenges of Public Mural Conservation

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In May 2004, the Chicago Conservation Center, Inc., (CCC) began work on the conservation of eighteen murals at Sherman Park Field House in Englewood. This was first project of a landmark eleven-location mural preservation effort sponsored jointly by the Chicago Park District, the CCC, and a network of private, corporate, and foundation supporters, which is scheduled to run through summer of 2006. By that time, fifty-two murals dating from the Progressive and New Deal Eras will have been restored.

The paper first discusses the background of the project, including the work of the CCC towards the preservation of public mural collections throughout Chicago. The preparatory steps undertaken towards its founding including initial pilot projects and the joint commitment to the project are noted, along with the Chicago Park District's fundraising challenge and the supportive response from local corporate and civic leaders. Attention then turns to the center point of the discussion, the preservation of the murals at Sherman Park Field House as the initial phase of the preservation effort. The history of the murals, their content, and their significance to both the Chicago Park District collection and to Chicago's public mural arts heritage are highlighted during a discussion of its selection as the first project location. The condition of the murals prior to the start of conservation repair is examined in detail along with treatment challenges that arose during the course of the project and the problem-solving undertaken to achieve the final preservation successes. In conclusion, the significance of the project is noted in reference to the remaining project locations to be completed within the multi-year Chicago Park District Field House mural conservation effort, as well as to ongoing private and public efforts to raise awareness and support for public arts heritage at the local and national levels.

## Restoring Public School Murals to the Curriculum

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In hallways, libraries, auditoriums, and cafeterias of nearly seventy Chicago public schools, a considerable number of murals and easel paintings can be found that were painted from the turn of the century to World War II, from the time these schools were founded through the years of the Great Depression. In most cases, artists of local and national renown painted the murals. The subject matter of the murals was carefully chosen to educate, inspire, and edify students by placing before them images that directly concerned their curriculum. Over time, under the weight of changing social conditions in Chicago, an understanding of the initial motivation for creating these murals was lost, and they fell into serious neglect.

Since 1995 the Art Institute of Chicago's Department of Museum Education has worked with faculty, students, and administrators in the schools to reclaim this significant artistic legacy for the classroom curriculum. The Art Institute of Chicago has been proud to assist the schools in this educational endeavor in a program called *Chicago: The City in Art*, funded by the Polk Brothers Foundation. This program enlists the Art Institute's staff, collections, and teaching resources to raise the consciousness of students of the presence of public art throughout their city, their schools, and other public sites, affording students the opportunity to feel rooted in a past of whose vitality they can be proud. The program has been conducted during the process of conserving the murals by the Chicago Conservation Center. This paper will describe the program and its potential as a model for other public art collections.

### 63rd Street Beach House: Repair and Matching for Historic Concrete

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The rehabilitation of the 63rd Street Beach House on Lake Michigan in Chicago, Illinois, presented a variety of philosophical and technical issues. The Beach House, constructed in 1919, is located on the Lake Michigan shore just south of downtown Chicago, Illinois. The design of the Beach House was influenced by the nearby South Shore Country Club (Marshall and Fox, 1906) and by some of Daniel Burnham's buildings in the Chicago Parks. The Beach House fell into disrepair in the second half of the twentieth century, as concrete surfaces deteriorated, areas of fine detail eroded, and portions of the concrete fell from the building. The Beach House was designated a City of Chicago Landmark in 2004.

The Beach House consists of concrete construction and is approximately 300 feet long. The walls were built using masonry construction techniques without any reinforcing steel. Reinforcing steel was used to reinforce concrete floor slabs, open spans between columns, and doorway and window openings.

A condition assessment and inspection was undertaken beginning in 1997. The objective was to establish both the physical condition of the Beach House and to prepare a series of options related to their rehabilitation. In 1998–1999, a rehabilitation program was undertaken for the restoration of the entire Beach House. This presentation will focus on the concrete restoration portion of the project involving field trials, a cleaning program, and repair of the concrete.

### Meridian Hill Park: Decorative Concrete Replication and Repair

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Meridian Hill Park is a National Historic Landmark located north of the White House in the District of Columbia. The twelve-acre urban park was designed by George Burnap in 1914 in a neo-classical style to emulate the private, sixteenth century Renaissance gardens of Europe. Construction of the park took place between 1917 and 1936 under the oversight of Horace Peaslee. The features of the park are constructed in a variety of colors and patterns using exposed aggregate concrete, a technique developed by John J. Earley in order to meet the architects' objectives within a limited construction budget.

John J. Earley became known as “the man who made concrete beautiful.” His sculptors and craftsmen at Earley Studio produced work that raised architectural concrete to the level of fine art. Meridian Hill Park was the birthplace of their innovations.

Preservation of the historic concrete at Meridian Hill Park required the development of a modern process for decorative concrete repairs that could be applied to a wide variety of features in the park. Twelve different types of concrete mixtures were selected as targets for replication.

The project involved analysis of the original methods and materials, evaluation of existing deterioration and its possible causes, a search for substitute decorative aggregates, many cycles of samples to achieve desired appearances, design of formwork and placement techniques to match historical elements, and detailed specifications for construction procedures. The full reconstruction of a deteriorated pier in the park tested the success of the modern procedure to match Earley's original decorative concrete methods. The work was performed for the National Park Service.



**Protection Methods for Historic Concrete at Soldier Field**

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Field trials were conducted on various systems intended to mitigate corrosion of embedded reinforcing steel in historic concrete elements at Soldier Field Stadium in Chicago. Original concrete elements of the stadium, constructed 1922–1926, have deteriorated over time due to corrosion of embedded reinforcing steel. Delamination and spalling of small, localized areas of overhead concrete have been particularly persistent in the exhibition halls and colonnade coffered ceilings. To reduce maintenance and improve stadium performance, the owner commissioned a study of methods for mitigating the corrosion and concrete deterioration. The study involved identifying possible corrosion mitigation schemes, reviewing historic considerations, installing field trials, and monitoring performance of the trials for six months. Systems evaluated included corrosion inhibitors, realkalization, distributed zinc anode sacrificial cathodic protection, zinc-hydrogel sheet sacrificial cathodic protection, and arc-sprayed zinc sacrificial cathodic protection. Life cycle cost analyses and corrosion mitigation recommendations were developed.

Test results and cost analyses indicated that a historically sensitive and cost-effective repair approach for the colonnade ceilings would be to install discrete zinc anodes on a regular grid throughout the colonnade ceilings, followed by a reduced level of future inspections and repairs. For the exhibition halls, cost analyses indicated that the most cost-effective repair approach was not to install any corrosion mitigation measures at this time, but rather to continue with annual inspections and periodic patching repairs.

Although the success and practicality of corrosion mitigation systems will vary depending on actual concrete conditions and limitations of each structure, this study showed that new technologies in concrete protection can slow deterioration and extend the useful life of historic concrete, in some cases with limited disruption to the original materials. The study also illustrated how these new technologies can be applied with appropriate sensitivity to historic concrete structures.

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\* Abstract not available

## Notes



## Recreation and Leisure

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Martin & Margy Meyerson Professor of Urbanism  
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We tend to use the words “leisure” and “recreation” interchangeably, but they are not the same. Recreation carries with it a sense of necessity and purpose. It is the related to work in the sense that it is a break, a recuperative pause before we are ready to do more work. Leisure is different. It is not merely a pause from work but something self-contained. Leisure is also about freedom, the freedom, as G.K. Chesterton once said, to do nothing. Nothing, in this context, is not the same as emptiness. It implies, rather, reflection and contemplation.

Bertrand Russell once wrote an essay titled “In Praise of Idleness.” “Leisure is essential to civilization,” he wrote, “and in former times leisure for the few was rendered possible by the labors of the many. But their labors were valuable, not because work is good, but because leisure is good.” Russell reminds us that in the past the so-called leisure classes produced (or paid for) art, music, literature, science, and architecture. That makes leisure synonymous with culture.

No one understood the need for leisure more than that great workaholic Frederick Law Olmsted. “It is the one great purpose of the Park,” he once wrote about his great creation, Central Park, “to supply to the hundreds of thousands of tired workers, who have no opportunity to spend their summers in the country, a specimen of God’s handiwork that shall be to them, inexpensively, what a month or two in the White Mountains or the Adirondacks is, at great cost, to those in easier circumstances.”

But parks, especially Olmsted parks, are not really about nature, they are remarkable cultural inventions, since they are communal public places where the individual can profoundly and personally experience. . . leisure.