

The Camera & Clipboard

Historical & Architectural Survey Newsletter



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NEW SHF STAFF FOR SURVEY REVIEW

By the time you read this article, the State Historical Fund will have hired an employee to fill the new Historic Preservation Specialist: Survey and Education (HPSSE) position. The new job was developed as part of a reorganization of the grant-funded historical & architectural survey function within OAHP. When Mary Therese Anstey started as the Historical & Architectural Survey Coordinator (HASC) in September 2004, the position vision included not only grant-funded survey project review but also development of training programs for both existing professional consultants and volunteers or students. Unfortunately, review of submitted forms and reports has consumed the lion's share of the HASC's time. Hiring the new SHF tech to work exclusively with historical & architectural survey and education projects will allow Mary Therese to devote more of her time to survey education.

The new HPSSE will be responsible for providing guidance and advice to SHF grant recipients and their contractors to assist in achieving successful survey and education projects. The HPSSE will report to the Preservation Projects Manager James Stratis. However, the new hire also will work very closely with both the HASC and members of the National and State Register staff.

The following represent questions consultants and grant recipients for historical & architectural survey projects may have about this staffing change:

Q: How will the management of my ongoing SHF historical & architectural survey project change?

A: We hope SHF historical & architectural survey projects will be more straightforward with the HPSSE as the single point of contact. This new employee will not

only handle basic administrative aspects of the project but also review the survey deliverables. The HPSSE also will make at least one site visit to check on the status of the project. We envision a higher level of attention to both GRCs (Grant Recipient Contacts) and consultants.

Q: How will I know who is in charge of my SHF-funded historical & architectural survey project and will the review process change?

A: All GRCs and consultants will be informed via letter regarding any changes to the staff oversight for their project. Every attempt will be made to provide a seamless transition. The version of the survey manual in effect at the time the project went under contract will still represent the standard by which all survey products will be judged.

Q: Will Mary Therese be working with any SHF historical & architectural survey projects?

A: Yes, she will work with selected SHF projects, those with the highest educational potential such as first-time consultants or new GRCs in communities where several phases of survey are likely to be completed. In addition, she will develop relationships with local universities and colleges to explore training for students and growing the historical & architectural survey profession.

Q: What about CLG historical & architectural survey projects?

A: Mary Therese will continue to review all products for CLG historical & architectural surveys. Dan Corson will continue to handle the administrative aspects of this program.

Watch this space for more details about the individual chosen to fill the new HPSSE role. In the meantime, if you have questions, do not hesitate to contact Mary Therese Anstey.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT BIOGRAPHY

by Dale Heckendorn

TOM BENDELOW (1868-1936)

Tom Bendelow designed Denver's City Park Golf Course in 1913. During this time, Bendelow, in association with sporting goods manufacturers A. G. Spalding & Brothers, also promoted the development of golf courses in the New York and New Jersey area. Over a two decade association with Spalding & Company, Bendelow designed more than 500 courses across the United States and Canada.



Denver's City Park Golf Course in 2006

In 1920, Bendelow joined the staff of the American Park Builders, stationed in Chicago, as chief designer. During his time with the American Park Builders he undertook some of his biggest, if not most notable, design efforts. Among his many designs were Lakewood Country Club in Colorado, Dubsdread Golf Course in Florida, Evansville Municipal Golf Course in Indiana, City Park Municipal Golf Course in Louisiana, and the three courses at Medinah Country Club in Illinois. The later were considered by many as some of his best work. Bendelow served as American Park Builder's chief designer until the firm's demise in 1933.

Tom Bendelow stands as one of the pioneer architects of American golf. During his 35-year career, he designed more than six hundred golf courses across the United States and Canada. He shared his enthusiasm for the game of golf and increased its public accessibility through his promotion of municipal golf course construction.

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on September 2, 1868, he learned to play golf at the age of five. He developed into a proficient golfer on the courses in Scotland and England. As his biographer and grandson Stuart W. Bendelow notes, "At this time, knowledge of the game and the ability to utilize the natural landscape were the essential qualifications for a 'golf course architect,'" though "greens keepers" or "club makers" carried out such design work.

Trained as a typesetter for the Aberdeen newspaper, Bendelow arrived in New York City on September 21, 1892, and assumed his first U.S. job with the *New York Herald* newspaper. He soon detected America's growing interest in the game of golf and recognized the lack of places to play. He began by teaching others the game and designed courses for friends, local clubs, and nearby communities. Beginning in 1895, his association with A. G. Spalding & Brothers sporting goods manufacturers gave him a more formal outlet through which to promote the development of golf courses. In addition, this relationship enabled Bendelow to redirect his career from the newspaper business to golf course development.

Bendelow followed the traditional methods and forms of Scottish and British course design. He walked and staked each site to get a first-hand feel of the land, the wind, and the natural vegetation. In 1898, the New York City Parks Department hired him to redesign and expand the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Course, originally opened in 1895 as one of the first public golf courses in the United States. His redesign made it the first public eighteen-hole course in the nation. Bendelow supervised the construction, the maintenance of the course, the operation of the facility, and the training of personnel. This experience with both overseeing the design and the operation of a public golf course was unique for his day and influenced Bendelow's future manner of course design and consultations with local communities.

Spalding & Brothers hired Bendelow away from the New York City Parks Department, and moved him to the firm's headquarters in Chicago as its golf department manager. In this position, he traveled from coast to coast and into Canada laying out or remodeling club and municipal golf courses. He particularly advocated public golf courses and used every occasion to promote their development and use. He made many of his early trips by automobile to small

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DISTRICT POTENTIAL IN SURVEY REPORTS

An article in the previous issue of *The Camera & Clipboard* addressed the treatment of National Register Historic District (NRHD) and local landmark (LL) historic district potential in Field 45 of the Architectural Inventory Form. The identification of a potential (field-eligible) district has implications for the content of the survey report. The information and visuals on the following pages detail the table, map, and narrative requirements for survey reports when a field-eligible historic district is identified on the survey forms.

The Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Manual includes a great deal of advice regarding survey report requirements. When either potential NR or LL historic districts are identified, special attention should be directed to determining district boundaries (Step 7) and both classifying contributing and noncontributing resources and describing the potential district (Step 10).

Tables (NOTE: Tables 1, 2, and 3 are truncated in the interest of space; more resources are within the boundaries and shown on the maps for all potential historic districts.)

Survey reports must include table(s) showing all of the surveyed properties within any potential historic district. If the boundaries for the potential NR and LL historic districts are exactly the same, then a single table may be created. Table 1 below is an example of such a chart. Tables showing district resources are in addition to the two required tables listing all surveyed resources both in site number and address order. Therefore, in a project where a potential NR and local historic district with the same boundaries is proposed, there will be at least three tables in the survey report. As Table 1 illustrates, despite the shared boundaries for the potential historic districts, differences may exist in terms of contributing and non-contributing status within the NR versus the LL historic district. Such status determinations are made based upon both the chosen Area(s) and Period(s) of Significance plus determinations of integrity based upon the NR and LL eligibility criteria.

Address	Site No.	Property Name	Contributing to Potential NRHD	Contributing to Potential LL District
123 Abbott Dr.	5AB.148	Hank's Hardware	Y	Y
127 Abbott Dr.	5AB.149	Paula's Pets	N	Y
131 Abbott Dr.	5AB.151	Mega Burgers	N	N
400 Benson Blvd.	5AB.710	First National Bank	Y	Y
401 Benson Blvd.	5AB.27	Grand Mercantile	Y	Y
410 Benson Blvd.	5AB.711	Sudsalot Laundry	N	Y
413 Benson Blvd.	5AB.712	Astro Theater	Y	Y

If the boundaries of the potential NR and LL historic district are different, then a separate table must be prepared for each type of district. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate this scenario. Differences in boundaries are usually due to the greater number of eligibility criteria and different integrity standards for LL historic districts. When the boundaries are different and two tables are created, care should be taken to clearly label which table applies to the potential NRHD and which table reflects the potential LL historic district.

Address	Site No.	Property Name	Contributing to Potential NRHD
123 Elm Street	5AB.100	Washington House	Y
126 Elm Street	5AB.101	Jefferson House	N
129 Elm Street	5AB.102	Lincoln House	Y

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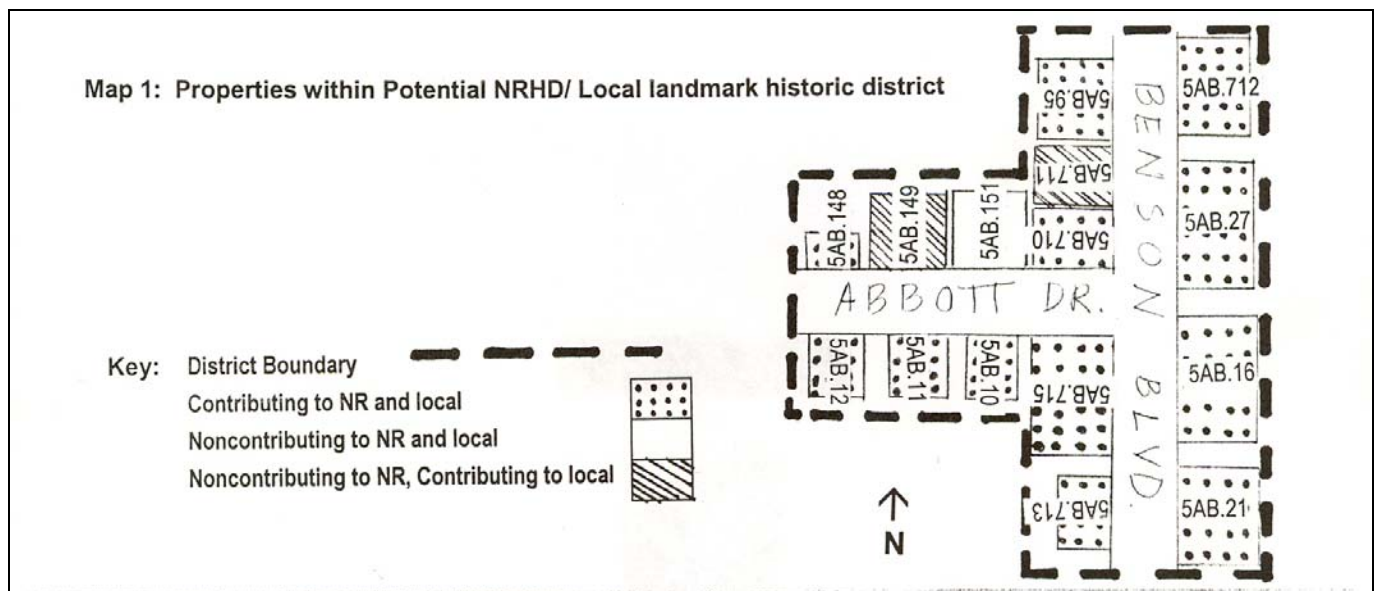
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Address	Site No.	Property Name	Contributing to Potential LL District
123 Elm Street	5AB.100	Washington House	Y
123 Fig Lane	5AB.112	Adams House	Y
126 Fig Lane	5AB.113	Jackson House	Y

Tables 2 and 3 show a potential NR and LL historic district with one resource, the Washington House, in common. The survey project also might identify geographically and thematically separate NR and LL historic districts. For example, the commercial main street might possess sufficient significance and integrity to warrant NRHD designation (Commerce as the Area of Significance), while the surrounding residential neighborhood might qualify as a LL historic district (Architecture as the Area of Significance). In this case, two tables—one for the potential NRHD and one for the potential LL historic district—are still required.

Maps

All district maps must show the boundary of the potential historic district, the contributing or noncontributing status of the resources, the site number or address for each resource, and a North arrow. This information usually can be superimposed on the required plat map showing all surveyed resources within the project. It is important for the information on the map of the potential district to match the data in the accompanying chart. For example, if an NR and LL historic district with the same boundaries has been identified, then the map (see Map 1) should reflect the details in Table 1.



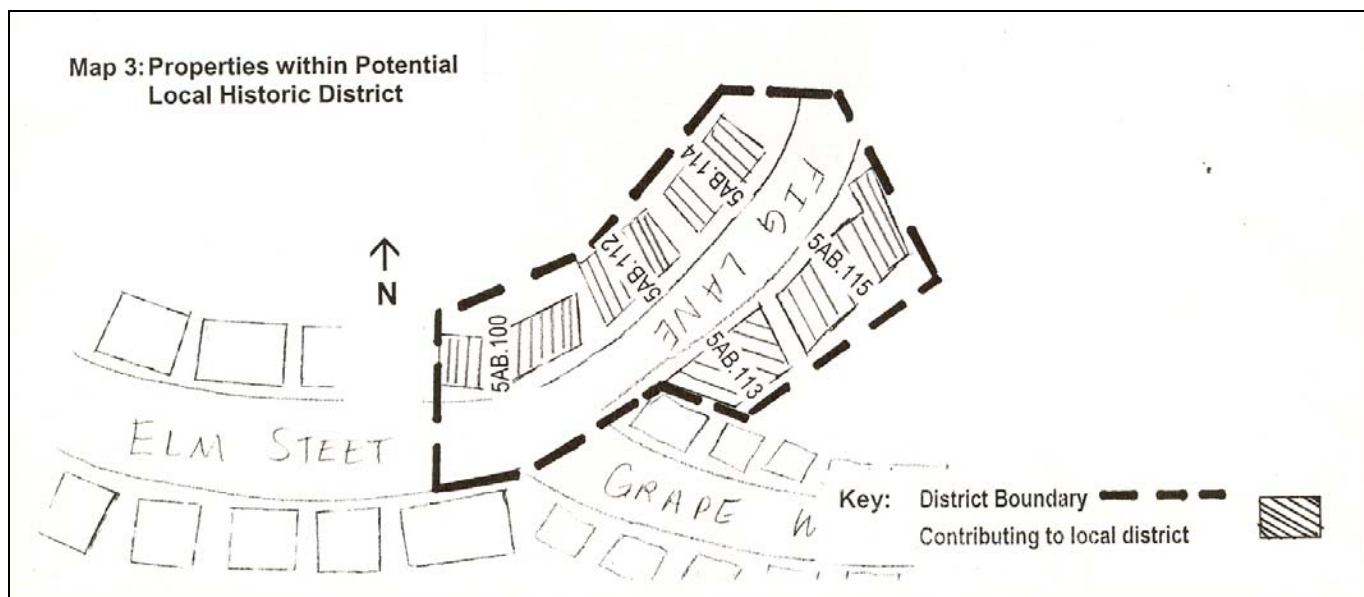
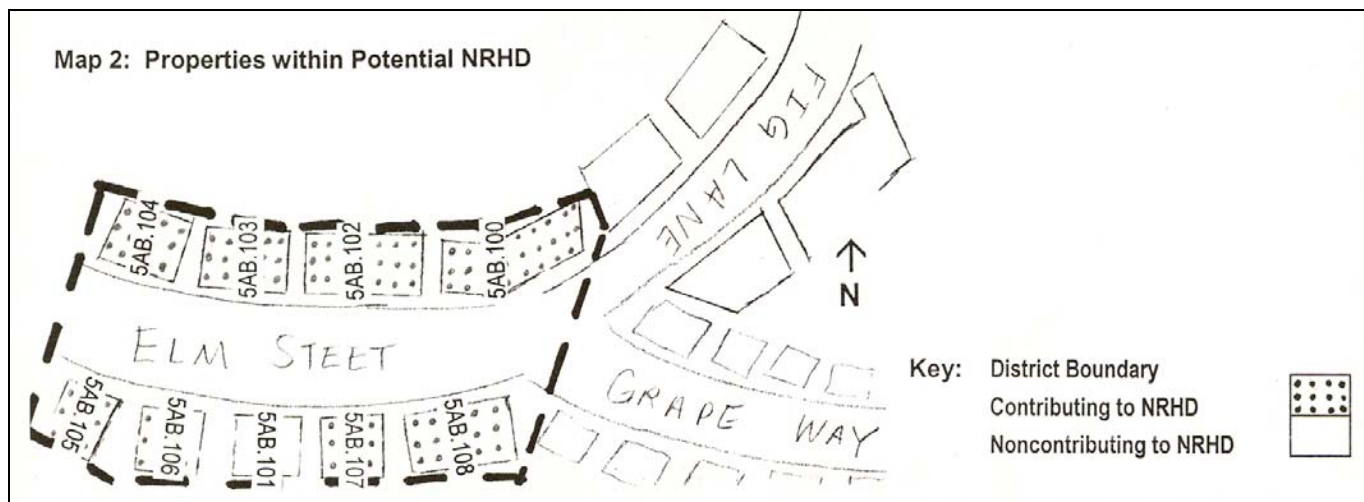
Similarly, when a project includes a potential NR and LL historic district with different boundaries, then a map for each district should appear in the survey report. See Maps 2 and 3 on the next page.

The companion article in the previous issue of *The Camera & Clipboard* discussed the situation where the information after the Discuss prompt in Field 45 suggests an historic district may exist, but more survey is needed. This situation usually arises when a selective survey is conducted. It may also happen when a large survey area was divided in order to

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complete work in phases.

Map 4 (see page 6), from a survey Front Range Research Associates, Inc. conducted in Durango in 1996, shows a case where there is NRHD potential. Note the use of arrows on the dotted-dashed line for the boundaries to indicate the possible eastern edge of the potential historic district. These markings indicate the consultants' belief boundaries of a potential NRHD will extend eastward, but the fact that this determination cannot be stated with certainty until further intensive-level survey is completed in these blocks. The shaded (black) resources are those included in the current phase of survey; the consultants were able to determine the western boundary and suggest inclusion of resources along E. 4th Avenue based upon the results of an earlier phase of survey in Durango. Maps like this one, showing district potential, are particularly helpful for community planning. Based upon the findings of the current survey project, the community may decide to apply for a grant or decide to self-fund further survey in the area where the greatest NRHD potential exists. Such maps are even more helpful when the Narrative section of the final survey report includes appropriate details describing where further survey should be conducted.

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DISTRICT POTENTIAL

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Narrative

In the final survey report for any project where a potential historic district is identified, it is always a good idea to remind readers of the definition of an historic district. The National Register definition states, "A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The definition for LL historic districts may vary slightly from community to community and should be included in the report as well. Such information is usually available in the local historic preservation ordinance or the bylaws of the historic preservation commission.

For each potential historic district, the report should detail both the boundaries and the appropriate Area(s) and Period(s) of Significance. For the historic district detailed in Table 1 and shown in Map 1, the narrative description might read:

This survey identified a potential NR and LL historic district with the same boundaries. The potential district encompasses the 100 block of Abbott Drive and the 300 and 400 blocks of Benson Boulevard. This district is significant under Criterion A in the Area of Significance Commerce with the resources within the boundary showing the evolution of commercial development between 1900 and 1929.

If the survey project identified a potential historic district, then encouragement for the community to pursue this designation should appear in the Recommendations sections of the final survey report. For an NRHD, if the time schedule for the survey project did not allow for consultation between the NR-SR staff and the surveyor, then the advice to pursue designation for the field-eligible district should stress the need for communities or individuals interested in preparing the designation paperwork to contact the appropriate NR-SR staff member to receive a determination of official district eligibility and sample nominations *prior to* beginning any work on the nomination paperwork. It is also a good idea to describe in the recommendations section of the survey report the level of detail and amount of work involved in preparing either an NR or local historic district nomination packet. Based upon this information, communities interested in pursuing designation for an officially eligible historic district may decide to apply for grant assistance instead of completing the project in-house or using volunteer labor. Finally, the recommendations section should offer clear advice about the areas requiring additional intensive-level survey before the possible boundaries and contributing/noncontributing status of the resources within a potential district can be determined.

Conclusion

The two articles devoted to NR and LL historic district potential have sought to explain the key details which should appear on the survey forms and in the survey report. The goal is to have consistency between the two products in order to provide the clearest game plan for designation of officially eligible historic districts. Historical & architectural surveys are conducted in order to identify and evaluate historic resources in preparation for further historic preservation efforts. Clear information in Field 45 on the form and more detailed report tables, maps, and narrative should lead to better-prepared nominations for historic districts.

Map 4: Potential NRHD with possible boundaries (more survey needed)



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: BENDELOW

Continued from page 2

towns with few, if any, public park facilities. He employed his extensive powers of persuasion to instill the idea of spending public monies on a landscape for golf, while demonstrating that such facilities need not be financially burdensome.

During this period Bendelow also began an association with the University of Illinois, conducting an annual series of lectures on golf course design and landscape maintenance. As the first designer to conduct such open discussions of course design and landscape usage, he likely initiated the practice of institutional instruction in golf course design in the U.S.

No one has made an exact count of the many golf courses Bendelow designed, expanded or remodeled. Many of these courses no longer exist while others have been extensively remodeled with designs credited to the new architect instead of Bendelow. In some cases, the records regarding course design and construction have simply disappeared. *Golfers Magazine*, in February 1923, credited Bendelow with the design of over 600 courses more than a decade before he ceased active design work. A design pamphlet prepared for the American Park Builders in around 1926 contains an estimate of over 800 Bendelow-designed courses. Tom Bendelow died in 1936 at his home in River Forest, Illinois.

Adapted from "Tom Bendelow, Profile of a Landscape Architect (1868 – 1936)" by Stuart W. Bendelow. If you are interested in reading more about this influential golf course designer, consider picking up a copy of Stuart Bendelow's book, *Thomas "Tom" Bendelow: The Johnny Appleseed of American Golf* (2007).

The Compliance Corner column is on temporary hiatus. Please read the next installment in the January 2008 issue of *The Camera & Clipboard* newsletter. In that edition, OAHP's Compliance Coordinator Amy Pallante will enlighten readers about initiating consultation.

NPI WORKSHOPS IN DENVER

The National Preservation Institute's 2007-2008 calendar of Professional Seminars in Historic Preservation & Cultural Resource Management includes four offerings in Denver:

- **October 24-25 – Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports**
- **May 13-14 - Digital and Traditional Photography of Cultural Resources**
- **May 19-20 – Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th Century Buildings**
- **June 3-5 – Section 106: An Introduction**

NPI is a nonprofit organization founded in 1980 to educate those involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of our cultural heritage. NPI's seminars are taught by nationally recognized educators, consultants, and practitioners in historic preservation, archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, conservation, historical research, restoration, and cultural resource management.

The first three courses listed offer six learning units each day to AIA members. Tuition for two-day courses is \$375 in advance (6 weeks prior to seminar), \$425 regular, and \$175 for full-time students. NPI offers a limited number of tuition-only scholarships. Scholarship applications, registration forms, seminar descriptions, session agendas, instructor biographies, links to CRM-related web sites, a calendar of major conferences, various CRM tools, and other details about the NPI are available at www.npi.org. Alternatively, you may contact NPI with questions via phone at 703-765-0100 or via email at info@npi.org.





**ASK THE
STAFF
by Les S.
Moore**

Dear Les: Recent review comments I received for survey forms submitted to OAHP cautioned use of the proper terms for 'building' and 'structure.' Can you clarify?

-- **Curious in Crook**

Dear Curious: Historical & architectural survey projects urge the use of these two terms as defined in the National Register

Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Such labels are especially important for making survey materials as helpful as possible in later preparation of NR nominations, providing accurate resource counts from the beginning. According to the bulletin, buildings are created principally to shelter human activity and structures are usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

While the definitions for these two terms seem quite straightforward, the NR placement of certain resources in each category can appear a bit contrary. For example, a garage-- despite the fact most folks think of such constructions as being primarily for the storage of automobiles, not sheltering human activity-- are classified as buildings. Yet, the NR classifies a bandstand-- a location for sheltering orchestras, bands other performers (presumably human and active)-- as a structure.

So what is the best advice when attempting to label surveyed resources? The reasonable approach is: 1) to use your common sense, 2) to consult the lists from the Bulletin (see below), and 3) to contact NR-SR staff when you hit a complete roadblock.

Examples of buildings include:

administration building; carriage house; church; city or town hall; courthouse; detached kitchen, barn, and privy; dormitory; fort; garage; hotel; house; library; mill building; office building; post office; school; social hall; shed; stable; store; theater; train station

Examples of structures include:

aircraft, apiary, automobile, bandstand, boats and ships, bridge, cairn, canal, carousel, corn crib, dam, earthwork, fence, gazebo, grain elevator, highway, irrigation system, kiln, lighthouse, railroad grade, silo, trolley car, tunnel, windmill

For the full text of the applicable NR Bulletin refer to <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

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