



HALS 101: The Historic American Landscapes

INTRODUCTION

The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) mission is to record historic landscapes in the United States and its territories through measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black and white photographs and color photographs for the HABS/HAER/HALS Collection at the Library of Congress.

Following the approval of enabling legislation by the National Park Service (NPS) in 2000, the NPS, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), and the Library of Congress (LOC) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that established the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) the following year. In 2010, the three organizations signed a Tripartite Agreement that made HALS a permanent federal program. The HALS program documents historic landscapes in the United States and its territories to serve as tangible evidence of our nation's heritage and development.

Documentation is critical to preserving historic landscapes for the benefit of future generations. Like its companion programs, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), HALS produces written and graphic records of interest to educators, land managers, and preservation planners as well as the general public. HALS documentation is used for scholarly research, interpretation and education and often provides the basis for preservation easements. It may also act as a blueprint in case a disaster or neglect damages or destroys historic resources, permitting the repair and, if necessary, reconstruction. HALS documentation is often the last means of preservation of a property: when a property is to be demolished, documentation provides future researchers access to valuable information that otherwise would be lost.

NPS administers the planning and operation of HALS, standardizes formats and develops guidelines for recording landscapes, and catalogs and/or publishes the information when appropriate. ASLA provides professional guidance and technical advice for the program through its Historic Preservation Professional Practice and HALS Liaison Networks. The Prints & Photographs Division of the Library of Congress preserves the documentation for posterity and makes it available to the general public.

HALS documentation is developed in a number of ways. The National Park Service regularly employs summer teams of student landscape architects and historians to develop HALS documentation under the supervision of NPS professionals. The NPS also produces HALS documentation in conjunction with restoration or other preservation treatment of historic landscapes it manages. Federal agencies, pursuant to section 110(b) of the

IDENTIFYING CANDIDATES FOR HALS

1. Recorded landscapes should be historic or culturally significant to the locality, state, or nation.
2. Recorded sites may be any size and represent an entire landscape or a component of a larger landscape.
3. Recorded landscapes may be of any age, endangered or not.
4. Recorded landscapes may or may not reflect their original design or condition. In fact, HALS surveys have been prepared for sites lost long ago using historical information and oral histories.
5. Recorded landscapes may be threatened by development, demolition, or abandonment. HALS documentation will preserve their memory.
6. Recorded sites may be common, familiar, natural, or designed landscapes. They may be rural, urban, agricultural, industrial, recreational, residential, public, or private.
7. Recorded landscapes may be documented elsewhere. Useful sources may include the National Register of Historic Places, Cultural Landscape Reports, ASLA Medallion Sites, State Historic Preservation Office inventories, DOT Scenic Byways program lists, and Olmsted or other designed park lists.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL LANDSCAPES:

www.nps.gov/subjects/culturallandscapes/understand-cl.htm

www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, record those historic properties to be demolished or substantially altered as a result of agency action or assisted action (referred to as mitigation projects). Finally, individuals, university classes, and organizations prepare documentation to HALS standards and donate the documentation to the program.

The HABS/HAER/HALS collection constitutes the nation's largest archive of historic architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation. It is distinguished in its national scope, consistent format, archival stability, and continued growth. Records on over 40,000 historic sites are maintained in a special collection in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress and are available to the public copyright free in both hard copy (in the Library of Congress) and digital (via the Web) formats (www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/). It works like a most internet searches – you may be broad or specific to increase or decrease the search results. A search for Tucson area HALS documentation may be as simple as "HALS Arizona," "HALS Pima County," or "HALS Tucson." Tip – Check the "Surveys Only" box to group the search results by HALS survey vs. individual records.

DOCUMENTING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES FOR HALS

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* define the products acceptable for inclusion in the HALS collections in the Library of Congress as measured and interpretive drawings, large-format black and white photographs, and written histories (www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/standards.htm).¹ They require that the documentation captures the significance of the site or landscape; is accurate and verifiable; has archival stability; and is clear and concise.

Standardization of format is one of the highlights of HALS, and the HALS Guidelines provide advice and technical information on meeting the standards (www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm). Most importantly, they outline an approach to historic landscapes that helps ensure the documentation will meet the Secretary's Standards while creating a comprehensive understanding of the site or structure. They also provide recommendations on research methods and report organization, line weight and sheet layout, photographic paper and negative preparation, and the disposition of field notes.

HALS documentation should be coordinated in advance with the HALS office (Chris Stevens, Acting Chief, Historic American Landscapes Survey, 202-354-2146, Chris_Stevensy@nps.gov). The office will assign documented landscapes with a HALS state number after draft review.

Processing and Transmittal²

Once completed, histories, drawings, and/or photographs are submitted to the HALS office, along with completed Release and Assignment Forms, where they will be scheduled for transmittal to the Library of Congress. The Library then processes these documents, and assigns a digital identification number. Visitors may search the Library's website (www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/) for documentation projects of interest.

Written Histories³

There are two formats that may be used for HALS history documentation. Critical need, time, and resources will all factor into your decision of which format to use.

¹ *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* were prepared before the formation of HALS, but all rules and regulations also apply to HALS landscape documentation.

² After the HALS office transmits documentation records to the Library of Congress, the Library archives the documentation and makes it available to the public.

³ Excerpted from the *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports*. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape Survey. Prepared by Judith Helm Robinson, Noel D. Vernon, and Catherine C. Lavoie. January 2005 (revised July 2005). www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm

1. *Standard Format*

The standard format is a long historical narrative and descriptive report that is prepared using the standard HALS outline format, but must otherwise be prepared as an original document. It is divided into five sections: the Identification Information, Historical Information, Descriptive Information, Sources of Information, and Project Information. The standard form also should include supporting graphics with captions.

Project Examples:

Aquatic Park, HALS CA-113, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca4182/

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, HALS MO-6, www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/mo2064/

John Bartram House and Garden, HALS PA-1, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/PA3904

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery & Memorial, HALS US-2, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/us0005/

Tidal Basin, HALS DC-59, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1199/

2. *Short Format*

The short format was devised for situations in which detailed information is unnecessary, unavailable, or when time or funding is limited. It is also prepared as an original document. The written history section of the short format is generally a one-to-twenty-page distillation of the standard outline format. The short form also may include supporting graphics with captions.

Project Examples:

Gaiety Hollow, HALS OR-5, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/or0613/

Golden Gate Park, Heroes' Grove and Gold Star Mothers' Memorial Boulder, HALS CA-49-B, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca4343/

Lee Park HALS VA-78, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va2308/

Lincoln Park, Lily Pool, HALS IL-15-A, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/il1021/

Sutter's Fort State Historic Park, HALS CA-130, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca4258/

Guidelines for preparing Standard and Short format HALS history documentation are provided on the NPS website under (www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm). The *HALS History Guidelines* provides instructions for the Standard Format in Section 2 (page 9) and for the Short Format in Section 2 (page 22). HALS has a digital *HALS Short Format History Template* (MS Word) with tips and instructions also available at this website.

The standard reference guides used by HALS are the *Chicago Manual of Style* and Kate L. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers* (most recent editions). Grammar and punctuation, bibliographic references, footnotes/endnotes, etc., should all conform to this manual. Additions and exceptions to these grammar and punctuation standards & matters of style germane to architectural, landscape, and technical subject matter are contained below. Above all, it is important to be consistent.

Blank copies of the Release and Assignment Form are provided on page 3 of this template as well as in Appendix A of the HALS History Guidelines. Completed Release and Assignment Form(s) must accompany all donated HALS histories to cover the history and each accompanying report graphics, if any. Alternatively, you may demonstrate that graphics are in the public domain. Materials must be copyright-free to be included within the Library of Congress collection. If copyright releases cannot be obtained for graphics, the graphics may still be referenced and described in the text with their repository source cited. A thoroughly written analysis may be even more useful to readers than a copy of a reproduced photograph itself.

Measured and Interpretive Drawings⁴

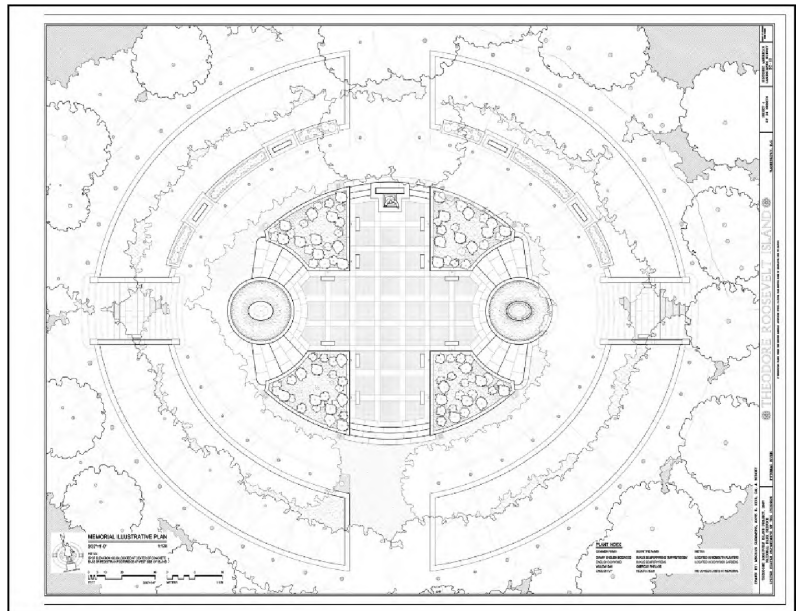
⁴ Excerpted from the *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Drawings*. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey. Prepared by The Jaeger Company. May 18, 2004 (revised July 2005). www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm

HALS Measured drawings and maps require varying levels of detail depending on their ultimate use. Drawings that are intended to provide the basis for landscape restoration will require extensive dimensions and annotations to record the necessary historical and conditional information, while drawings intended for maintenance purposes may require little more than material or plant indications and dimensions for calculating gross areas requiring treatment. Measured drawings produced as mitigation may be the last recordation of a landscape slated for demolition or alteration, making recordation of a site's entire set of salient features important for future generations.

Once the decision to produce drawings and maps of a historic landscape has been reached, the type of information essential in the finished drawings must be considered. The size of the site, the scope of the study, and the level of recordation desired will dictate the answers to the following questions.

- 1) What drawings will best explain and illustrate the significant features of the site?
- 2) What level of detail is required in the finished drawing? This will determine the scale of the drawing.
- 3) How many dimensions and annotations are necessary?
- 4) What level of accuracy is needed in the measurements? Dimensions to the nearest inch are adequate for site plans but inadequate for details, where measurements to the nearest 1/16 or 1/8 are required.
- 5) What sheet size should be used?

Recordation teams, especially those with limited resources or time, must decide what landscape features are the most important to document. What are the defining features of this landscape? What makes it distinct from other landscapes? What are its most significant features? Once these decisions are made, recorders must determine the best medium for capturing such features. A detailed section may be best for documenting topographic changes in a garden while a regional hydrology map may be best suited for explaining the watershed of a site. Measured drawings and maps document a range of site characteristics, from broad landscape systems to individual site features or materials. Completed Release and Assignment Form(s) must accompany all donated HALS drawings.



Theodore Roosevelt Island, HALS DC-12

Project Examples:

Aisne-Marne American Cemetery & Memorial, HALS US-1, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/us0004/

Bell Laboratories, HALS NJ-7, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nj1850/

Jefferson's Academical Village, HALS VA-63, www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/va2269/

Theodore Roosevelt Island, HALS DC-12, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/DC1044

Tidal Basin, HALS DC-59, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1199/

Large-Format Photographs⁵

HALS photographic documentation consists of large-format photographs that highlight the significance of a landscape. Large format photography is utilized, because of its accuracy, reliability of content, detail and completeness, and archival

⁵ Excerpted from the *Heritage Documentation Programs HABS/HAER/HALS Photography Guidelines*. (November 2011, Updated June 2015). www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm

stability. Adherence to the large format photography standard has afforded the photographer the opportunity to fully capture the valuable aspects and features of a site that make it historically significant.

Archival standards for the basic durability performance of photographic materials for HALS documentation materials are 500 years. Large format black and white photography when processed to archival standards is believed to meet this standard, while color photography does not. Small and medium format photography is maintained in the HALS collections as part of the field records. The HALS office reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet archival requirements for photographic materials. Digital large-format photography is not accepted at this time. Completed Release and Assignment Form(s) must accompany all donated HALS photographs.



Congressional Cemetery, HALS DC-1-10

Project Examples:

Congressional Cemetery, HALS DC-1, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/DC1018

Mather Point Overlook, HALS AZ-6, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/az0609/

North Family, Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, HALS NY-7, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ny2059/

Tassi Ranch, HALS AZ-2, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/az0599/

Whitesbog Village & Cranberry Bog, HALS NJ-1, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/NJ1777

HABS/HAER/HALS MITIGATION DOCUMENTATION

Under the provisions of Sections 106 and 110b of the amended National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, federal agencies are required to produce documentation to HABS/HAER/HALS standards on buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places to mitigate the adverse effects of federal actions such as demolition or substantial alteration.⁶ Six National Park Service regional offices, charged with external historic preservation responsibilities, administer the HABS/HAER/HALS mitigative documentation program. The actual work is usually conducted by contractors and supervised by the responsible Federal agency. The documentation produced is reviewed by the regional coordinator and transmitted to the HABS/HAER/HALS Washington office for final review and inclusion in the HABS/HAER/HALS collections at the Library of Congress (www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/). Mitigation documentation is not considered complete, until it has been transmitted to the Library of Congress.

What is the basis for and value of mitigation documentation?

The National Historic Preservation Act requires that Federal agencies make appropriate records of historic properties that will be substantially altered or demolished by their actions, and that these records ultimately be deposited in the Library of Congress. *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*⁷ specify that the National Park Service determines the appropriate level of documentation for such mitigation, and that the level of

⁶ National Historic Preservation Act as amended through December 16, 2016 and Codified in Title 54 of the United States Code. www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/nhpa.pdf

⁷ *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* were prepared before the formation of HALS, but all rules and regulations also apply to HALS landscape documentation. www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/standards.htm

documentation reflects the significance of the resource.

By recording Federally owned or managed structures and properties being affected by Federal projects, HABS/HAER/HALS mitigation documentation increases the breadth and depth of the collections. The volume of mitigation documentation had grown significantly since records began being produced in the 1970s and has greatly increased the size of the HABS/HAER/HALS collection. Mitigation documentation currently forms one-third of the entire HABS/HAER/HALS collection.

How is this system put into practice?⁸

In practice, HABS/HAER/HALS mitigation documentation is linked to the NHPA Section 106 review process, in which Federal agencies or their designees are directed, usually in a Memorandum of Agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer, to contact the appropriate NPS field office for a determination of the level and type of documentation for each property to be affected; NPS must review and accept the documentation before demolition or other work may be carried out. The application of this practice varies from one part of the country to another, and from one state to another. Some states have many Adverse Effect findings, and routinely require HABS/HAER/HALS documentation for as many as fifty properties per year, many of local significance. Other states rarely make use of the mitigation documentation program, either because they require other forms of mitigation or because they specify other forms of documentation which are not deposited in the Library of Congress.

ASLA and HALS⁹

The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) established and maintains the HALS Liaison Network which includes representation from each of the 47 ASLA state chapters. The continued expansion and effectiveness of the HALS Liaison Network is critical to the recognition and documentation of inventories for our historic and cultural sites.

The HALS Liaisons Coordinator is appointed by the Chair of ASLA's Historic Preservation Professional Practice Network (HP-PPN) or his/her designee from among the members of its HALS Subcommittee. The current coordinator, Helen Erickson, ASLA, brings valuable and energetic perspectives for this new stage of development (ericksonterrandscape@gmail.com).

Assisted by the HALS Liaisons Coordinator, ASLA chapter presidents choose liaisons from a pool of volunteer applicants. Applicants must be full, associate, or affiliate members of ASLA. HALS Liaisons may serve for an unspecified term. ASLA members interested in becoming a HALS Liaison should contact their chapter president.

Throughout the documentation process, please consult with your Chapter HALS Liaison. A spreadsheet of HALS Liaisons is provided on the ASLA HALS webpage www.asla.org/ContentDetail.aspx?id=37488, and the ASLA HALS webpage <https://www.asla.org/ContentDetail.aspx?id=3938> provides more information about HALS Liaisons, the HALS Coordinator, and the HALS Subcommittee from which the Coordinator is chosen.



Pine Ranch, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, HALS AZ-4

⁸ Heritage Documentation Programs Mitigation page: www.nps.gov/hdp/mitigation.htm

⁹ Excerpted from the ASLA HALS webpage: www.asla.org/HALS.aspx?id=10088 and from its *ASLA HALS Guidelines* link.

Spotlight on the HALS Northern California Chapter

Chris Pattillo, FASLA, is the HALS Liaison for the Northern California ASLA Chapter. She maintains a HALS Blog (<http://halsca.blogspot.com/>), and shares:

I encourage everyone to prepare HALS documentation for sites in your community or state. Since 2004, I've been actively engaged in doing HALS documentation. What I most enjoy is getting up on a Saturday morning, picking a site to visit in my community, packing a picnic lunch, and off we go. I record my notes and photograph the site, then on Sunday do some research, and write up a short form. I find this greatly enhances my experience of the site and it feels good to know I am contributing to a permanent record of our nation's cultural landscape heritage. I encourage everyone to take the challenge and document a site in your community or state - it can be great fun and very satisfying. One way to get started is by preparing an inventory of sites, potential candidates for HALS documentation in your state or region.



Children's Fairyland, HALS CA-19

The HALS Northern California Chapter serves as an inspiration to other burgeoning regional HALS chapters, having grown to many professionals that include ASLA members and allied professionals who share a passion for historic landscapes. Outreach and advocacy are strong in the Golden State with members inventorying and documenting landscapes, planning for cultural landscape workshops, and meeting with key officials to promote landscape preservation. Recent accomplishments include the following:

- Established a HALS Northern California Web site, <http://halsca.org/>
- Completed full HALS documentation for many sites including the Kaiser Roof Garden in Oakland, the Mary Burdell Garden in Novato, and Piedmont Avenue in Berkeley.
- Challenged members to prepare HALS short format history reports for their favorite sites. So far 150+ reports have been submitted to the HALS Collection.
- Conceived the idea for the first annual HALS Challenge: *Revisiting Cultural Landscapes of Childhood*, and issued the challenge to the nation to submit a short format history for a theme park in each state.
- Met with staff from the California Office of Historic Preservation. The briefing resulted in a published article in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) newsletter that summarized the chapter and offered assistance on cultural landscape issues.
- Advocated for HALS documentation for a Robert Royston landscape, the Estates Reservoir in Oakland at a public hearing. The cooperating public agency, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, agreed to the HALS documentation.
- Introduced HALS to architects at San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

Spotlight on HALS Ohio Chapter

John Sloan, ASLA, is the HALS Liaison for the Ohio ASLA Chapter. John has worked with the state chapter to create Ohio HALS webpage tabs within the chapter's website. Since the chapter owns and maintains the Ohio HALS webpages, the future maintenance of the webpages is assured, and their content reaches the Ohio landscape architect community. One of the HALS pages offers an interactive map with the complete list of documented and potential documentation sites for HALS, https://ohioasla.org/HALS_Sites. Another HALS page allows visitors to add potential historic sites to the list for all 88 counties of Ohio, https://ohioasla.org/form.php?form_id=11.

HALS and ACADEMIA

HALS Documentation Curriculum

HALS documentation has been used as a teaching tool at many universities across the country including:

- Clemson/College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
- Oklahoma State University Horticulture and Landscape Architecture Department
- University of Arizona Heritage Conservation Program
- University of Arkansas Department of Landscape Architecture
- University of Colorado Denver Landscape Architecture Program
- University of Delaware Landscape Horticulture and Design Program
- University of Miami School of Architecture
- University of Wisconsin Madison Department of Landscape Architecture
- Virginia Tech Department of Landscape Architecture

Spotlight on HALS at Oklahoma State University

The late Dr. Charles L. Leider, FASLA, was a landscape architecture professor at Oklahoma State University (OSU) in Stillwater. Dr. Leider was also the HALS Liaison for Oklahoma, and for many years he was involved with the documentation and preservation of the state's cultural landscapes. His students in Special Topics courses in the OSU Landscape Architecture Program selected landscapes from the statewide inventory of historic landscapes. They then prepared individual case studies using the HALS guidelines, literature, and methods for recording and documenting historic landscapes through interpretive and measured drawings and written histories. Dr. Leider and his students donated written histories and/or drawings for over 40 cultural landscapes of Oklahoma to the HALS collection.



Thomas Gilcrease Estate, HALS OK-25

One HALS project, Villa Philbrook in Tulsa (HALS OK-4), along with other Oklahoma examples have been developed into digital brochures for the Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation for use as three self-guided regional driving tours for the areas around Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Ponca City. These self-guided tours maybe viewed on the Oklahoma Department of Tourism website, www.travelok.com/listings/view.profile/id.14289.

Spotlight on HALS at the University of Arizona

Two former HALS Liaisons for the Arizona ASLA Chapter, Helen Erickson, and Gina Chorover, both of the Heritage Conservation Program, School of Landscape Architecture and Planning, University of Arizona, have embedded HALS documentation in the Heritage Conservation documentation class for many years. They recognize that students intending to follow a career in historic preservation need to develop documentation and analysis skills and become familiar with landscape vocabulary to include this frequently neglected aspect of historic resources into their work. Once they were introduced to HALS documentation, landscape was an integral part of all their work, including National Register nominations and preservation master plans.

Since HALS has become an active presence in Arizona, the regional historic preservation community has become aware of the importance of historic landscapes, whether streetscapes or historic ranches. In 2011 the State Historic Preservation Conference featured no sessions on landscapes, but by 2017, there were four. In addition, the HALS documentation of the Historic Empire Ranch in southeast Arizona received a Governor's Heritage Preservation Honor Award, another first. Local government agencies in Tucson and Pima County are becoming more and more aware of the importance of the landscapes associated with historic resources. Whereas in the past, landscape features were outside the scope of city or county historic

review. They are now assessed on a routine basis.

HALS OPPORTUNITIES

Internships

Internship opportunities are often available each summer for teams of students and interested professionals in landscape architecture, architecture, and architectural history. Please refer to the following websites:

www.nps.gov/hdp/jobs/summer.htm and www.USAJobs.gov. Guided by HALS documentation specialists, the participants prepare HALS documentation for significant historic landscapes nationwide. Through its existing documentation programs, HABS, HAER, and HALS have educated thousands of professionals over the past 80 years. In 2013, 2015, and 2016, HALS even documented historic American Cemeteries in Europe. You may view virtual tours of the on the HABS/HAER/HALS Exhibits Page: www.nps.gov/hdp/exhibits.htm

Peterson Prize

The Peterson Prize competition annually recognizes the best set of measured drawings prepared to Heritage Documentation Programs (HABS/HAER/HALS) standards and donated to HDP by students. The prize is supported by the National Park Service's Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP), The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, the American Institute of Architects (AIA), and the Association for Preservation Technology International (APT). The prize honors Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, founder of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), and is intended to increase awareness, knowledge, and appreciation of historic buildings, structures, and cultural landscapes throughout the United States while adding to the permanent HABS/HAER/HALS Collection of measured drawings at the Library of Congress.

To date, more than 3,000 students from 75 colleges and universities have participated by completing more than 500 entries and almost 6,800 sheets of measured drawings. The students have worked alone and in groups, in required courses, electives, independent study and summer institutes. They have been, for the most part, architecture students in addition to architectural history, interior design, and American studies majors. Cash prizes and certificates are awarded to first, second, and third place winners. All prizes are awarded at the discretion of the jury. Please refer to the following website for more information: www.nps.gov/hdp/competitions/peterson.htm

Holland Prize

The Leicester B. Holland Prize is an annual competition that recognizes the best single sheet measured drawing of an historic building, site, or structure prepared by an individual(s) to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS). The prize is supported by the Paul Rudolph Trust, the American Institute of Architects (AIA), and the Center for Architecture, Design & Engineering at the Library of Congress, and is administered by the Heritage Documentation Programs of the National Park Service (HABS/HAER/HALS). The prize honors Leicester B. Holland (1882-1952), FAIA, chairman of the AIA's Committee on Historic Buildings, head of the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress and first curator of the HABS collection, a co-founder of the HABS program in the 1930s, and the first chair of the HABS Advisory Board.

By requiring only a single sheet, the competition challenges the delineator to capture the essence of the site through the presentation of key features that reflect its historic and its architectural, landscape architectural or engineering significance. The Holland Prize competition is open to all those interested, regardless of experience or professional background. The winner will receive a cash prize and a certificate of recognition. *Preservation Architect*, the online newsletter of the American Institute of Architects Historic Resources Committee, will publish the winning drawing. Merit awards may also be given. Please refer to the following website for more information: www.nps.gov/hdp/competitions/holland.htm

HALS Challenge

Each year the HALS office sponsors the *HALS Challenge* competition to encourage people around the country to complete and submit a short format history for historic landscape(s) of their choice that fit the annual theme. A new theme is selected each year as a means of stimulating interest and focusing on various pertinent topics including sites of importance to under-represented communities to ensure that the Challenge is inclusive. The American Society of

Landscape Architects (ASLA) promotes the competition, boosting the number of sites in the HALS collection at the Library of Congress (LOC) and bringing recognition to the program. The Challenge is a valuable tool to fulfilling the HALS mission to record historic landscapes throughout the U.S., identifying and recording sites that otherwise would likely go unrecognized. The competition has yielded around 300 HALS historical reports so far, along with many accompanying HALS measured drawings and large-format photographs submitted with some of the reports for extra bonus reports.

Cash prizes are awarded to the top three submissions. Results are announced at each annual ASLA Conference on Landscape Architecture. The first *HALS Challenge* was held in 2010 with a *Revisiting Cultural Landscapes of Childhood* theme to promote documentation of historic theme parks. Each competition results in many new donations to the HALS collection. Please refer to the following websites for more information:

NPS HALS- www.nps.gov/hdp/competitions/HALS_Challenge.html

ASLA HALS- www.asla.org/ContentDetail.aspx?id=37491

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North Family, Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, HALS NY-7