

Landscape Treatment Proposals

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York



State University of New York
College of Environmental Science and Forestry

Spring 2017



Landscape Treatment Proposals for the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park Auburn, New York

Department of Landscape Architecture
Cultural Landscape Preservation Studio 2017
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Introduction

Introduction

For over 100 years, the AME Zion Church--through its subsidiary the Harriet Tubman Home Inc. [HTH] has remained the faithful caretaker of Harriet Tubman's farm properties in Auburn and Fleming, NY. The Church also is responsible for the Thompson Memorial Church and parsonage. At the turn of the 21st century, AME Zion in conjunction with local individuals and organizations began a concerted effort to research, document and improve these properties, focusing primarily on the architectural resources. During these efforts, advocates began investigating opportunities to better tell Tubman's story to a wider audience, using these properties as a principal vehicle. These explorations eventually led to a partnership between the HTH, and the US National Park Service [NPS]--and the establishment of the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park.

Research conducted during the last 2 decades focused primarily on Tubman's residence, barn and archaeological resources at the South Street properties; with minimal attention given to overall site character and other cultural landscape features. Similarly, the buildings at Parker Street were the subject of some investigation, but the landscape was not.

Therefore to better understand these resources, the NPS through its cooperative agreement with the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science & Forestry [ESF] is preparing a cultural landscape report [CLR] for the parcels included in the national park. Once completed, the CLR Part 1 will document the first cultural influences on these properties, through Tubman's tenure, to the present. It will include the condition and historic significance of individual landscape characteristics and features, and conclude with possible treatment options.

Subsequently a CLR Part 2 will provide more fully developed recommendations for policies, programs and physical projects. However, in light of several outside factors, there is an interest in exploring treatment recommendations concurrent with rather than after preparation of the CLR Part 1. And at the request of the NPS, the ESF Department of Landscape Architecture used a thematic design studio to investigate cultural landscape treatment proposals for the Park.



Harriet Tubman, c. 1860s Source: Library of Congress

Site History

In early 1859 William Seward, then a United States senator, sold Harriet Tubman 7 acres of land on the southern edge of Auburn for \$1200. The property was located at 180 South Street, and became known as the Tubman farm. There was one wood frame house and a toll house existing at the time of purchase. Modest in size and probably in character, the property nonetheless allowed Tubman to house members of her immediate and extended family, as well as other African Americans moving to or through Auburn. The

surrounding area was predominantly agricultural, although brick making took place in the vicinity, including on the contiguous 25 acre parcel to the north which contained a frame house and mid-size brick building, both c1875.

During Tubman's service in the Civil War, her farm was used almost exclusively as the home of her aging parents. As such the character of the property likely did not change significantly until her return from war. Records from that time indicate the farm was an active agriculture landscape. Livestock such as pigs, chickens, cows and at least one horse were documented. Fruit grown on the property consisted of apples, pears and figs; vegetables also were grown, in particular potatoes. In the early 1880s, a wood fence was built on the property, and Tubman ordered fruit trees, possibly in conjunction with a similar but larger purchase for the adjacent farm to the south owned by William Seward.

The toll house was removed from the property in 1883, and the frame house, destroyed by fire in 1882¹, was replaced by a modest 2-storey brick house. After her new residence was built, Tubman expanded her holdings in 1890 with the purchase of a ¼ acre of land to the north for the home of her brother, William Stewart. One year later Tubman pledged \$500 in support of the Thompson Memorial AME Zion Church, which constructed a new building at 49 Parker Street. She was an active member of the church, and reportedly walked or biked to it from her farm on South Street.

Five years later, at an auction in 1896, Tubman made another financial investment when she purchased the 25 acre parcel immediately north of her farm. The property, used both for agriculture and brick making, still included its

wood frame house and brick building as well as numerous outbuildings. Her hope was to use the property as a home for African Americans in need. Lacking the funds necessary to do so, Tubman instead leased the buildings and land. By 1903, still unable to afford operating a care facility, she donated the 25 acre parcel to the AME Zion Church while continuing to provide refuge for others in her brick home.

That situation changed in 1908 when the Church officially opened Tubman's "Home for the Aged" in John Brown Hall, the brick building on the 25 acre parcel, presumably leaving only Tubman and her family living in the brick house. Only a few years later, however, Tubman's health had so greatly deteriorated that she too moved to the Home.

In 1910, the AME Zion Church constructed a parsonage adjacent to the church building on Parker Street. And in 1913, Tubman died, was eulogized in the church, and buried near-by at Fort Hill Cemetery. She left the 7 acre farm to her family, who continued living there only a few years. Lacking sufficient resources to maintain ownership, the family sold the farm to the Norris family in 1914.

That same year, the AME Zion Church moved the Home from John Brown Hall to the frame house on the 25 acre parcel, and the original 7 acres was sold to the Norris family that same year. From this point forward, the property was not likely extensively farmed, and its general character was less that of cultivated fields and orchards, and more generally "rural." Just over ten years later, the Home was closed and the building slipped into a state of disrepair. In 1931, power lines were installed through the site; and, during the mid 1940s the property's rural character became more open as the orchard stock was lost or removed.²

Creation of the Park

The 1950s saw renewed activity on the properties and in the surrounding area. The frame house on the 25 acres, although only a shell, was re-built. New York State constructed an armory facility immediately north of the 25 acres. A high school was built east of that, using soil from the back of the original Tubman farm and resulting in a large borrow pit.

In 1974 the South and Parker Street properties were nominated as National Historic Landmarks. Four years later, a library building was constructed on the South Street properties, with a visitor center, parking lot and pond were added in 1982. Just over a decade later, a 1/4 acre parcel of the farm was subdivided from the original lot. From that point forward, efforts began to coalesce for using the Tubman properties as the core of a new national park honoring Tubman.³

On December 19, 2014 then President Barack Obama signed into law the National Defense Authorization Bill (S.247 of 2014) that established the creation of the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, NY. Although Tubman is one of America's most recognized heroines, establishing a national park dedicated to her life was a long and arduous task.

The earliest efforts to officially recognize Tubman and her life's work, particularly in Auburn, began when the AME Zion Church took possession of the 25 acre parcel Tubman purchased on South Street. Shortly thereafter, the Church used an existing frame building on the site to continue caring for the elderly and infirm, much as Tubman had done in another building elsewhere on the property. Since that time, the Church has treated the South Street properties as hallowed grounds because of their association with Tubman.

Apart from the Church's efforts, a revived general interest in Tubman began in the early 1970s, with a study of national African American properties by Vincent DeForest, an NPS special assistant on the Civil Rights Movement. One result of the study was designation of the frame house, or "Home for the Aged," as a National Historic Landmark in 1974. Eventually, a dedicated coalition was formed to officially recognize Tubman's Auburn properties as an important national heritage site. Those involved secured funding to make physical improvements on the properties, as well as continue research into Tubman's life. In 2000, her brick residence, the "Home" frame building, and the Thompson Memorial Church on Parker Street were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. At the same time, a collaborative effort between Syracuse University and the AME Zion Church initiated



John Brown Hall, c. 1908 Source: Harriet Tubman Home, Inc.

archaeological studies of the Tubman South Street properties. Also in that year, a bill was introduced by US Senator Charles Schumer to conduct a special resource study of the Tubman properties in Auburn and Maryland. The study, which was completed in 2008, reviewed several alternatives for establishing a national park based on Tubman's legacy in Auburn and Maryland. Ultimately, the option advocating for two national park sites, one in each State, was selected.

It was not until 2013 that legislation creating the new national parks was introduced in Congress; and another year before President Obama signed S.247 officially authorizing the parks. Unfortunately, a variety of issues further delayed implementing the legislation relative to the park in Auburn for yet 2 more years. One key problem was resolved with the transfer of the Parker Street properties from the Harriet Tubman Home Inc. to the National Park Service on December 30, 2016. And on January 10, 2017, US Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewel formally established the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park.

**Notes and Revisions to Site History:*

- 1. Other documentation indicates the wood-frame farmhouse may have burned in February 1880.*
- 2. John Brown Hall fell into complete disrepair and was demolished in the 1940s.*
- 3. AME Zion Church purchased the original 7 acres in the early 1990s from the Norris Family.*



Signing of park legislation, 2017 Source: Michael Long

Location of Auburn within New York State



Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Context Maps

SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
in partnership with the National Park Service



Location of Park Properties within Auburn



Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Timeline of Properties
1850 to Present

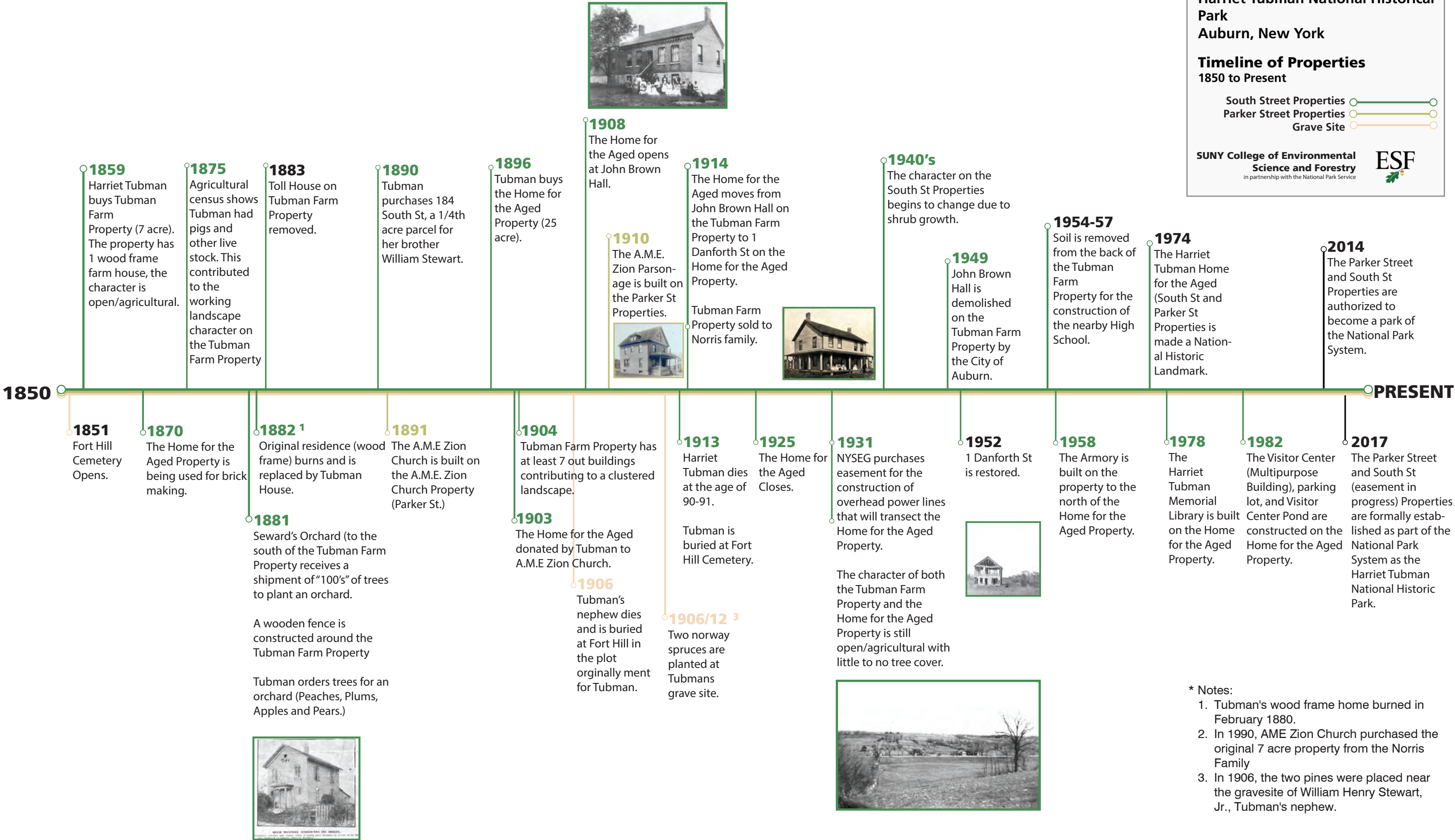
South Street Properties

Parker Street Properties

Grave Site

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ESF



Existing Conditions

In order to understand the physical make-up of the Park, time was spent reviewing the Existing Conditions section of the draft Cultural Landscape Report Part 1 for Harriet Tubman National Historical Park. Research and fieldwork undertaken for the draft was conducted primarily in 2016. Additional fieldwork to verify conditions also was undertaken for this project in Spring 2017. Supplemental information was obtained from interviews with and presentations by public officials, professional planning and design consultants, and representatives of Harriet Tubman Home, Inc.

The study area covers approximately 37.5 acres and contains a number of principal historic features:

- Brick Residence: 2-storey brick building historically used as Tubman's home
- Barn: 2-storey frame outbuilding adjacent to the residence
- Frame House: 2-storey frame building used to interpret Tubman's life
- John Brown Hall: archaeological remains of 2-storey brick building used for various purposes during Tubman's tenure
- Historic Thompson Memorial Church: frame church where Tubman attended service and eventually was eulogized
- Parsonage: 2-storey frame building associated with the church
- Farm Lot: rural land owned and used by Tubman
- The 25-acres: land purchased, used and rented out by Tubman

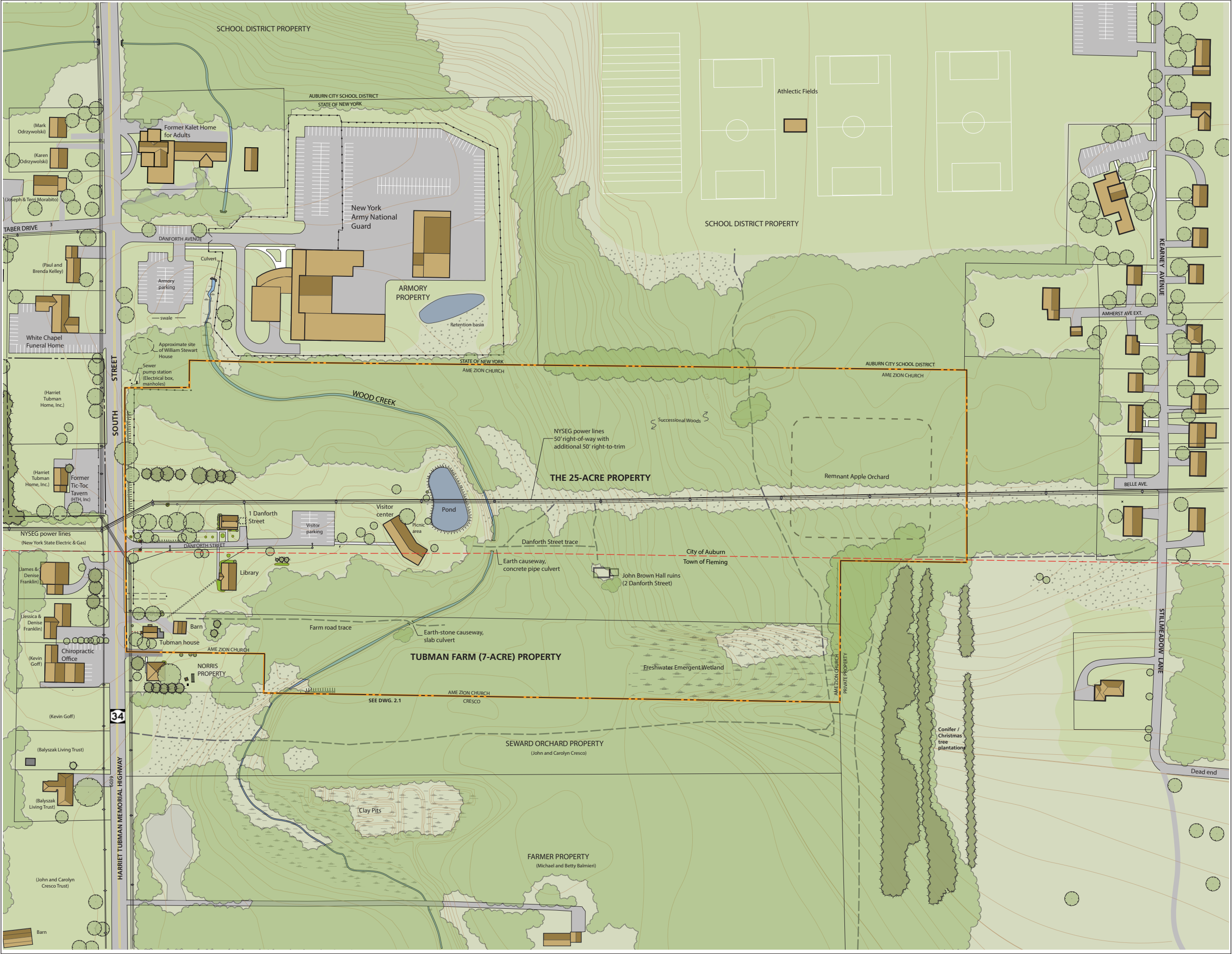
In addition, the following general cultural landscape characteristics were investigated: natural systems, spatial organization, views, circulation, vegetation, topography, water features,

buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archaeological sites. Within these categories, a variety of individual features were identified and recorded, such as Wood Creek, emergent under-story wetlands, field-woodlot patterns, utility right-of-way, views to and within the properties, parking lots, horticultural plantings, remnant orchards, invasive plant growth, drives, paths, walks, library and visitor center buildings, fences, entry columns, signs, and toll house remains. Features also were identified as either contributing or non-contributing to the Park's historic significance.

More detailed descriptions of the landscape characteristics and features is provided in Appendix A.



Frame House and Library, c. 2017 Source: Vincent Ryan



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Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Tubman Farm and
The 25-Acre Properties

SOURCES

1. Drafted by the CCLP
2. Aerial photos, TopoQuest, 2016; USGS, 2003
3. US Fish & Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Survey, 2016
4. Google Maps, 2016
5. Auburn/Cayuga County tax parcel data, 2016
6. NYS DOT South Street Corridor Enhancement prelim. plans, 2016
7. SUNY ESF Field inventory, 2016

LEGEND

AME Zion Property Boundary	Planting Bed
Tax Parcel Boundary	Shrub
NPS Authorized Boundary	Successional Woods
Municipal Boundary	Older-growth Woods
Building	Conifer Woods
Culvert or Causeway	Deciduous Tree
Asphalt Road	Conifer Tree
Unpaved Road	Meadow, Successional Field
Concrete Walk	Mown Turf
Trail or Road Trace	Entrance Pillars
Chain-link Fence	Wetland
Post and Wire Fence	Stream
Overhead Power Line	Embankment
Streetlight	1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Map does not identify minor vegetation and small-scale features.
3. Contours outside of HART site extrapolated.



SPRING 2017



April 2017

LEGEND

Building	Successional Woods
Asphalt Road	Mown Lawn
Deciduous Tree	Shrub
Scrub Vegetation	2' Contour Line
Sidewalk	NPS Boundary
Property Lines	

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Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

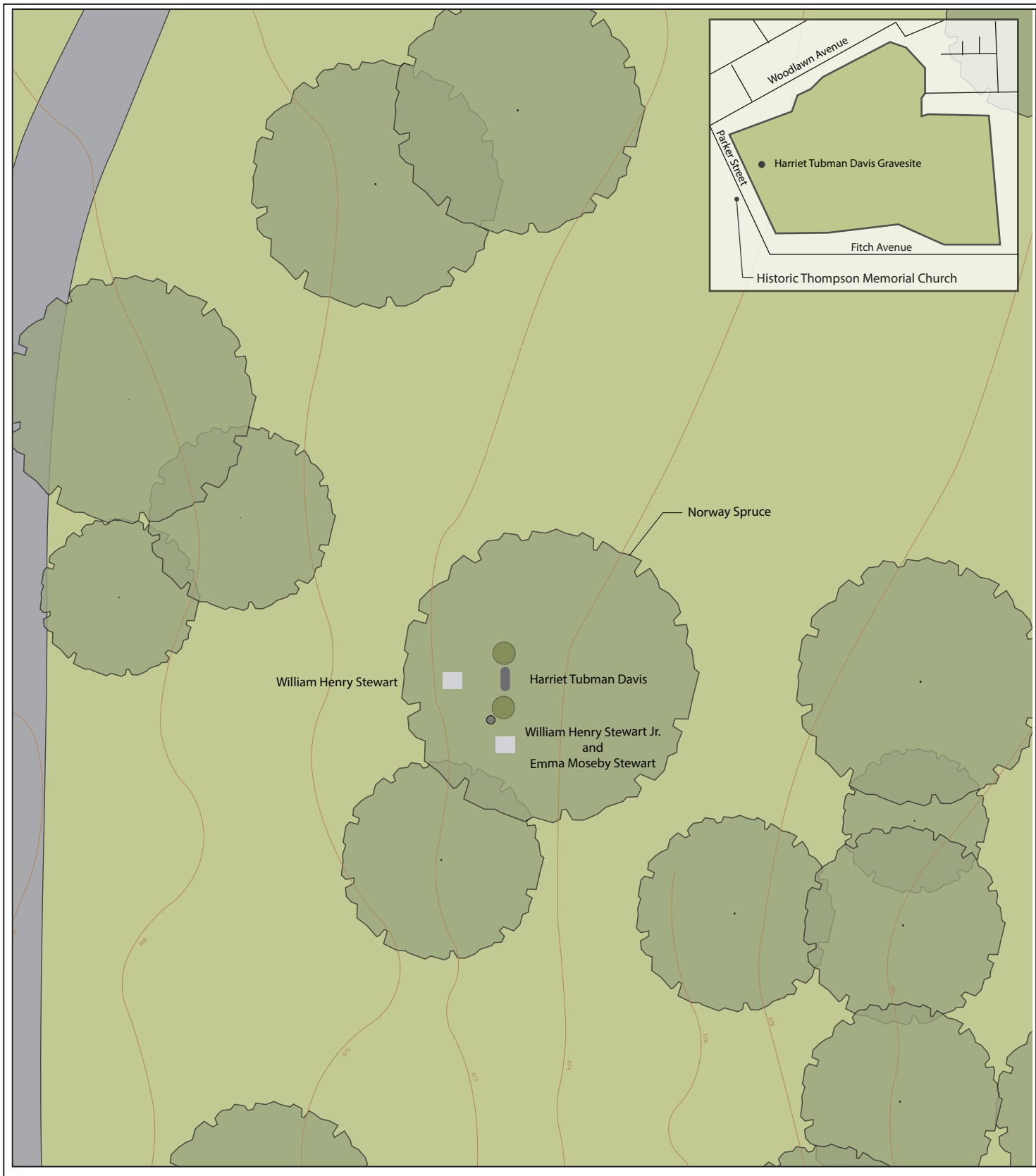
EXISTING CONDITIONS

Historic Thompson
Memorial Church

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NOTES

1. Drafted by the CCLP.
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
3. Plan shows landscape in 2017.
4. Plan has been appropriated for use by the cultural landscape preservation studio.



April 2017

NOTES

1. Drafted by the CCLP.
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
3. Plan shows landscape in 2017.
4. Plan has been appropriated for use by the cultural landscape preservation studio.

LEGEND

- Mown Lawn
- Asphalt Road
- Deciduous Tree
- 2' Contour Line
- Harriet Tubman Davis Gravesite
- Relative Gravesites
- Yew
- Memorial Urn

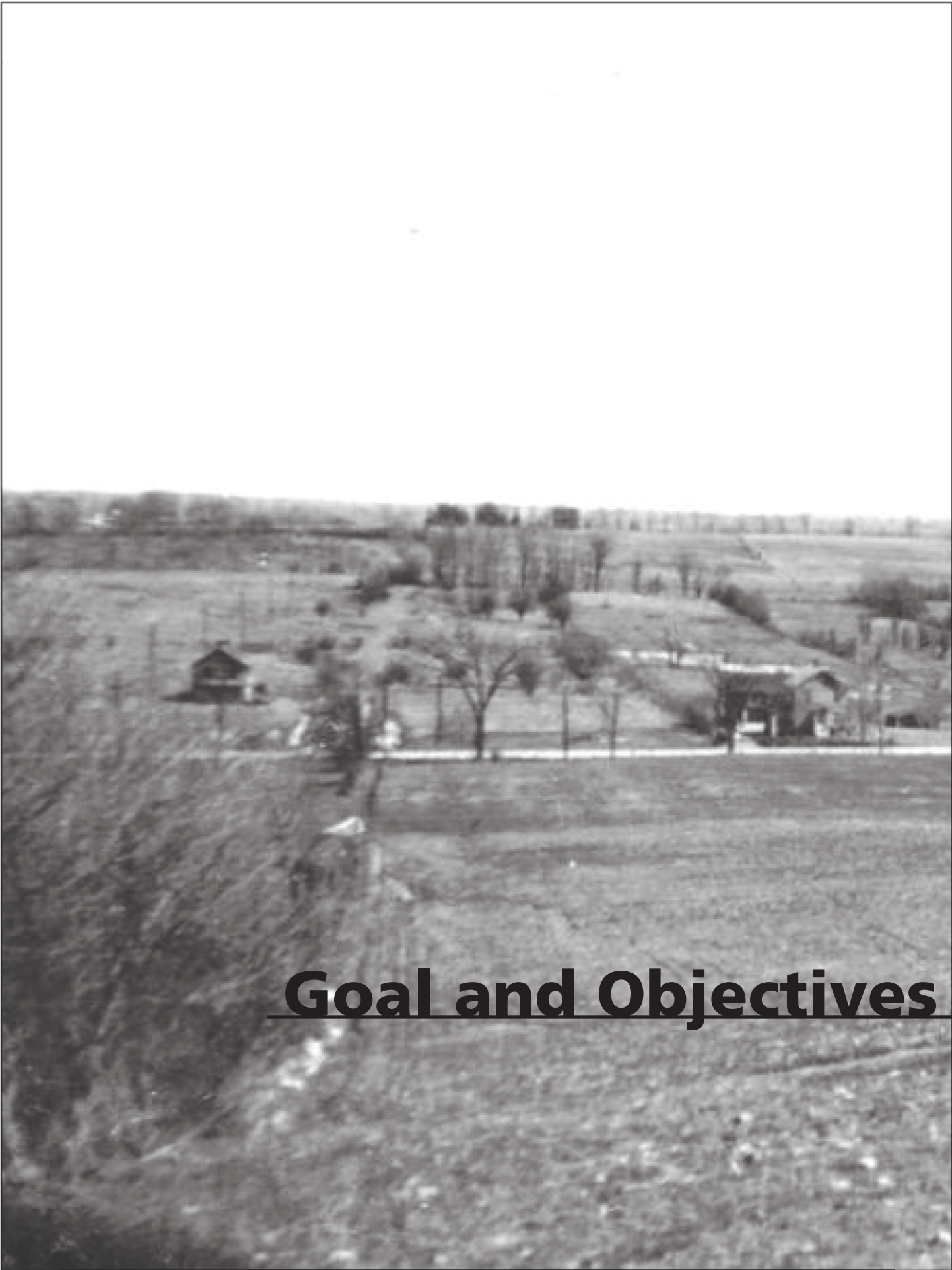
Cultural Landscape Preservation Studio

Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Harriet Tubman Davis Gravesite
at Fort Hill Cemetery

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Goal and Objectives

Goal & Objectives

Based on the data collected and subsequent evaluation of that information, one project goal was identified, with several supporting objectives and each of those with recommended actions. A goal is defined as the general results toward which all efforts will be directed. Objectives are the specific attainable results pursuant to a goal; and recommended actions are the policies, programs and physical projects that are the real means to reaching a goal.

Project Goal: Use the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park to interpret Harriet Tubman's life as a free woman.

The Tubman-related properties in Auburn and Fleming NY provide an unparalleled opportunity to tell the story of Harriet Tubman after her time as an enslaved person. These places contain the only tangible evidence with a direct connection to her, and therefore afford the greatest potential to appropriately recount her strong convictions, generous nature, deep faith, love of family, and commitment to community. Her humble residence and farm, the homes of her immediate and extended family, the last church she attended, and her burial site are unequaled in representing these core values. The parcels within the new national park, in particular, are paramount to illustrating her freedom and self-determination.

Objective 1: Undertake strategic land acquisition.

While the current boundaries of the Park acknowledge and preserve the primary places associated with Tubman and her life in Auburn and Fleming, other properties are worthy of similar consideration. Two acquisitions could be accomplished in the near term as an administrative boundary expansion of the Park: one would

return her farm to its original configuration as well as protect the context of the Brick Residence, and the other would protect a contiguous Tubman family property. Similarly, over time other family-related properties in the community might be considered for purchase and expansion of the Park. Still additional acquisitions could reestablish the historic rural context of the Park and protect it from incongruous new development.

- Acquire Norris property, Tubman's garden site, contiguous to the southwest corner of the South Street properties.
- Acquire house site of William Stewart, Tubman's brother, adjacent to the northwest corner of the South Street properties.
- Investigate purchase of historic Seward Orchard, south of and adjacent to the South Street properties.
- Investigate purchase of properties west of the Park along South Street.
- Investigate purchase of Tubman family properties within the local community.

Objective 2: Undertake limited, strategic new construction within the Park.

To fully appreciate the modest nature of Tubman's rural life and property, contemporary additions to the Park must be held to a minimum in terms of type, location and size. Requirements for new buildings, structures and paved areas could be greatly reduced by planning for appropriately scaled operation and management, particularly visitor services, such as those at comparable NPS facilities. Additionally, using several of the extant historic buildings to accommodate some of these functions would further decrease the need for new construction.

- Use additions to historic buildings rather than new free-standing structures to create required building space.
- Construct new features only at or near known locations of and complementary to historic counterparts.
- Ensure that all contemporary construction compliments extant historic features.

Objective 3: Fully utilize extant historic buildings.

The first standard under the Secretary's *Standards* for the treatments preservation, rehabilitation and restoration identify continued historic or compatible contemporary use as a principal method of protecting historic resources. Therefore a primary undertaking must be to complete necessary and appropriate work on each of the historic buildings in the Park and return them to service. Equally important, as the only extant buildings known to have a direct connection with Tubman, these resources are critical to telling the story of her life and would be central to interpretive programming.

- **Rehabilitate the Parsonage.**
 - Complete research and documentation of building.
 - Restore the building exterior.
 - Rehabilitate the building interior.
 - Construct a 2-storey rear addition.
 - Provide universal access.
- **Rehabilitate Thompson Memorial Church.**
 - Complete research and documentation of building.
 - Restore the building exterior and first floor interior space.
 - Rehabilitate basement level.
 - Construct 1-storey rear addition.

- Provide universal access.
- **Rehabilitate the Frame House.**
 - Complete research and documentation of building.
 - Rehabilitate the exterior and interior.
 - Construct 2-storey rear addition.
- **Restore the Brick Residence and Barn.**
 - Complete research and documentation of the buildings.
 - Complete exterior and interior restoration.
 - Construct 1-storey rear addition to residence.

Objective 4: Implement a comprehensive landscape treatment plan.

Just as the Park's historic buildings will be best served by compatible contemporary uses, the landscapes of the Park must be considered in a similar fashion. Reinforcing their historic character and installing uses that would complement functions related to Tubman's tenure would ensure their long term preservation. The latter is particularly important as this cultural landscape is the only one demonstrably linked to Tubman.

- Continue archaeological investigations, stabilize and protect identified resources, and incorporate into interpretive programming.
- Complete research and documentation of the landscape.
- Remove non-contributing features at all properties.
- Re-establish residential and farm lot landscapes adjacent to Brick Residence and Barn.
- Create outdoor gathering and event spaces at both the Parker and South Street properties.
- Limit vehicular access and parking on all properties.
- Promote bio-diversity throughout the Park.

Objective 5: Provide visitor services without compromising the Park's historic character.

A visit to the Park must be safe, comfortable and enjoyable, but also engender a deep appreciation for Tubman and her life on the properties and in the surrounding community. Ensuring a memorable visit, as well as return visits, could be best served by the latter. Therefore, both typical and unique visitor services would be designed and located to incorporate original features and emphasize historic character, without forgoing safety or convenience.

- Use South Street properties as the primary visitor destination.
 - Provide staffed welcome/information desk, general orientation, gift shop and restrooms.
 - Offer visitor drop-off, on-site parking, and outdoor gathering spaces.
 - Install multi-media, indoor and outdoor interpretive exhibits.
- Use the Parsonage for special visitor services.
 - Offer unique visitor services, such as a library, research facility, and meeting rooms.
 - Offer visitor drop-off, limited on-site parking, and outdoor gathering spaces.
- Use Historic Thompson Memorial Church for interpretation and special events.
 - Program building interior and grounds for small to mid-size performances, temporary exhibits, special ceremonies, etc.
 - Encourage use by and for community organizations.
 - Offer visitor drop-off and limited on-site parking

- Implement a comprehensive on-site indoor/outdoor interpretive program at the South Street properties, with permanent and rotating exhibits.

- Use historic and archaeological features as primary exhibits and/or locations for exhibits.
- Re-establish gardens and orchards for home and farm interpretation.
- Use 25-acre parcel for natural resources interpretation.
- Incorporate cyclical, seasonal or time-dependent exhibits.
- Incorporate new technologies.
- Implement interpretive walking/biking/driving tours.
 - Create a principal route between the Parker and South Street properties, with connection to the Burial Site.
 - Offer secondary routes that connect to Tubman family sites.
 - Identify additional routes that connect to other Tubman associated sites within the larger community.
 - Provide programmatic and/or physical links to regional and national trails, tours, etc.
- Install information/way-finding signs at and between the Park properties.

Objective 6: Improve multi-modal access to all Park properties.

Although pedestrians and motorists currently have access to the Park properties, both safety and aesthetics could be enhanced. In doing so, particular attention would be paid to emphasizing paths and trails while limiting driveways and parking lots. Additionally, work could accommodate bike lanes between Parker and South Streets, as well as the Burial Site, with bike storage and possibly rental at South Street.

Local and regional mass transit to the Park also could be assessed for modifications that improve access.

- Encourage public street and sidewalk improvements along all Park properties, including a bike lane.
- Ensure that improvements at Parker Street reflect traditional urban neighborhood character.
- Ensure that improvements at South Street reflect rural character.
- Provide convenient, but limited on-site parking at Parker and South Street properties, with off-site bus and overflow parking at a near-by facilities.
- Provide pedestrian paths and/or trails within the Park and between the Parker and South Street properties.
- Encourage modifications to current CENTRO routes/stops that would improve access to the Park properties.

Objective 7: Coordinate NPS programs with related local, regional and national tourism efforts.

Interpretive programming and the visitor experience would be greatly enhanced by linking Park programs with those of thematically associated properties within the NPS system. Similarly, New York State efforts dealing with related topics could be included in Park materials, exhibits and events. And municipal programs dealing with local history also could be referenced by the Park.

- Provide program links to the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park and the Women's Rights National Historical Park.
- Incorporate program components of the

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and Votes for Women's History Trail at the Park.

- Incorporate links to the New York State Women's Rights and Suffrage Trail at the Park.
- Incorporate links to "Auburn: History's Hometown" program at the Park.

The singular project goal of this project unequivocally establishes the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park as the principal national facility for interpreting Tubman and her noble, generous and courageous life's work. The objectives presented further codify this ideal; and implementation of the recommended actions would make them a reality.



Aerial View of Tubman Property, 2017 Source: Matthew Leach



Treatment Recommendations

Treatment Recommendations

Given the stated project goal, objectives and actions, a number of design concepts were explored for developing the Park. As previously noted, the primary visitor experience would take place at the South Street properties, with Parker Street serving as a secondary destination. The 7 acre parcel at South Street would be interpreted as Tubman's rural residence and farm lot, while most of the contiguous 25 acres would be for natural resources restoration and interpretation. The Parker Street parcels would offer a combination of event and support space. The Burial Site at Fort Hill Cemetery would be connected to the Park via interpretive programs and informational signs. All concepts were developed to be consistent with the US Secretary of the Interior, Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and accompanying Guidelines for both cultural landscapes and historic buildings.

Burial Site Recommendations

Although not included within the Park boundary, the Burial Site is critical to telling Tubman's story and therefore worthy of consideration as an unofficial extension of the Park. Of particular note, her interment is surrounded by the graves of several family members, making it emblematic of the close ties she fought to maintain throughout her life. It also is within walking distance of her last place of worship, the historic Thompson Memorial Church, and alludes to her spirituality and religious fervor. These physical and moral associations provide added meaning to the Burial Site and could become the basis for interpretation linked to Park programs.

Additionally, NPS could advocate for expanded and/or innovative maintenance practices for the

gravestone and surrounding turf and tree canopy, particularly the memorial Norway spruce adjacent to the gravestone.



Tubman Gravesite, 2017 Source: Vincent Ryan

Parker Street Recommendations

Parker Street Design Concept

A single concept was developed for the parcel on Parker Street, and focused on periodic rather than routine visitation with limited interpretive exhibits. Additions to each building would provide more usable square footage, as well as improve interior access. Given possible building uses, lot size and configuration, and neighborhood character, on-site parking would be minimal. Bus and overflow parking would be accommodated off-site. The majority of the landscape would be developed for outdoor events.

Parker Street Detailed Design Recommendations

Constructing a small 2-storey addition at the rear of the Parsonage would create a new main entry to the building, as well as space to accommodate ADA-compliant restrooms and a limited-use/limited-access [LULA] lift. The new entry and lift would eliminate the need for a lift or ramp at the building's main elevation. The expanded Parsonage could house a mix of administrative space and special visitor services, such as a library, research facility, meeting rooms and/or archives. Visitation could be by appointment-only, requiring nominal staff support and resulting in little vehicular traffic and requiring minimal on-site parking. Therefore, a parking lot of 12 standard and 2 ADA-compliant spaces would be sufficient.

A small 1-storey rear addition also would be constructed on the historic Thompson Memorial Church, incorporating ADA-compliant restrooms and a LULA lift. This location could serve as a new main entry, although an ADA-compliant ramp would ensure universal access at the historic front doors. The church primarily would be used for special, scheduled events that could generate a modest demand for parking on select days. Such overflow parking, as well as bus parking, would be accommodated off-site through cooperative agreements with nearby facilities, such as the Roosevelt Memorial Baptist Church and/or Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ, both located at Fitch Avenue and Park Place, or the West Middle School on Genesee Street.

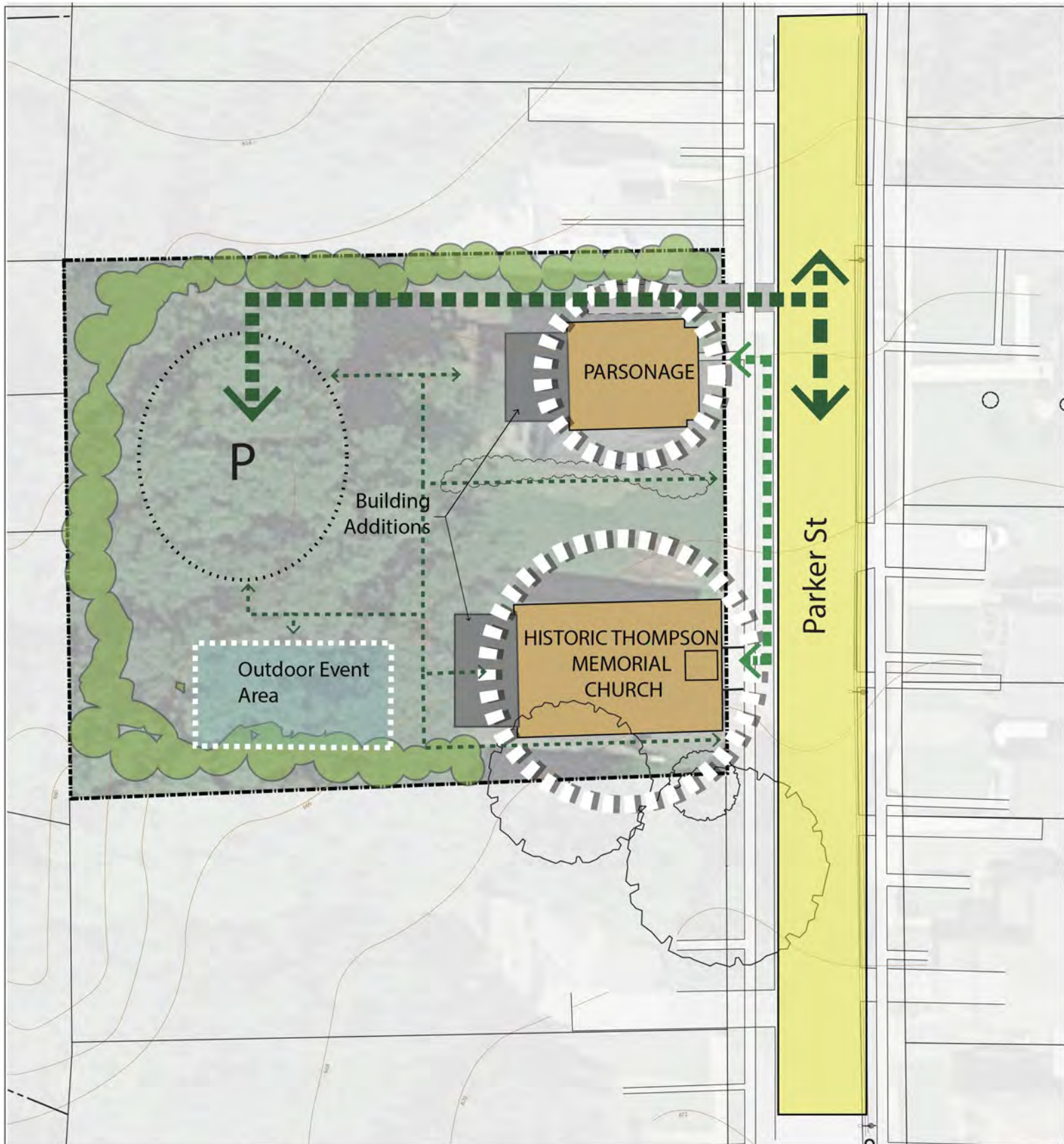
Curb-side drop-off along Parker Street would provide direct access to the property, including the outdoor event spaces comprising the balance of the landscape. The area between the buildings would complement the residential

character of the neighborhood but also include provisions for permanent and temporary exhibits, staging tour groups, and holding small performances. The larger space behind the church would be less structured and could accommodate small to mid-size gatherings, either open-air or under event tents.

Screening would be provided at the north, south and west boundaries, adding privacy and security for the neighboring properties as well as the Park. The small parking area also would be screened from the public right-of-way. Informational signs would be provided to identify the Park and two historic buildings; interpretive signs could be included in the gathering spaces.



Historic Thompson Memorial Church, 2017 Source: Vincent Ryan



LEGEND

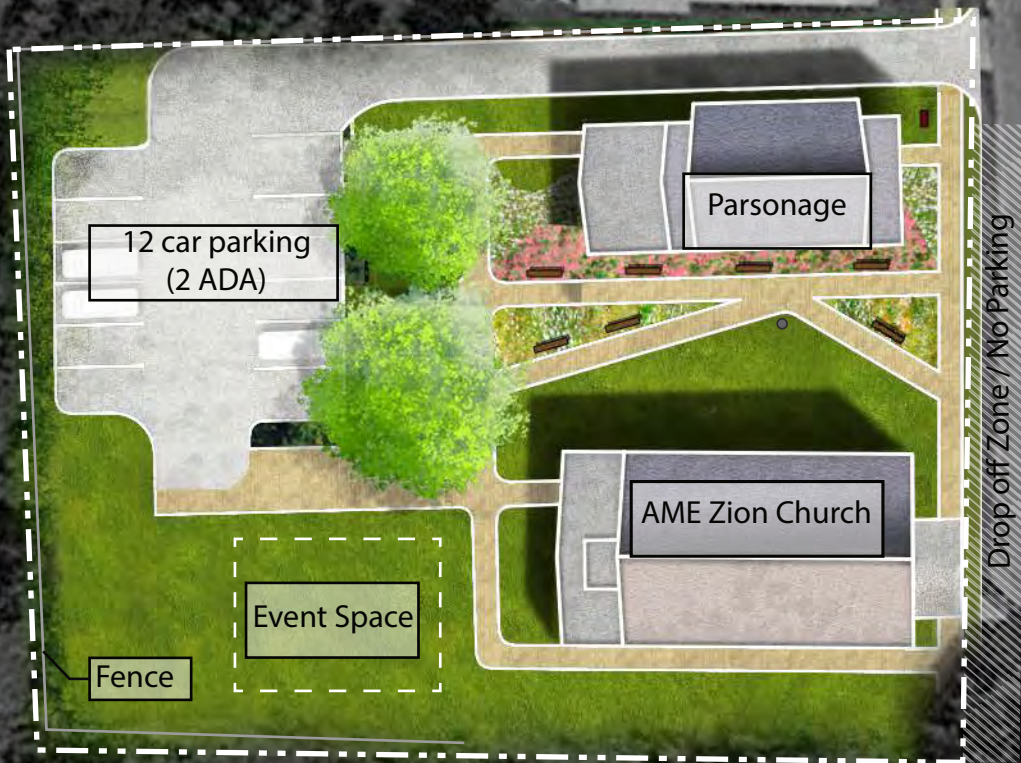
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| NPS Boundary | Historic Structure |
| Street Improvements | Interpretation Node |
| Vehicular Circulation | Outdoor Event Area |
| Main Pedestrian Circulation | Vegetative Screen |
| Secondary Pedestrian Circulation | Parking |

Cultural Landscape Preservation Studio

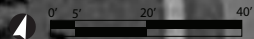
Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

DESIGN CONCEPT HISTORIC THOMPSON MEMORIAL CHURCH

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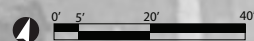


Parker St



Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

DETAILED DESIGN
PARKER STREET PROPERTY



SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
in partnership with the National Park Service





Parsonage

AME Zion Church

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York
PARKER STREET SIMULATION
LOOKING SOUTH EAST

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Event space shown with
temporary tent

Parker st

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Parker Street Simulation
Looking West

0' 15' 30' 60'

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South Street Recommendations

South Street Design Concepts

Six concepts were developed for the combined parcels on South Street, and focused on routine visitation and an extensive interpretive program. Several features were common to each of the concepts:

- The Park boundary would be increased through the acquisition of 2 small parcels, one to return Tubman's farm to its original 7 acre size and configuration; and the other to protect the archaeological site of her brother William Stewart's house. These and other possible acquisitions would be at or below the 3.2 acres that would allow an administrative boundary expansion of the Park.
- The 7 acre farm lot would be interpreted as Tubman's rural residence and agricultural land, portions of the adjacent 25 acres also would reflect historic farm conditions, and the balance of the Park would undergo natural resources restoration and interpretation.
- The existing library and visitor center buildings, associated drives, walks and parking would be removed, as would other non-historic small scale features, the pond, and invasive vegetation.
- The existing overhead utility lines would be removed from the core of the historic property and relocated either south of the Park, along the southern boundary of the M. and B. Balmieri/Farmer property; underground at the current location; or along the northern Park boundary.
- New construction would be restricted and consolidated to have the least impact on historic character. This effect would be achieved by putting some visitor-related services at Parker Street, and thereby limiting the size of a visitor center at this location.
- On-site parking and visitor drop-off would be provided adjacent to the new visitor center.

However, given the existing historic features and proposed interpretive focus, little or no visitor vehicular access would be permitted within the Park.

- Bus and overflow parking would be provided off-site, such as at the NYS Army National Guard/102nd Military Police Battalion Headquarters [NYS Guard], former Tick Tock Tavern, and/or William H. Seward Elementary School properties.
- Improvements to South Street would not involve any takings along the Park property. New sidewalks would be modest in design, and not include curbside planting strips or decorative lights.
- A wide variety of interior and exterior interpretive exhibits would be found throughout the historic parcels.



NYSEG Easement, 2017 Source: Vincent Ryan

Design Concept A

In Concept A the Frame House would serve as the core of the new visitor center. An addition to the building would provide more usable square footage, as well as improve interior access. Construction of an adjacent building would yield more usable space, as well as re-establish historic character. Areas for outdoor events would be created in close proximity to the visitor center.

Design Concept B

For this option, a multi-purpose building would be constructed as the new visitor center on a contiguous parcel to the north, fronting South Street. Several parcels would be acquired and re-subdivided to yield adequate space for the new building, as well as sufficient land to re-create a comparable public parking lot and entry drive for the NYS Guard. Areas for outdoor events would be created in close proximity to the Frame House.

Design Concept C

In Concept C, a multi-purpose building would be constructed as the new visitor center on a contiguous parcel to the north, between the NYS Design and playing fields of the William H. Seward Elementary School. Sufficient land would be acquired for the new building and support facilities. Access to the property would occur at Metcalf Drive.

Design Concept D

A multi-purpose building would be constructed as the visitor center at the eastern end of the 25 acre parcel in Concept D. Visitor parking, drop-off and outdoor event space would be created contiguous to the building. The visitor center area would be accessed from Kearny Avenue.

Design Concept E

For Concept E a multi-purpose building would be constructed as the new visitor center on a contiguous parcel to the south, fronting South Street. A single small parcel would be acquired solely for the new building. Areas for outdoor events would be created in close proximity to the Frame House.

Design Concept F

In Concept F a multi-purpose building would be constructed as the new visitor center on the former Tick-Tock Tavern property, on the west side of South Street. The parcel could be acquired or utilized via a binding agreement. The lot would hold the new building, as well as space for small outdoor events; larger event space would be created in close proximity to the Frame House.

Each of these concepts was evaluated, and advantages and concerns were identified:

- Concept A would require no land acquisition for a visitor center, and would have the greatest potential to re-establish important historic associations and character, with limited new construction. Therefore this concept was examined in greater detail.
- Similarly, Concept D also could be implemented without purchasing more land. It also would concentrate new construction a reasonable distance from the majority of historic features. As a result, this option was explored further.
- Although Concepts B and C would require land acquisition in order to be advanced, they nevertheless would have no impact on the Park and historic character, making each worthy of additional examination.

- Concept E would result in construction of the least amount of space for the visitor center and provide virtually no on-site parking. In addition, the proposed location historically contained Tubman's residential garden, and using the site for the new building would eliminate any opportunity to interpret this important feature. Lastly, placing a new building in such close proximity to the Brick Residence would disregard overall historic conditions and character. For these reasons, this option was not pursued.
- Concept F would involve land acquisition, lease or some other negotiated use agreement to construct the visitor center and on-site parking. Locating all new construction on the west side of South Street would have the least physical and visual impact on the Park. However, this arrangement also potentially could generate considerable pedestrian-vehicular conflicts as visitors move between the visitor center and historic parcels. Given these safety concerns, plus the time and financial implications of building a visitor center on non-NPS property, this concept was not considered further.



Brick Residence, 2017 Source: Vincent Ryan

DESIGN CONCEPT:
A

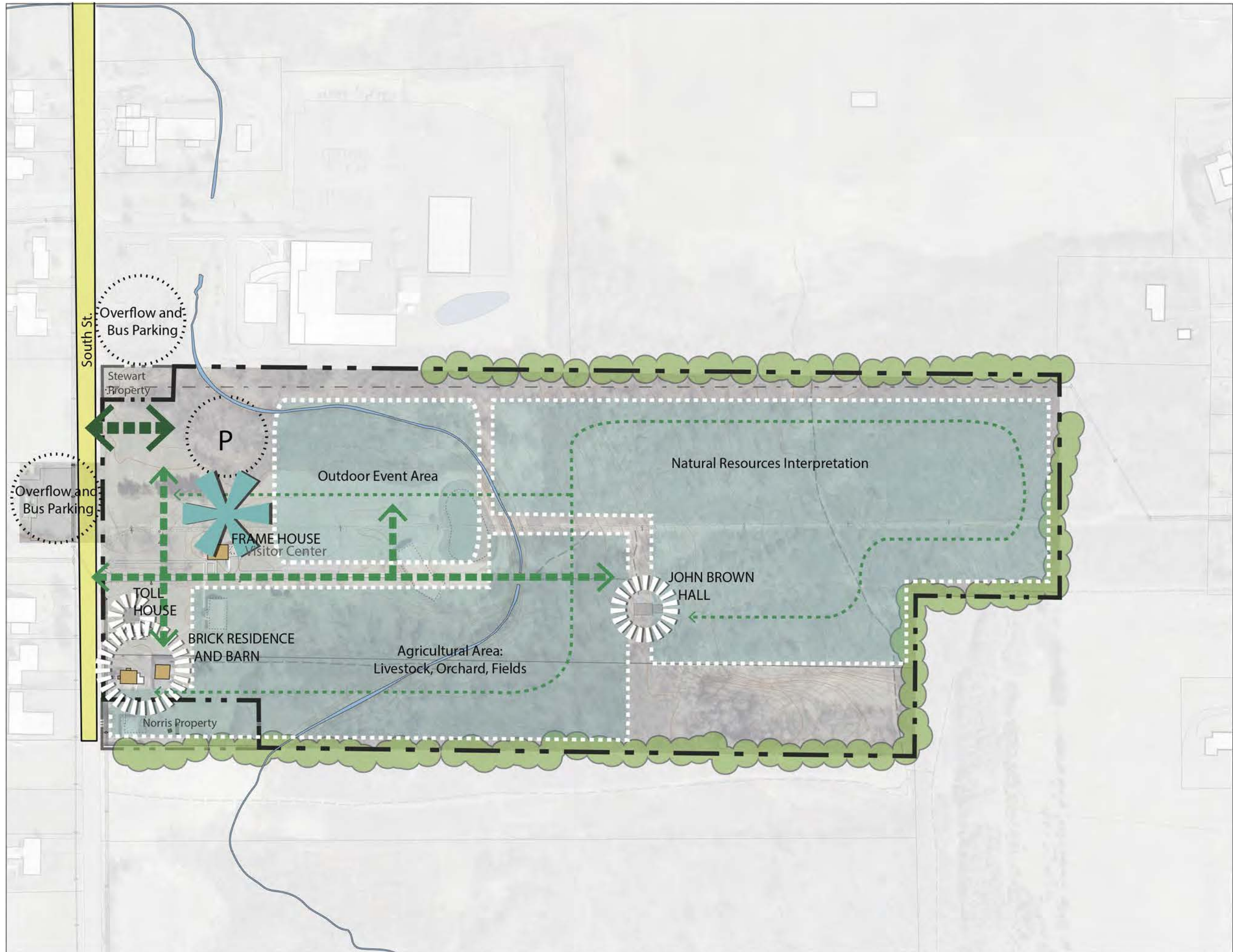
Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
Properties

LEGEND

- Acquired Property
- NPS Boundary
- Street Improvements
- Vehicular Circulation
- Main Pedestrian Circulation
- Secondary Pedestrian Circulation
- Brick Residence
- Historic Structure
- Interpretation Node
- Area of Interpretation
- Vegetative Screen
- Parking
- Proposed Power Line Relocation
- Ruin/Archeological Resource



SPRING 2017



DESIGN CONCEPT:
B

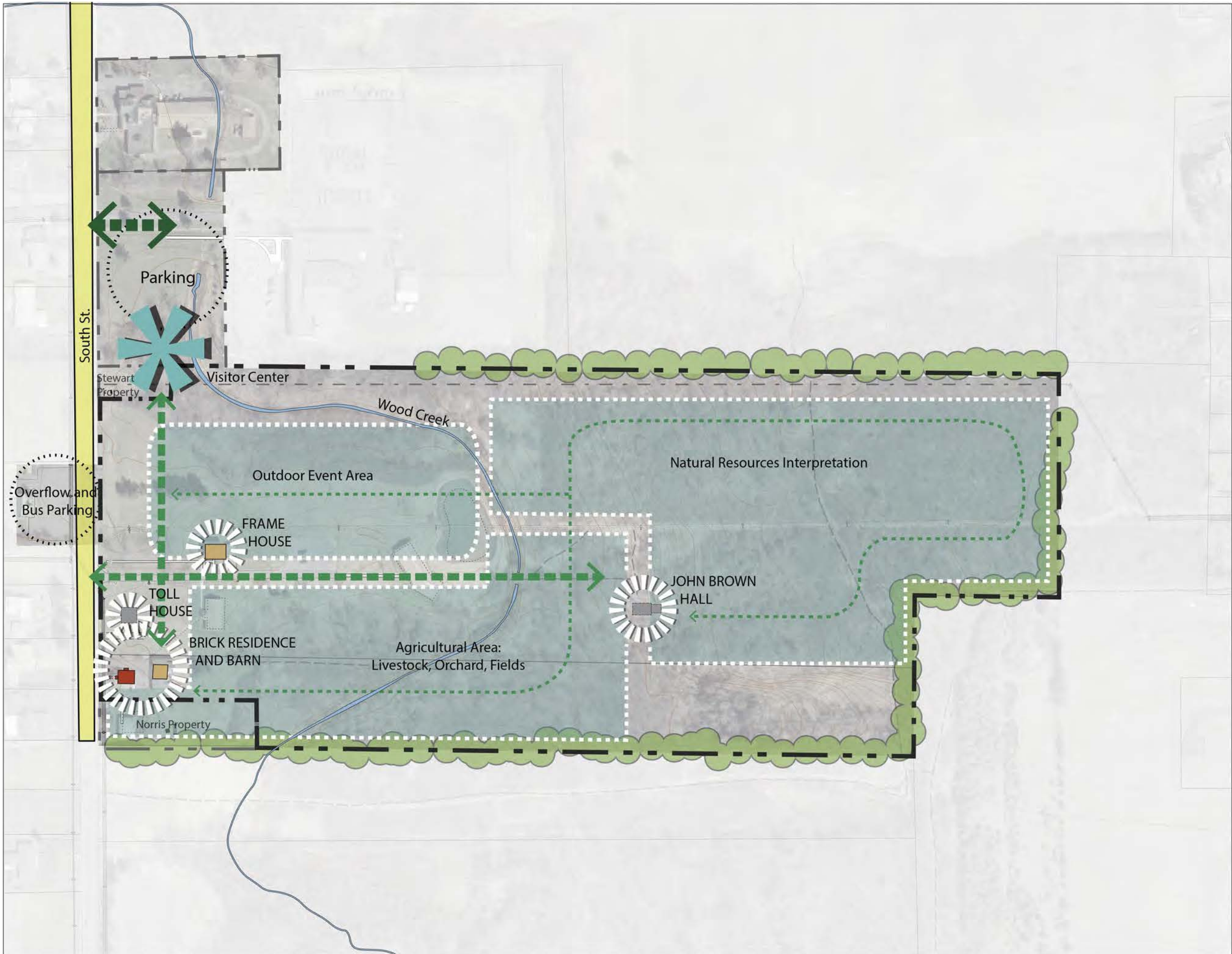
Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
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LEGEND

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- NPS Boundary
- Street Improvements
- Vehicular Circulation
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- Vegetative Screen
- Parking
- Proposed Power Line Relocation
- Ruin/Archeological Resource



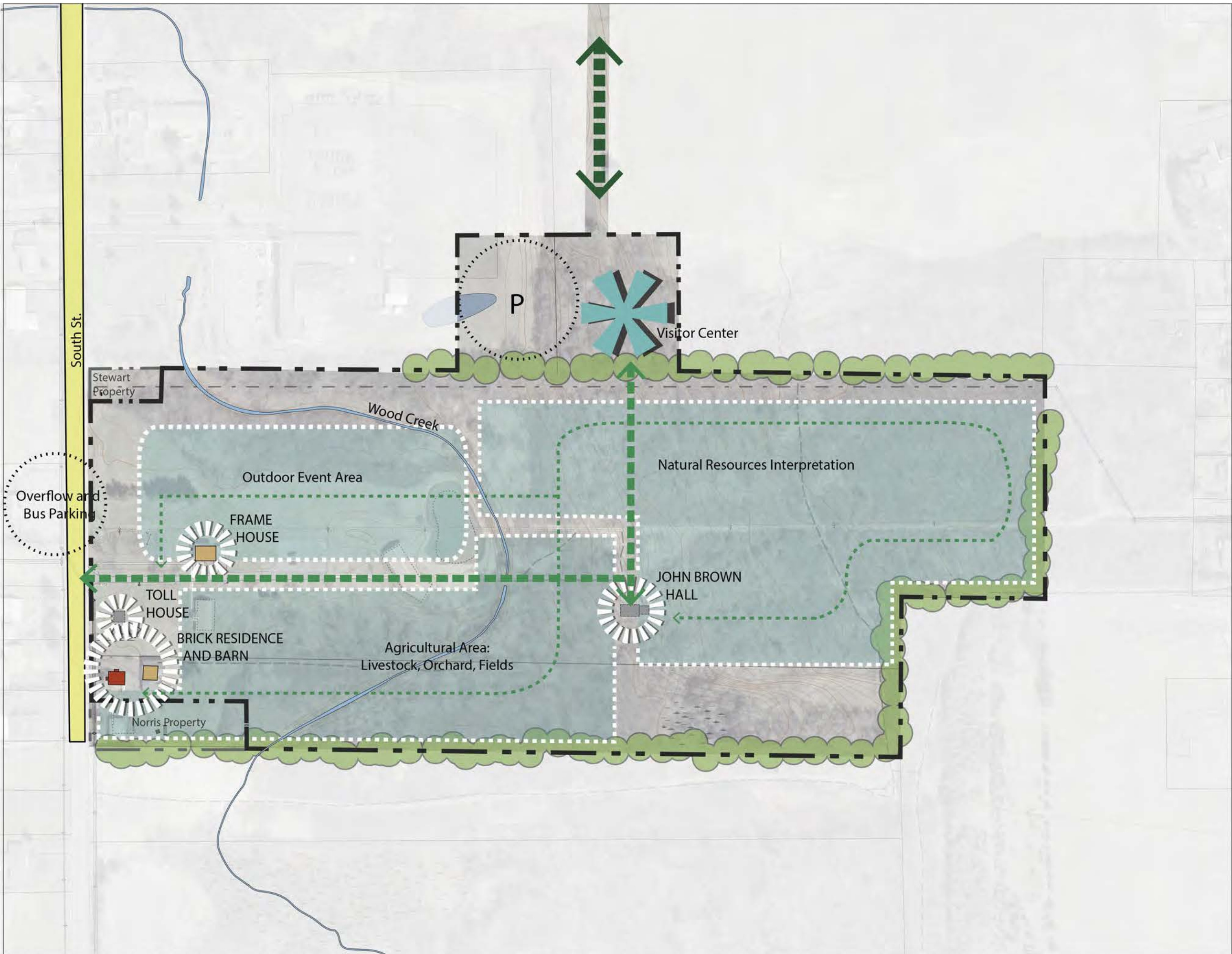
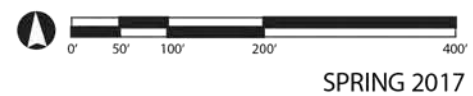
SPRING 2017



DESIGN CONCEPT:
C

Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
Properties

- LEGEND**
- Aquired Property
 - NPS Boundary
 - Street Improvements
 - Vehicular Circulation
 - Main Pedestrian Circulation
 - Secondary Pedestrian Circulation
 - Brick Residence
 - Historic Structure
 - Interpretation Node
 - Area of Interpretation
 - Vegetative Screen
 - Parking
 - Proposed Power Line Relocation
 - Ruin/Archeological Resource



DESIGN CONCEPT:
D

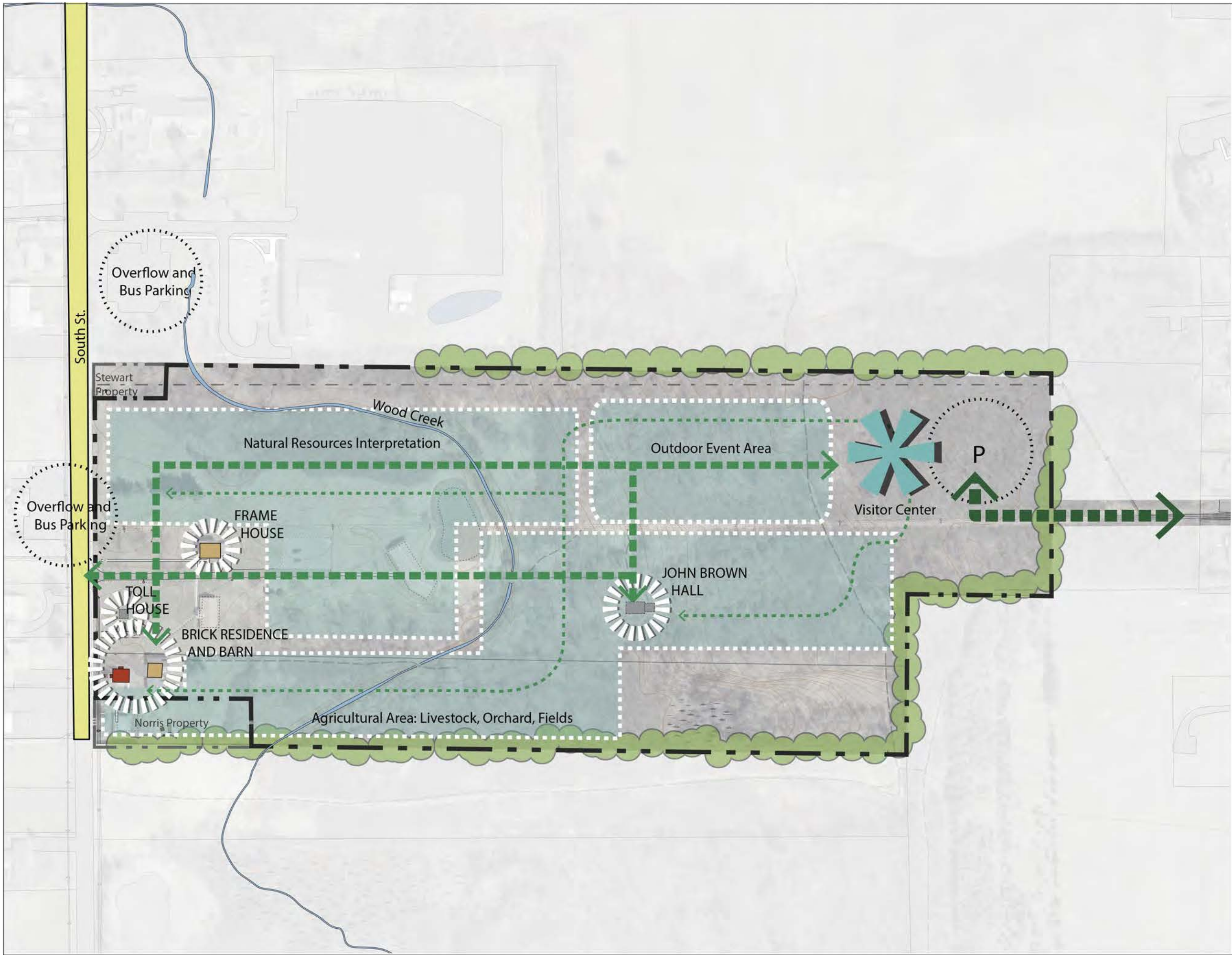
Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
Properties

LEGEND

- Acquired Property
- NPS Boundary
- Street Improvements
- Vehicular Circulation
- Main Pedestrian Circulation
- Secondary Pedestrian Circulation
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SPRING 2017

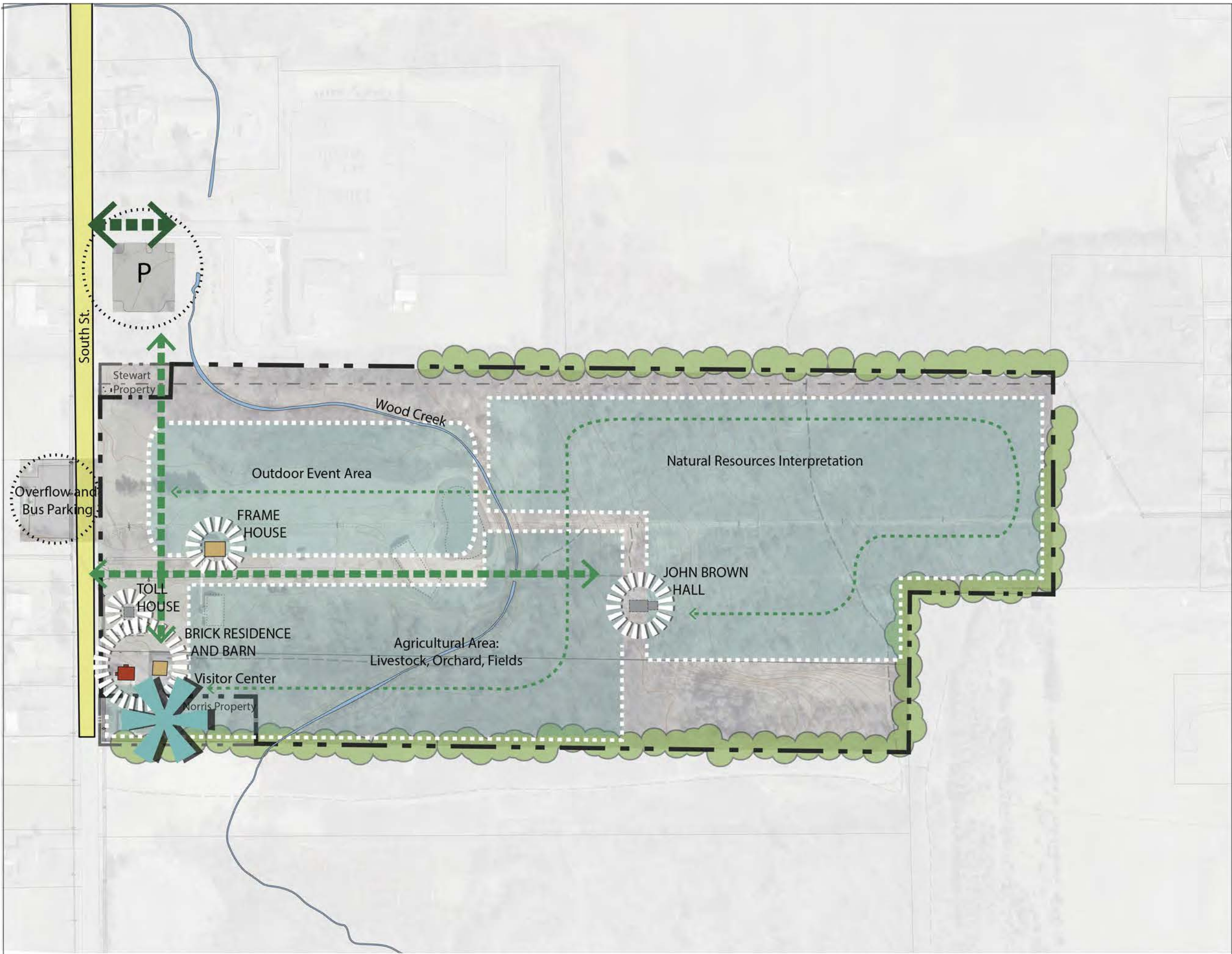
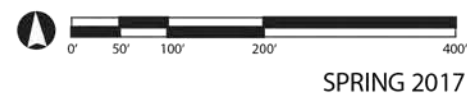


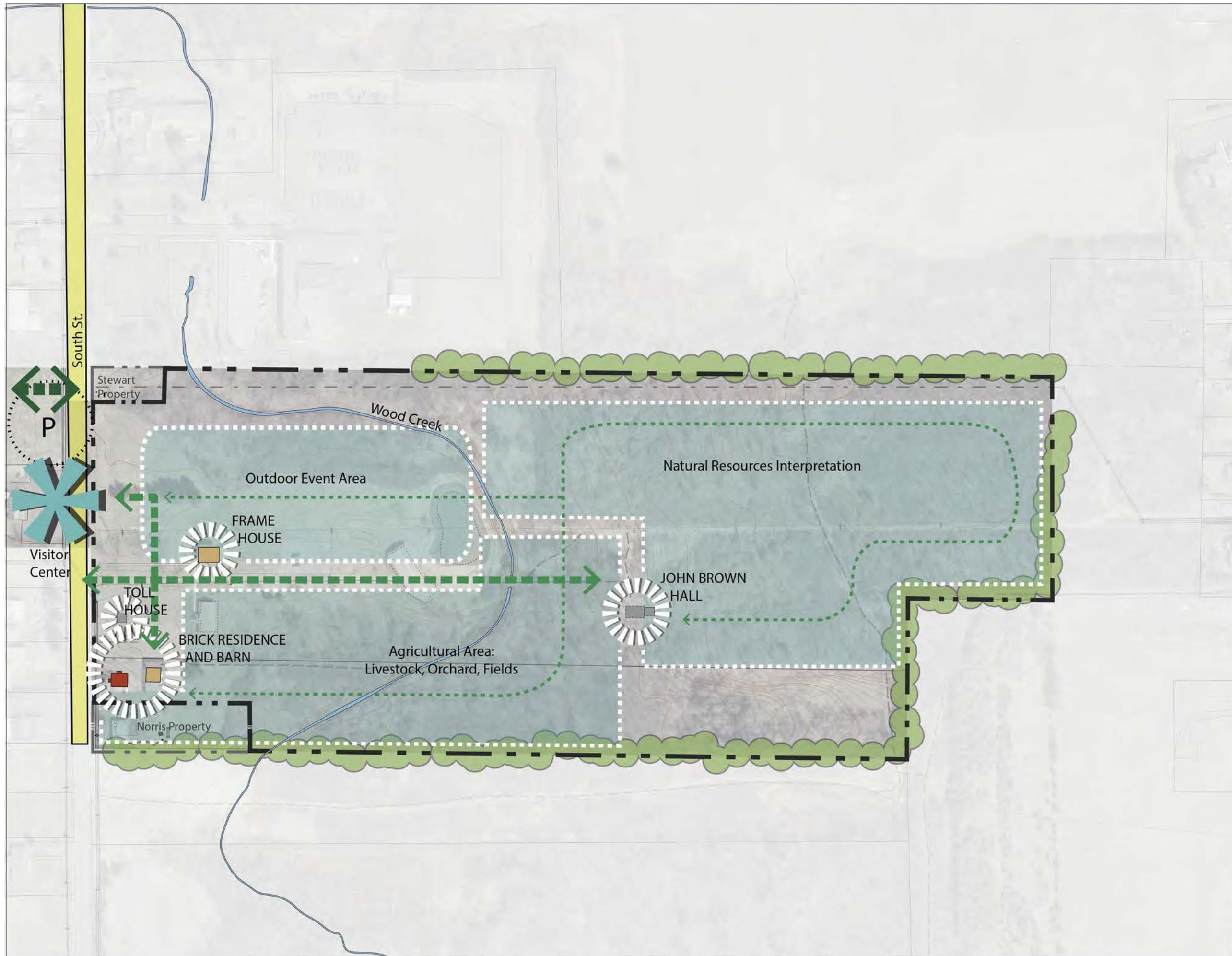
DESIGN CONCEPT:
E

Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
Properties

LEGEND

- Acquired Property
- NPS Boundary
- Street Improvements
- Vehicular Circulation
- Main Pedestrian Circulation
- Secondary Pedestrian Circulation
- Brick Residence
- Historic Structure
- Interpretation Node
- Area of Interpretation
- Vegetative Screen
- Parking
- Proposed Power Line Relocation
- Ruin/Archeological Resource





DESIGN CONCEPT: F

Tubman Farm and Home for the Aged Properties

LEGEND

- Acquired Property
- NPS Boundary
- Street Improvements
- Vehicular Circulation
- Main Pedestrian Circulation
- Secondary Pedestrian Circulation
- Brick Residence
- Historic Structure
- Interpretation Node
- Area of Interpretation
- Vegetative Screen
- Parking
- Proposed Power Line Relocation
- Ruin/Archeological Resource



SPRING 2017

South Street Preliminary Designs

Concepts A through D each were more fully developed to better understand the potential impacts of providing a new visitor center at the South Street properties. Several features were common to these designs:

- New construction to support the visitor center would have a maximum footprint of 10,000 sq. ft. and be no more than 2-stories in height, for a potential total 20,000 sq. ft.
- Flexible outdoor event space to accommodate ± 700 persons would be provided at or near the visitor center.
- On-site visitor drop-off and parking would accommodate routine/daily visitation, with ± 25 standard vehicle and 2 ADA-compliant spaces.

Preliminary Design A

This design would use Park land and an historic building for the visitor center and its support functions, potentially shortening time required for project planning and implementation. Although greatly modified over time and retaining little original material, the Frame House nevertheless has strong historic associations and is a key feature of the Park. Constructing an addition at the rear would improve its overall function and allow it to become the centerpiece of the visitor center. Unlike a large stand-alone building without historic precedent on the property, the addition would reflect rather than disrupt historic character. Similarly, a new mid-size structure in close proximity would complement rather than contrast with historic conditions. Both the addition and new 'outbuilding' would be modest in mass and scale, but still significantly expand usable interior space and allow for supporting

outdoor areas. Equally important, making the Frame House the focus of the visitor center would bring visitors immediately to the core of the Park upon arrival. From there, walking distances to the principal historic features and interpretive exhibits would be short, direct and convenient.

Preliminary Design B

A new stand-alone, multi-purpose visitor center could offer substantial flexibility in providing expanded visitor services. Placing such a building outside of but within close proximity to the historic parcels would have little to no impact on the Park and historic character. The most convenient location would be on land currently owned by the NYS Guard, adjacent to the northwest corner of the Park. A complex but achievable series of land acquisitions, re-subdivisions and building demolition would result in 2 new parcels along South Street: one approximating the current public parking lot and entry drive on the NYS Guard property, and the other parcel contiguous to it at the north.

The new south lot would be acquired by NPS for construction of the visitor center, visitor drop-off, and parking. Limiting the parcel to 2 acres would not provide sufficient land for outdoor event space contiguous to the Visitor Center, but would allow for administrative expansion of the park boundary. The visitor center would be moderately distant from the principal historic features and interpretive exhibits, as well as the outdoor event space created near the Frame House.

The new north lot would be acquired by the NYS Guard, and would be large enough to accommodate a public parking lot and entry drive similar to their current counterparts.

Preliminary Design C

As with the previous option, this design would create a new visitor center on a parcel north of the Park, but east rather than west of the NYS Guard facility. NPS would acquire a new lot created from the southwest corner of the William H. Seward Elementary School property. Limiting the acquisition to no more than 2 acres would allow for an administrative expansion of the park boundary. Sufficient land would be purchased for the building, contiguous outdoor event space, visitor drop-off and on-site parking. Clustering the new construction in this area would have little if any impact on historic character. A new city street leading south from Metcalf Drive would provide access to the new main vehicular Park entry.

Preliminary Design D

As with Preliminary Design A, this option would not require property acquisition in order to advance, and instead would use existing Park land to construct the new visitor center and its support functions. All major new construction would occur in the eastern most section of the Park, making the contemporary facilities remote from the primary historic features and therefore minimizing impacts to historic character. A new access drive from Kearny Street, within the current utility ROW, would become the new main vehicular Park entry.

In considering each of these preliminary designs, a number of issues were noted:

- Preliminary Design A would include development of on-site parking in close proximity to the Frame House, altering a 3/4 acre parcel of the 25 acres. Prohibiting parking in this area would be preferable but not practical. This concern was addressed through

more detailed design.

- The time and financial implications associated with multi-phased, multiple party land acquisition would make Preliminary Design B difficult to implement in the immediate future. Additionally, the distance between the visitor center and principal historic features would be less than optimal. These concerns were not considered impossible to resolve. However, they presented sufficient difficulty to forgo further examination of this design, which ultimately ranked second in preference.
- As with the previous option, Preliminary Design C also would require substantial time and financial commitments to purchase adjacent land, as well as design and construct a new public street. In addition, the visitor center would be considerably far from the center of the historic parcels, potentially diminishing the visitor experience. For these concerns, this design was third in preference and not advanced.
- Unlike the other options, Preliminary Design D would involve additional modifications to the current utility line right-of-way to accommodate the new Park entry. Additionally, almost 3 of the historic 25 acres would be permanently altered by new contemporary construction, reducing interpretive opportunities. This option also would locate the visitor center extremely distant from the primary historic features and therefore present significant programming challenges. This design ranked last in preference and was not considered further.



DESIGN CONCEPT: A

Tubman Farm and Home for the Aged Properties

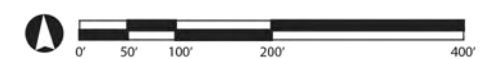


SPRING 2017



DESIGN CONCEPT: B

Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
Properties



SPRING 2017



DESIGN CONCEPT: C

Tubman Farm and Home for the Aged Properties



SPRING 2017



DESIGN CONCEPT: D

Tubman Farm and
Home for the Aged
Properties



SPRING 2017

South Street Preferred Design: Detailed Recommendations

Constructing a 2-storey addition at the rear of the Frame House would make the building the centerpiece of the new visitor center. The addition, mimicking the clustered outbuildings documented to the north and east of the Frame House, would provide a new main entry to the building, as well as space to accommodate ADA-compliant restrooms, LULA lift, information desk, visitor orientation, and gift shop. The expanded Frame House also would contain space for permanent and temporary exhibits.

A mid-size building would be constructed east of the Frame House, approximating the location, size and character of farm buildings documented along the historic drive. This new structure, in part, would be a replacement for the current contemporary buildings on the properties. It also would provide sufficient interior space for small to large events. The areas between and adjacent to the buildings could accommodate seating, picnicking, staging tour groups and performances, either open-air or under event tents.

Routine or daily visitor parking and visitor drop-off would be provided on-site, accessed from a new main vehicular Park entry on South Street. The parking area would be screened on its perimeter to reflect the Park's rural historic character and to protect views both to and from the Frame House. Overflow parking, as well as bus parking, would be accommodated off-site through cooperative agreements with nearby facilities, such as on the Tick-Tock Tavern and/or the NYS Guard properties. Informational signs would be provided to identify the Park and all historic and archaeological features; interpretive signs would be included throughout the properties.

The Brick Residence and Barn area would be interpreted as Tubman's home landscape. A small rear addition to the residence would provide ADA-compliant access to the first floor, and return the building to its historic massing. A garden would be established immediately south of the Residence, re-creating this historic feature. The plot would contain a mix of vegetables and herbs, and be marked with a wood picket fence along South Street and a combination of post-and-wire and deer fencing along its interior edges.

A multi-purpose barn yard would surround the Barn, with a fenced area to the south that would contain a chicken coop. Additional fenced areas north of the Barn and farm driveway also could be used to pen animals. Chickens and/or other small livestock such as pigs or goats could be maintained on the property. A small fruit tree planting immediately east of the Barn would be one of 2 orchards re-established in the Park.

The John Brown Hall archaeological site would be stabilized, protected and subsequently developed to support small to large groups of visitors. Interpretation would include simulating the 3 known historic images of this location, as well as the possible use of 3-dimensional artworks. In addition, this area would be surrounded by an orchard with views directed west to the Residence and Barn area. Further to the east, the emergent under-story wetland would be managed to maintain biodiversity and interpretive opportunities. A park path with a viewing platform would provide controlled access to this area.

Natural resources restoration would take place east of the new visitor center. Invasive vegetation would be removed by a combination of mechanical, chemical and biological means, and replaced with a woodlot and series of +/-1 acre

meadows planted to re-establish biodiversity. The selected plants would be native vegetation, with the meadows comprised of pollinator-friendly species having a mix of early, mid- and late blooming times. Mown strips would separate the meadows from one another and serve as primary paths. The meadow west of Wood Creek would have the lowest plants and could be readily traversed, while the 2 meadows east of the creek would have progressively higher plants with designated paths for visitor circulation.

A managed woodlot with an early successional edge habitat would cover the eastern most acreage; paths would provide easy access to and through the area. The banks of Wood Creek would be stabilized, and provisions introduced to re-establish natural meanders within its current alignment. A vegetation buffer would be planted along its length to support biodiversity and increase interpretive opportunities, while also controlling visitor access. Both natural resources and historical interpretive exhibits would be installed. The former could offer information on plant and animal species, natural processes, and landscape restoration and maintenance practices, while the latter could provide links to Tubman's knowledge and use of the natural environment throughout her life.

The recommended policies, programs and projects included in the preferred design for the South Street properties as well as the Parker Street proposals would be implemented incrementally; for example:

First priorities:

- Complete research/documentation of exiting historic features
- Restore Brick Residence and Church, each with a new addition
- Rehabilitate the parsonage with new addition
- Begin phased removal of invasive vegetation at all properties
- Construct Parker Street landscape features
- Remove pond from historic 25 acre lot
- Remove and relocate overhead utilities from historic 25 acre lot
- Continue archaeological investigations of former outbuildings at South Street
- Initiate acquisition of Norris and Stewart House properties
- Initiate design of interior/exterior interpretive exhibits

Secondary priorities:

- Rehabilitate the Frame House with new addition
- Construct new/replacement multi-purpose "outbuilding," associated event spaces and parking.
- Remove current library and visitor center buildings and associated drives, walks and parking areas
- Complete acquisition of Norris and Stewart House properties
- Install interior exhibits at the Brick Residence, Barn and Frame House
- Install interpretive residence and farm lot landscape features
- Initiate natural resource restoration work on historic 25 acre lot
- Encourage improvements at Burial Site

Tertiary priorities:

- Complete natural resource restoration work on 25 acre lot
- Install interpretive exhibits at John Brown Hall, Toll House and other identified archaeological resources
- Implement interpretive walking/biking/driving trails

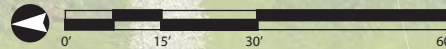
Overall, the strategic introduction of new features within the Park would keep contemporary additions at a minimum, emphasize historic character, and best reflect Tubman's tenure in Auburn and thereby meet the stated project goal, that is to use the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park to interpret Harriet Tubman's life as a free woman.



Frame Building, 2017 Source: Vincent Ryan

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Frame House Visitor Center
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property



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Meadow
Type 1

Parking Area with Bus
Drop Off Loop.

Event Space

Meadow Type 2
with Parking Lot
Screening.

Indoor Event
Space.

Danforth St

Patio Area

Livestock Fields
with Shed

Frame House with 2
Additions to Support
Visitor Center and
Services.

Meadow
Type 1

Pedestrian Only Access
from South St



Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

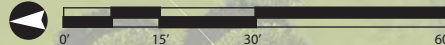
Frame House Visitor Center
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property

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Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Brick Residence
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property



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Path to Back Orchard
and
John Brown Hall

Crab Apple
Orchard

Livestock
Fields

Reestablished
Hedge Row

Farm Road Terrace

Tubman Barn

Barn Yard with
Chicken Coop

Path to Frame
House and Visitor
Center

Brick Residence
with
Rear Addition

Tubman Garden

Pedestrian only
access from South
St

South St.

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Brick Residence
Looking East

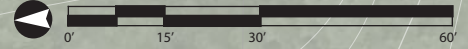
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Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

John Brown Hall
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property



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Path to Wetland
Observation Platform
and Back Wood Lot

Meadow
Type 3

Interpretive
Signage

John Brown
Archaeological Site
with Brick Patio

Crab Apple
Orchard

View East to
Frame House and
Brick Residence

Danforth St.

Path to
Frame House and
Visitor Center

Path to Brick
Residence and
Barn Yard

Farm Road Terrace

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

John Brown Hall Exhibit
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property

SUNY College of Environmental
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Meadow West of Wood Creek



Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

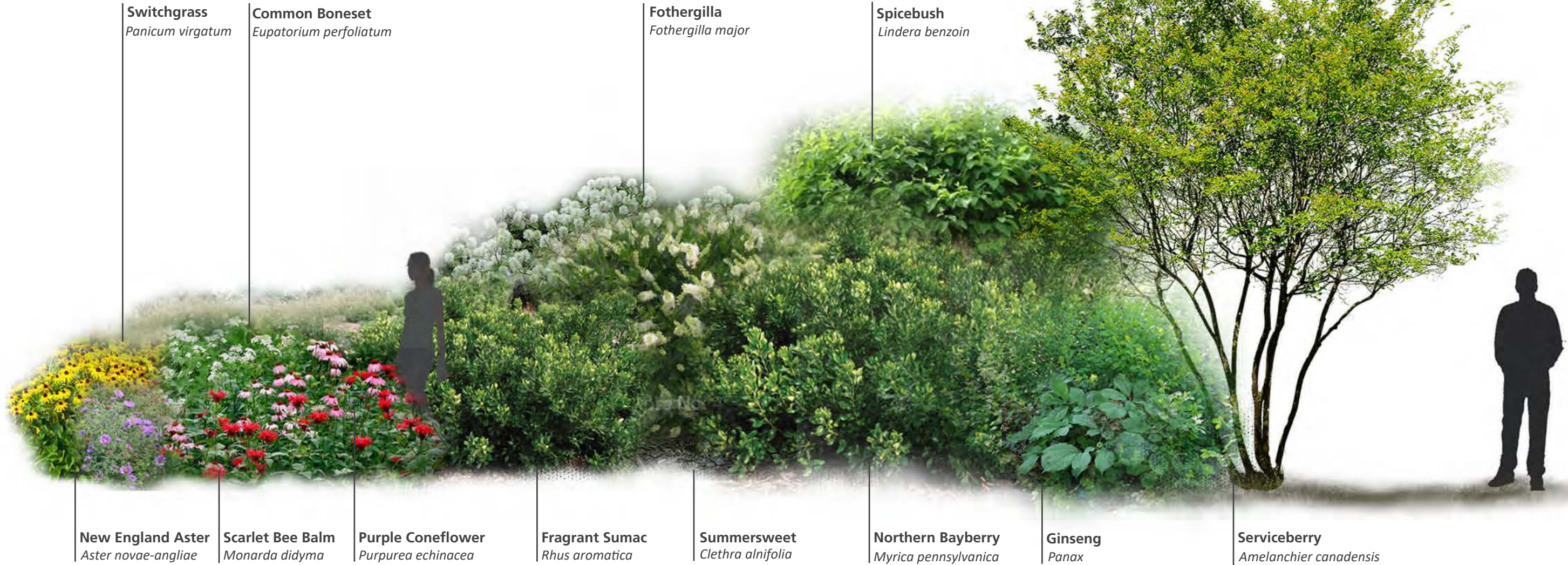
Meadow Details
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property

Note: Plants are not to scale but they are
proportional to the figures shown.

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Meadow East of Wood Creek



Switchgrass
Panicum virgatum

Common Boneset
Eupatorium perfoliatum

Fothergilla
Fothergilla major

Spicebush
Lindera benzoin

New England Aster
Aster novae-angliae

Scarlet Bee Balm
Monarda didyma

Purple Coneflower
Purpurea echinacea

Fragrant Sumac
Rhus aromatica

Summersweet
Clethra alnifolia

Northern Bayberry
Myrica pennsylvanica

Ginseng
Panax

Serviceberry
Amelanchier canadensis

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Meadow Interpretation
The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property

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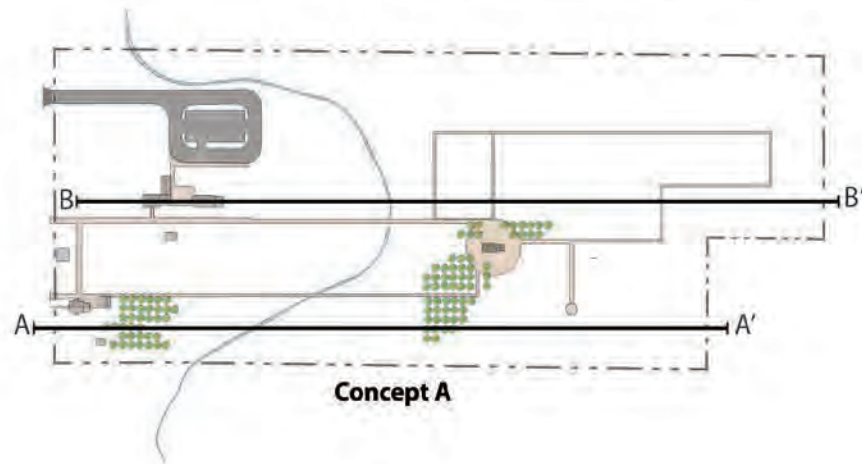
Harriet Tubman National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

Concept A

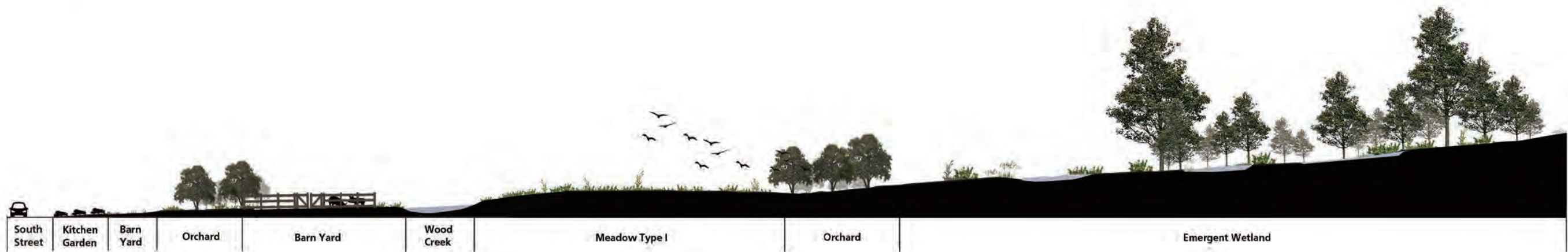
Section Interpretation

The 25-Acre Property and Tubman Farm
Property

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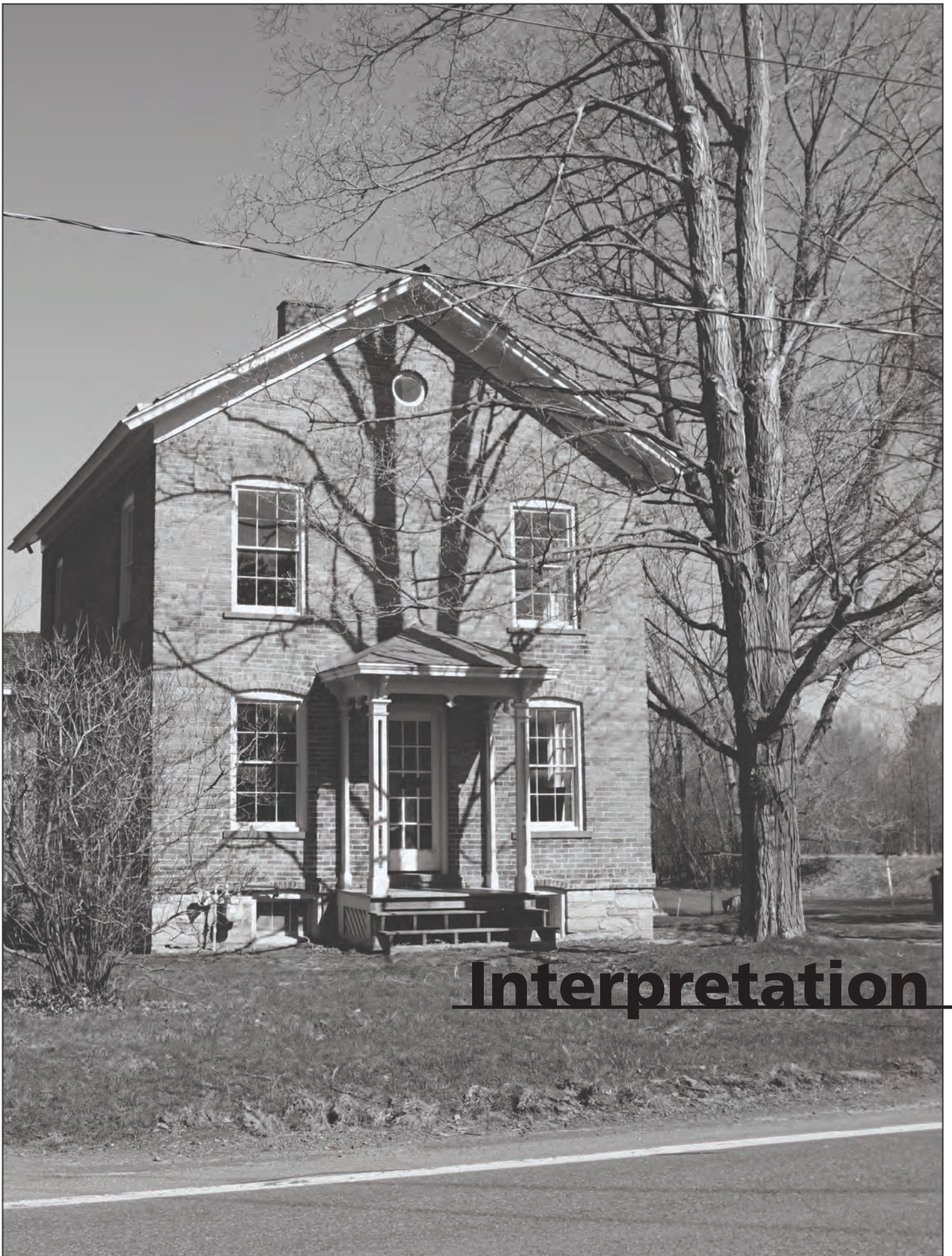
Concept A



Section A-A'
Not to Scale



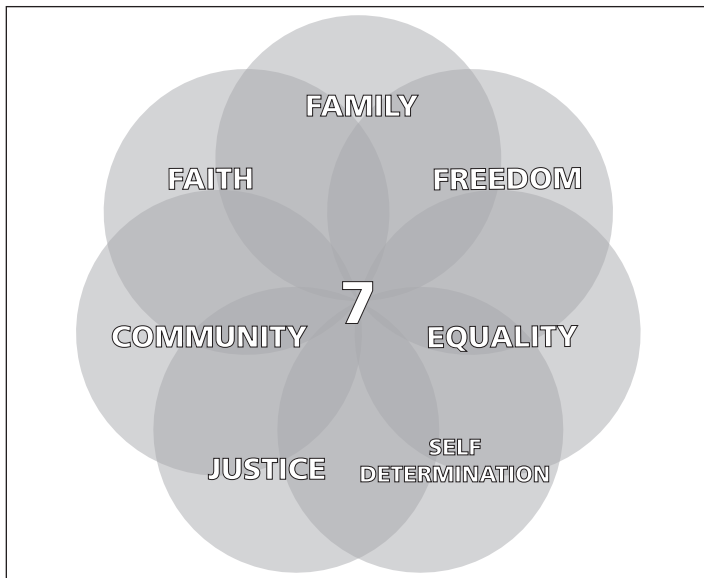
Section B-B'
Not to Scale



Interpretation

Interpretation

Over the years, various researchers and biographers have independently identified common themes present throughout Tubman's life: faith, justice, family, freedom, equality, self-determination, and community. These core values are uniquely represented in the cultural landscape characteristics and features of the Park and, as shown in the proposed treatment recommendations, could serve as the basis for a robust interpretive program.



7 Tubman Themes Source: Vincent Ryan

Faith and Justice

Thomas Garrett, a white abolitionist and Tubman admirer, noted he “never met with any person, of any color, who had more confidence in the voice of God, as spoken direct to her soul... and her faith in a Supreme Power truly was great.” Her faith, likely influenced by both African traditions and a variety of Christian denominations, was evident in her everyday life as well as her extraordinary actions on the Underground Railroad. The Historic Thompson Memorial Church, her final place of worship, is the remaining historic artifact that conveys these values.

It also embodies the social justice and egalitarian underpinnings of the AME Zion church, and Tubman's embracing of both. This significance, however, could be enhanced through both permanent and temporary exhibits. Of particular note, documentation shows Tubman relied on hymns as a means of covert communication as well as spiritual inspiration. Live musical performances in the church building and on the grounds could offer an exceptional opportunity to interpret this aspect of her faith and dedication to justice.

Family

Tubman's commitment to family is arguably one of the strongest values she exhibited. She risked her life to free many of her relatives and subsequently provided them security and sustenance. And for over 50 years she did so on her South Street farm lot, making it truly a family home. A traditional house museum model could be used to illustrate life in the Brick Residence, while demonstrations in contemporary animal breeding and care, such as for silver laced Wyandotte chickens or Chester white pigs, would reflect the family's livestock practices. The former could be staffed by Park personnel, and the latter operated by concessionaires or partners, such as local farmers or 4H clubs. The kitchen garden could be re-imagined as a community cooperative managed by a garden club, or as a research garden showcasing new and heirloom plants and operated by a regional educational institution. Similarly, a semblance of Tubman's orchards could be replanted with heirloom species grafted to crab apples, increasing survivability while decreasing maintenance, and allowing self-pick opportunities for visitors. More than other areas within the Park, the farm lot has the greatest potential to illustrate the likely interactions of Tubman and her extended family.

Freedom

From her own stories of the Underground Railroad as well as other contemporary accounts, Tubman was adept at navigating and surviving in the natural environment. While she may have become skillful out of necessity, her time working in Maryland forests on a timber gang likely made her comfortable in such settings. Re-establishing biodiversity on the 25 acre parcel could provide opportunities to simulate Tubman's interaction with various landscape conditions on her quest for freedom. In addition, the restored landscape could provide opportunities for star gazing or celestial viewing, referencing Tubman's well-known use of the North Star as a guide on her journeys. Restoration could be a single comprehensive undertaking or it could be incremental, taking place over many years. Maintenance would be seasonal rather than daily, with some practices required on a more extended cycle. Tasks could be performed by volunteers, such as Boy or Girl Scout troops and local flora and fauna societies, or by regional educational facilities through cooperative agreements with NPS.

Equality and Self-Determination

Tubman's advocacy for racial and gender equality and self-determination is well-established, such as her pursuit of relief for freed African Americans and voting rights for women. But her personal success in gaining a measure of equality by simply owning property is not as widely recognized. Similarly the limited financial independence she gained by using the farm as a source of income could be more widely celebrated. In particular, her ability to generate small cash crops of fruits and vegetables could be reflected in contemporary orchard and cultivation programs, operated in cooperation with local

farmers, agricultural organizations or educational institutions. Similar partnerships could be used for productive livestock exhibits, such as raising chickens for egg sales. The South Street properties then could interpret her ownership and productive use of the land as a means of achieving both equality and self-determination.

Community

During Tubman's life, Auburn became home to a growing black community, in part because many of her family and friends decided to settle permanently in the city. She was as dedicated to this larger collective as she was to her own relatives, giving of her time, energy and limited financial resources to better their circumstances. Many were employed on area farms and brickyards, in manufacturing companies, and as domestic help of various types; and a number of them earned enough money to purchase homes. Their houses, work sites and places of worship were tangible components of Tubman's community. Similarly, the nearby homes of white friends and benefactors, such the William Seward family, also were important places in her world. She traveled to these various locations often, either on foot or by bicycle, for social interaction, worship and work. The non-contiguous parcels comprising the Park afford the opportunity to interpret Tubman's connection to community through an interpretive trail linking the South and Parker Street properties to one another, as well as to African American and abolitionists' sites in Auburn. Marked by way-finding signs, the trail would trace several paths Tubman likely used; and specific sites could be further interpreted through permanent signage. Additionally, programmatic links to the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway in Maryland could be explored, including expanding the self-guided driving tour north to Auburn.

Park Signage

Signs would be a primary component of any interpretation program for the Park. They would be part of system that also included signs for identification and information. Such a system would conform to the NPS sign standards for its facilities.

Both the South and Parker Street properties would be marked by identification signs naming the facility at main entry points. The principal park identification sign would be on South Street which contains the greatest concentration of historic features, and where most visitor amenities would be located. This sign would be a custom design made of wood painted dark brown, reflecting the site's rural character. Its placement and size [72"x96" sign panel] would be readily visible without disrupting views to or vistas of the historic parcels. Text and graphics would include the park name and possible park logo, as well as NPS and Harriet Tubman Inc. names and/or logos.

Given its size, urban neighborhood context, and limited special visitor services, a second less monumental park identification sign would be located at the Parker Street property. The upright sign panel would have similar content to its South Street counterpart; but it would be smaller [18"x48"] and made of metal rather than wood, with a direct embedment socket mount that would allow for ease of repairs, modifications or removal. Informational signs within the Park would include free-standing upright panels and trail markers. Free-standing interpretive signs would incorporate a low-profile 45-degree angle, which complies with ADA requirements; wall mounted panels would be sized for nominal text and graphics, and installed without damaging building materials. All free-standing signs would be mounted on a metal base

with 2"x3" posts and direct embedment socket mount. Sign panels for free-standing signs would be 32" above grade, with wall signs generally 60" above grade.

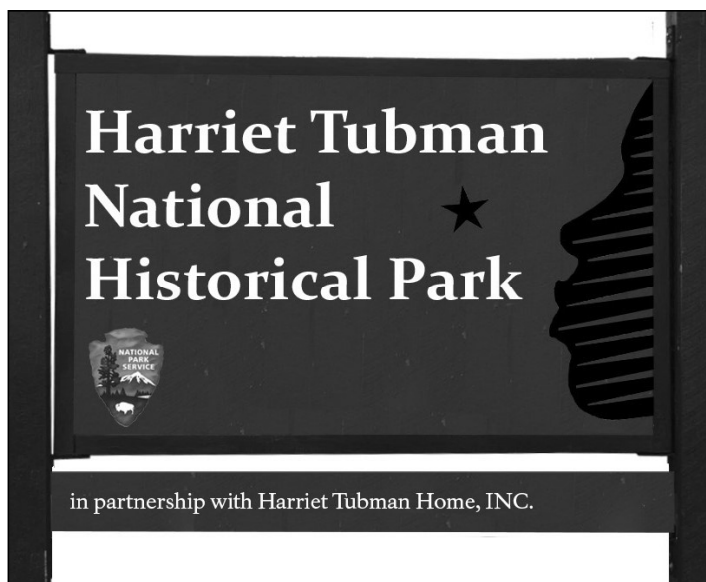
Informational signs would provide basic Park facts such as physical layout [via park and site maps], trail designation, entrance fees, restroom information, and visitor center location. They also could include signs accommodating holders or cases for brochures, bulletins, handouts or event announcements. A single size sign panel [24"x36"] could be used either horizontally or vertically, and allow for single- or double-sided messaging as necessary. Trail markers posted 18" above grade would have a 6"x6" display panel mounted at a 45-degree angle to the ground. Markers for an interpretive trail connecting the Park properties would be mounted on metal poles within the public right-of-way.

Interpretation signs would offer materials designed to engage and educate visitors. Such signs on or near historic features, like the Brick House, Barn and barn yard and John Brown Hall, could provide dates, historic activities or functions pertinent to Tubman's life on the property. Interpretive signs for the kitchen garden, livestock areas and orchards could describe the innovative preservation treatments employed for these features. Additional interpretation of historic conditions and character could be described in signs along the hedge rows, agricultural fields, and farm roads and drives.

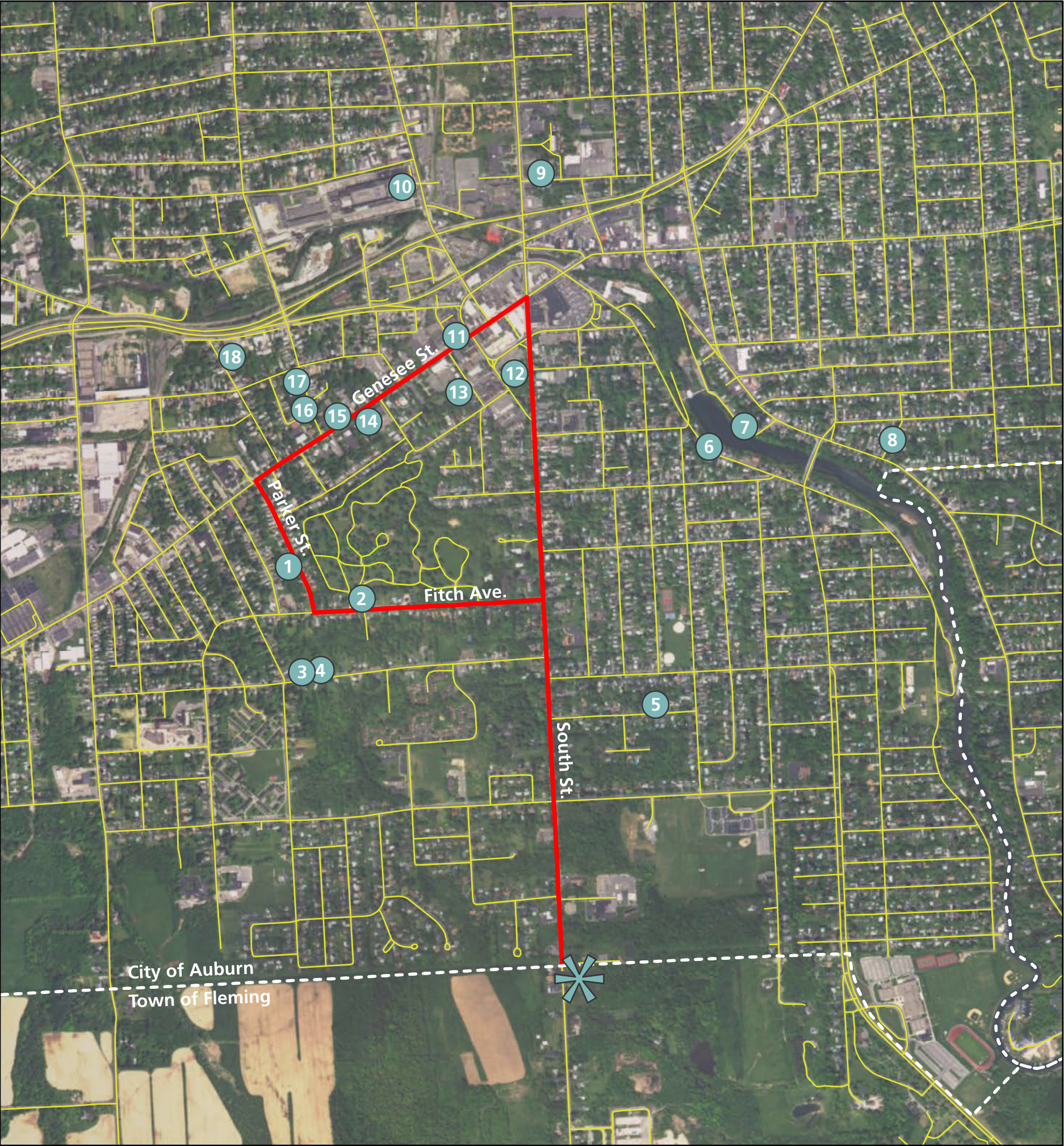
Interpretive signs also would be used throughout the natural resources restoration area, and address topics related to past, current and future conditions. For example, signs along Wood Creek could explain flooding and erosion problems, and measures in place to remediate

both. Within the various meadows, interpretive materials could address biodiversity in general, as well as offer information about specific plants, insects or animals populating the area. Signs near the emergent under-story wetland could focus on the uniqueness of that ecosystem within the park.

Free-standing interpretive signs would have one of three possible sign panel sizes [18"x24", 18"x36" and 24"x36"], mounted on a metal base through a direct embedment socket. Wall signs would be modest sized [12"x12" or 18"x18"] and installed without damaging building materials.



Park Signage Source: Paige Buzard



**Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York**

Local Scenic Tour Program
Harriet Tubman &
Auburn Walking Tour

 **Harriet Tubman
Visitor Center**

 **Significant
Site**

 **Proposed
Route**

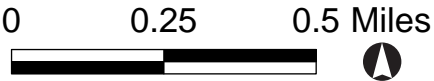
Notes: Loop will approximately
take 14 minutes to cycle and 52
minutes to walk.

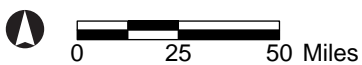
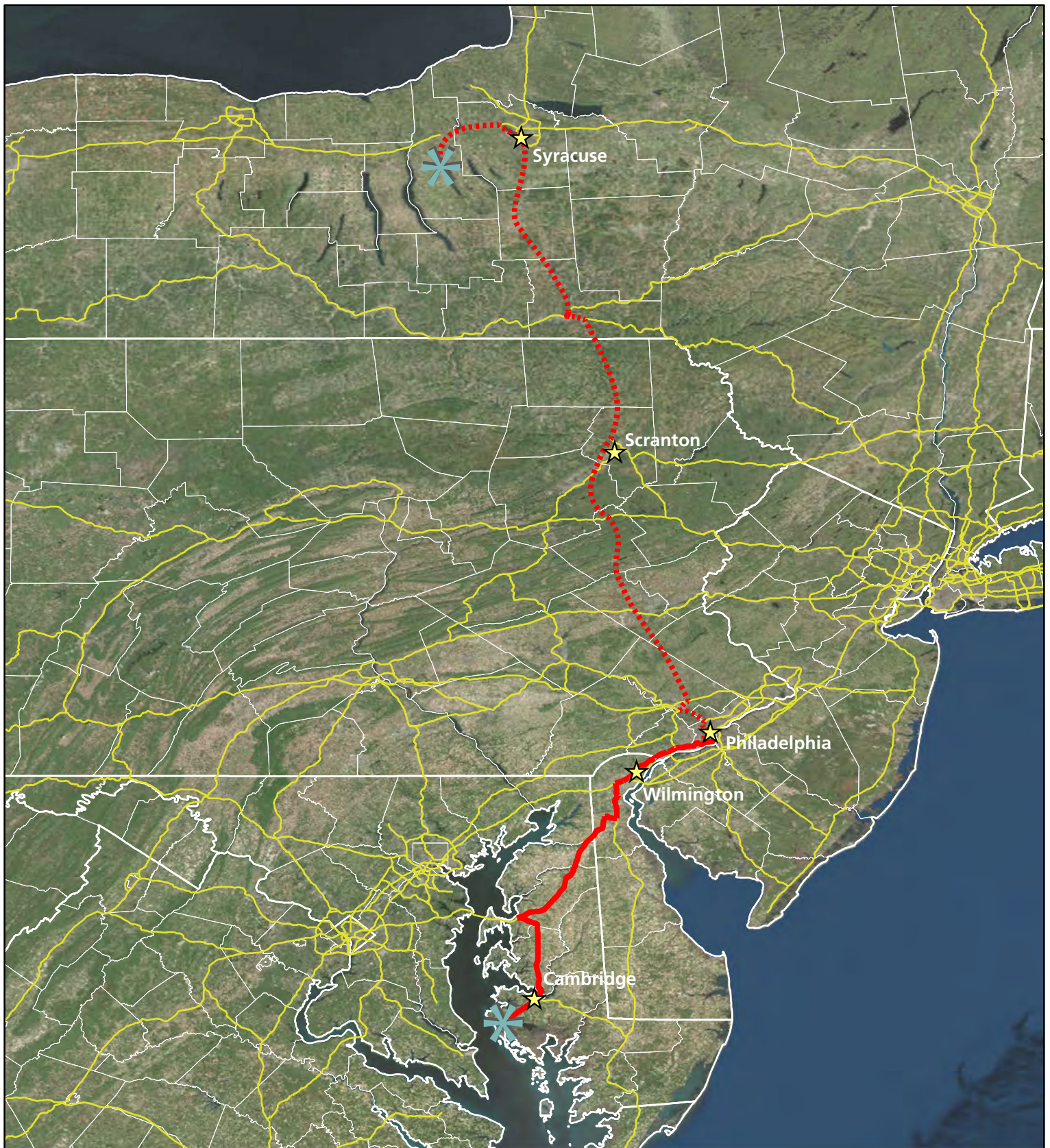
Sources:
StreetSegment Simplified SHP -
National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA)

Google Earth

Harriet Tubman Historic Sites in Auburn

1. Old Thompson Memorial Church
2. Fort Hill Cemetary
3. Stewart House
4. Belt-Gaskin House
5. Elliot-Stewart House
6. Historic African American Settlement
7. Bogart House
8. Worden House
9. Auburn Seminary
10. Auburn Prison
11. Cayuga County Courthouse
12. Seward House
13. Freeman House
14. Wright House
15. Fitch House
16. A.M.E. Zion Church
17. Hosmer House
18. Hornbeck Houses





Note: Travel between the Visitor Centers in Auburn and Maryland is 6 hours and 27 minutes by car. (385 miles)

Legend:

Proposed (red dotted line)

Existing ——— (solid red line)

City ★ (yellow star)

Visitor Center * (blue asterisk)

Cultural Landscape Preservation Studio
Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

PROPOSED EXPANSION HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD BYWAY

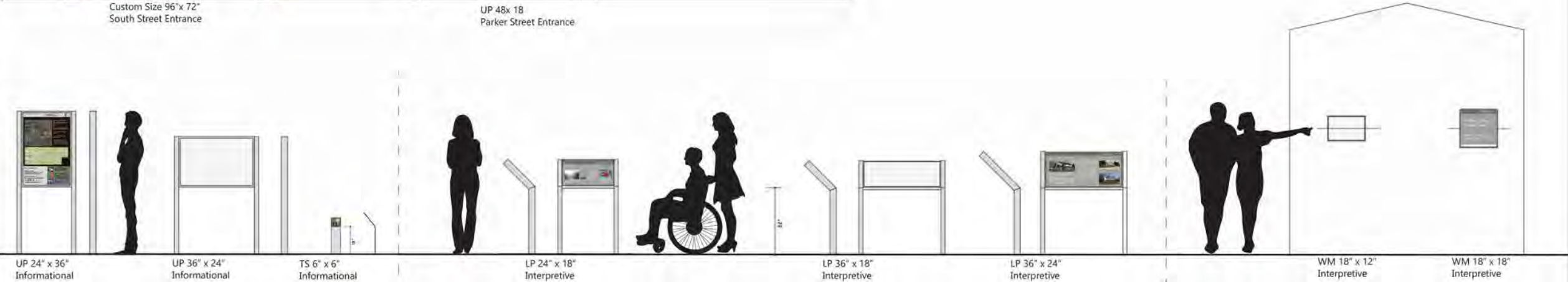
ESF SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
in partnership with the National Park Service

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park Park Signage

Park Identification Signage



Interior Park Signage



Informational Signage

Upright and Trail Series (UP and TS) Only

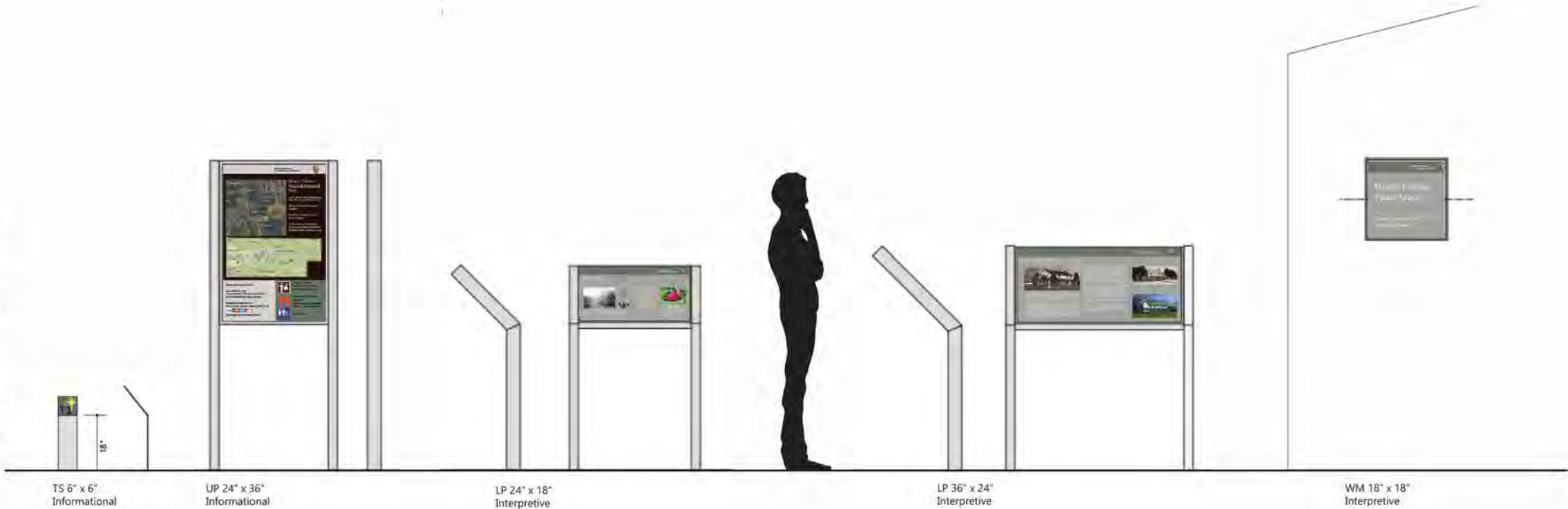
Interpretive Signage: Natural Resource Interpretation

Low Profile (LP) Only

Interpretive Signage: Historical Interpretation

Low Profile and Wall Mounted (LP and WM) Only

Signage Examples N.T.S.



SUNY-ESF
Cultural Landscape Preservation Studio

Harriet Tubman
National Historical Park
Auburn, New York

PARK SIGNAGE:

Park Identification,
Informational and
Interpretational
Signage on South
Street and Park

SPRING 2017

SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
in partnership with the National Park Service





Conclusions

Conclusion

In the introduction to her book *Harriet Tubman: Portrait of an American Hero*, Kate Clifford Larson tells us “[t]he reality of Harriet Tubman’s life is far more compelling than the partly fictionalized biography so familiar to schoolchildren.” Instead, she offers that Tubman’s was “a remarkably powerful and influential life”:

Refusing to be bound by the chains of slavery or by the low expectations limiting the lives of women and African Americans, Tubman struggled against amazing odds to pursue her lifelong commitment to liberty, equal rights, justice, and self-determination. Owing her success to unique survival techniques, Tubman managed to transcend victimization to achieve emotional and physical freedom from her oppressors. Supported by a deep faith and a lifelong humanitarian passion for family and community, Tubman demonstrated an unyielding and seemingly fearless resolve to secure liberty and equality for others....



Harriet Tubman Source: <http://www.pbs.org>

That resolve can best be appreciated standing in the barn yard of her farm lot in Auburn NY, looking east over the acreage she purchased for herself. She worked this, her own land and used the fruits of her labor--both literally and figuratively--to support herself and her family. Tubman made this modest rural homestead a place of shelter and comfort, and in doing so left tangible evidence of her commitment to caring for those in need. Her deep spirituality and sense of justice are embodied in the historic Thompson Memorial Church where she last worshiped, and which is close to her final resting place in Fort Hill Cemetery.

These are the places that best embody the extraordinary life of Harriet Tubman, and why the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park is uniquely positioned to tell her story.

Appendix A

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Thompson AME Zion Church

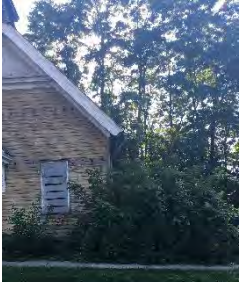


Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1891-1913)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (Drawing x Key: NSF)					
NSF-x. Successional Woods	AMIS: LCS: CLI: NR:		Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The successional woods that occupy the rear of the church and rectory lot most likely did not exist during of Harriet Tubman's lifetime. There may have been trees along the rear property line (1954 aerial).</p> <p>Existing Conditions (dates): By 1954, there were mature trees along the rear (west) property line (1954 aerial). After this time, the ground to the east was allowed to revert to woods through natural succession. The stand is today dominated by black locust and box elder, with Virginia creeper, ferns, buckthorn.</p> <p>Evaluation: The successional woods are non-historic and have altered the historic open space of the church lot. The great height of the locust trees could pose a hazard to the church and rectory should in the event of a major windstorm.</p>	
Spatial Organization Features (Drawing x Key: SO)					
SO-x. Church Yard			Unevaluated	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): Most of the church lot was open ground during Harriet Tubman's lifetime, except for the rear property boundary that may have been lined by trees. No documentation has been found on the details of spatial enclosure that may have defined side and rear yards.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): After 1954, the rear third of the church lot became wooded. Today, the lot is open ground informally defined by the woods at the rear, the rectory to the north, a house to the south, and the sidewalk to the east. There is no separation between the church and rectory yards.</p> <p>Evaluation: Additional documentation needed to evaluate the church yard space; rear woods and volunteer vegetation around the building are non-historic encroachments into the space.</p>	
SO-x. Rectory Yard			Unevaluated	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): Most of the rectory lot was open ground during Harriet Tubman's lifetime, except for the rear property boundary that may have been lined by trees. A photograph taken soon after the house was built in ca.1910 shows no fences, shrubs, or other features that enclosed front or side yards. The back yard at this time was unmown. (Undated photograph, Parker ST parsonage.jpg)</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): After 1954, the rear third of the</p>	

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HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Thompson AME Zion Church



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1891-1913)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				rectory lot became wooded. Today, the lot is open ground informally defined by the woods at the rear, the church to the south, a bank and house to the north, and the sidewalk to the east. There is no separation between the church and rectory yards. Evaluation: Additional documentation needed to evaluate the rectory yard space; rear woods and volunteer vegetation around the building are non-historic encroachments into the space.	
Circulation Features (Drawing x Key: C)					
C-x. Church Entrance Terrace and Steps			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The area between the front of the church and the Parker Street sidewalk was most likely paved during Harriet Tubman's lifetime; the pavement may have been large slabs of stone (ca. 1910 photograph, church group undated.jpg). The entrance was accessed by steps of unknown construction.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): At an undetermined date after 1913, the front terrace was paved in concrete and a set of poured three-sided concrete steps with two risers replaced the original set; still later, two concrete ramps with galvanized pipe railings were built front the side steps against the face of the building.</p> <p>Evaluation: The existing terrace (concrete steps and pavement) are most likely a post-1913 rebuilding of the original pavement and steps. The cast-concrete is incompatible with the style and materials of the church, which has a stone foundation. Additional research is needed to determine the historic materials. It is not known if the terrace at one time extended across the sidewalk to the edge of Parker Street. The existing ramps and railings are non-historic and do not meet ADA standards.</p>	
C-x. Parker Street Sidewalk *Not on NPS property?			Contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): A concrete sidewalk along Parker Street in front of the church and rectory most likely existed during Harriet Tubman's lifetime (ca. 1910 photograph, church group undated.jpg shows a concrete sidewalk).</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): The Parker Street sidewalk was replaced in ca. 2000. There is lawn between the sidewalk and street edge, which does not have a curb.</p> <p>Evaluation: The Parker Street sidewalk is a significant part of the urban neighborhood that served the dominant means of transportation during the historic period. The concrete material of the sidewalk is not historic.</p>	

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HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Thompson AME Zion Church



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1891-1913)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-x. Rectory Driveway			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The rectory driveway most likely did not exist during Harriet Tubman's lifetime, since automobiles were not in wide use by this time.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): A driveway was added at an undetermined date after 1913. Today, the driveway is an inconspicuous trace that has a deteriorated gravel/asphalt surface covered by mown grass, with a curb cut; expands at rear of house to a asphalt slab parking area.</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
Topography Features (Drawing x Key: T)					
V-x. Rectory Lot Terrace			Contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): Construction of the rectory in ca. 1910 required leveling of the lot, which resulted in an approximate 2-3' bank along the back of the north property line.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): The bank of the terrace lot is presently mown turf.</p> <p>Evaluation: Although a subtle feature, the rectory lot terrace is a part of the historic landscape that reflects that the rectory was a later addition to the neighborhood (compared with the adjoining house to the north) [this could be part of the characteristic, rather than a manageable feature]</p>	n/a
Vegetation Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: V)					
V-x. Church Foundation Vegetation			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): It is not known whether there were any foundation plantings around the sides and rear of the church during Harriet Tubman's lifetime. There were no plantings along the front, since the ground was paved (see Cx. Church Entrance Terrace).</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): The church is today surrounded in part by overgrown volunteer vegetation including buckthorn, sumac, box elder, pokeweed, mulberry, and Virginia creeper. There is no evidence of planted shrubs.</p> <p>Evaluation: The existing volunteer vegetation around the church foundation detracts from the historically well-maintained character of the landscape. Additional research is needed to determine if there were foundation plantings along the sides of the building by 1913.</p>	

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HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Thompson AME Zion Church



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1891-1913)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
V-x. Rectory Foundation Vegetation			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): There were no foundation plantings around the rectory at the time soon after its construction in ca. 1910. (Undated photograph, Parker ST parsonage.jpg). It is not known whether plantings were added during the last years of Harriet Tubman's life.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): Foundation plantings, including spirea, were added at an undetermined date after 1913. Today, the rectory is surrounded by an overgrown vegetation consisting of spirea, buckthorn, sumac, box elder, pokeweed, mulberry, and grapevine.</p> <p>Evaluation: The existing mostly volunteer vegetation around the rectory foundation detracts from the historically well-maintained character of the landscape. Additional research is needed to determine if there were foundation plantings by 1913.</p>	
Buildings and Structures Features (Drawing x Key: BS)					
BS-x. Thompson AME Zion Church			Contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The Eastlake or Queen Anne-style church was built in 1891 (parish founded 1838 or 1871?) and named in honor of Bishop Henry Thompson, D.D., Bishop of the Genesee district who attended the ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone on August 9, 1891. The building was erected at a cost of \$2,435, and the lot was acquired for \$700 [was there a pre-existing building? did the lot include the space for the rectory?] (<i>Illustrated Church History</i>, 1901; "The New Church," Nov. 9, 1891; Judy Wellman, Underground Railroad survey) The church was Harriet Tubman's parish and the place where her funeral was celebrated in 1913. Her burial place was approximately 500' to the northeast in Fort Hill Cemetery.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (dates): By ca. 1960, the exterior of the church was sheathed in asbestos shingles, and the Onondaga limestone foundation was parged in concrete, except for the rear wall. In ca. 1995, the parish relocated to a larger building on 90 Franklin Street in Auburn, known as the Thompson Memorial AME Zion Church. In ca. 1998, the church building underwent some work that included a new wood roof and removal of the asbestos siding according to plans by Crawford & Stearns, through state grant funding.</p> <p>Evaluation: The Thompson AME Zion Church is the primary historic resource on the property that provides a tangible connection to Harriet Tubman's life and place in the African-American community of Auburn.</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Thompson AME Zion Church




Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1891-1913)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
BS-x. Rectory			Contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The rectory (residence of the rector/priest) for the Thompson AME Zion Church, a Foursquare-style building with classical revival details, was built in ca. 1910 on the northern part of the church property.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (dates): By ca. 1960, the exterior of the rectory was altered through the addition of asbestos-shingle siding that resulted in removal of window moldings and other details. The original porch columns, cast-stone piers, and balustrades were subsequently removed and replaced with roughly-finished lumber; only the original porch roof structure remains. The building suffered a fire at an undetermined date.</p> <p>Evaluation: The rectory is part of the historic church property that reflects the growth and vibrancy of the parish at the end of Harriet Tubman's life. The covering of the original siding and loss of details on the porch and elsewhere detract from the historic character of the building.</p>	
BS-x. Rectory Shed			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The rectory shed did not exist during Harriet Tubman's lifetime.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (dates): At an undetermined date after ca. 1970, a small prefabricated shed was set on the back of the rectory lot, along the edge of woods.</p> <p>Evaluation: The shed is a non-historic, minor building. It is not known whether it replaced an earlier shed or garage.</p>	
Small-Scale Features (Drawing x: Key: SSF)					
SSF-x. Church Entrance Ramp Railing			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Conditions (1891-1913): The two-step entrance to the church probably did not have railings during Harriet Tubman's life.</p> <p>Existing Conditions (1913-Present): Concrete ramps were added to the later set of concrete steps at some point during the late 20th century, with galvanized pipe railings along the sides of both ramps. The north railing was removed after 2000.</p> <p>Evaluation: The galvanized pipe railing on the ramp is not historic and is incompatible with the style of the church building.</p>	
Archeological Sites Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: AS)					
AS-x. [Feature Name]			(non identified)	<p>Historic Conditions (dates):</p> <p>Existing Conditions (dates):</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Thompson AME Zion Church					
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1891-1913)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				Evaluation:	

Appendix B

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties

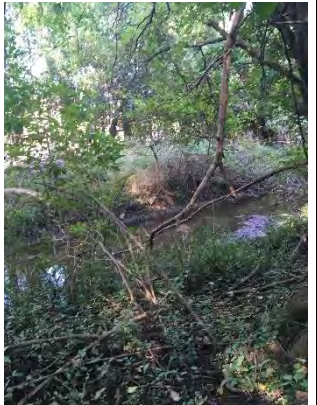
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (Drawing x Key: NSF)					
NSF-x. Wood Creek	ASMIS: LCS: CLI: NR:		Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Wood Creek, a minor tributary of Crane Brook that flowed north to the Seneca River, probably had a natural winding alignment through the site prior to agricultural development in the late 18th or early 19th century. During Tubman’s lifetime, the creek flowed through open fields and pastures without significant riparian vegetation. There is no documentation on built changes to the creek aside construction of a road crossings (causeways) along Danforth Street, and on the farm road along the north boundary of the Tubman Farm property. Development south of the site, including clay pits, may have altered the flow of the creek during Tubman’s lifetime.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): The existing straight alignment through the Tubman Farm and southern part of the Home for the Aged property existed by 1938 (1938 aerial). Aside from rebuilding of the Danforth Street culvert/causeway at an unspecified date, there are no documented built changes to Wood Creek after 1938. The creek underwent major changes north of the site, where it was piped through the city by 1953 (USGS Auburn Quad, 1902, 1953).</p> <p>Evaluation: .Wood Creek is a significant feature of the cultural landscape that continues to flow as it did during Tubman’s life, but is today largely within a wooded environment, rather than open fields. Maps from Tubman’s lifetime (1902 USGS Auburn Quad) indicate the same general alignment that exists today, but may not reflect details of the actual course.</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties


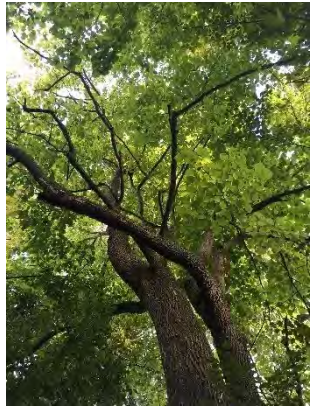
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
NSF-x. Successional Woods	ASMIS: LCS: CLI: NR:		Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Most of the site was characterized by open fields during Tubman's lifetime, except for one or two orchards, and some hedgerows or tree lines along the eastern (uphill) property boundaries.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Grazing and cultivation on the site probably ceased after 1950, when the eastern third of the site began to undergo natural old-field succession (Aerial photo, 1954). Today, the successional woods are characterized by lowland-areas of mature silver maple and Eastern cottonwood, and by black walnut, black oak, cherry, and green ash. There are pockets of semi-open canopy. Buckthorn is pervasive through the understory of youngest areas.</p> <p>Evaluation: The successional woods are a non-historic change that detracts from the historic open spatial character and views in the cultural landscape.</p>	
NSF-x. Older-Growth Groves	ASMIS: LCS: CLI: NR:		Unevaluated	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): During Tubman's lifetime, there may have been trees growing along fence lines and property lines, particularly on the uphill areas of the site.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): By 1939, there was a mature grove of trees along and east of the eastern boundary of the Tubman Farm property, and along the norther, southern, and eastern boundaries of the Home for the Aged property. All of these trees are today surrounded by younger successional woods.</p> <p>Evaluation: The existing older-growth trees on the site may be the only vegetation on the site that dates to Tubman's lifetime. The species include basswood, American hornbeam, red oak, and shagbark hickory. While further research would be necessary to determine if they are from the historic period, their location and species are compatible with the historic character of the landscape. The largest grove, at the east end of the Tubman Farm property, is mostly on private property.</p>	
Spatial Organization Features (Drawing x Key: SO)					
Home for the Aged Fields				<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Loss of eastern two-thirds to natural succession; western third exists in part in mown areas.</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties


Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
Tubman Farm Fields				Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Partially exist in mown area east of Tubman barn and on Norris property. Evaluation:	
Tubman House Front and Side Yards			Contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Evaluation:	
Tubman House Barn Yard			Contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Evaluation:	
Land Use Features (Drawing x Key: LU)					
LU-x. Norris Lot *Outside park boundary/AME Zion Church property			Contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Probably site of Tubman garden Existing Condition (1913-Present): Norris house built on lot ca. 1955 Evaluation: Lot part of historic Tubman Farm property; all features on lot are non-contributing (house, trees and shrubs, driveway)	
LU-x. NYSEG Utility Easement			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): The NYSEG utility easement did not exist. Existing Condition (1913-Present): In 1931, Empire Gas & Electric (later New York State Electric and Gas) secured a 50-foot-wide right-of-way through the Home for the Aged property for construction of an electrical utility line. At some point after ca. 1960, the lines were replaced by much taller high-tension electrical lines, and an additional 25-foot-wide right-to-trim easement was added to either side of the 50-foot right-of-way (NYS DOT, Route 34 Corridor Enhancement Project survey). Evaluation: The NYSEG utility easement that extends east-west across the length of the site is not historic; the actual overhead utility lines within the easement detract from the historic character of the landscape because of incompatible scale, materials, and design. The cleared character of the right-of-way is compatible with the historic rural character of the landscape.	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
<p>LU-x. Sewer Pump Station Lot (South half of William Stewart Lot)</p> <p>*Probably outside park boundary/AME Zion Church property</p>			Unevaluated	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): A quarter-acre lot at the northwest corner of the existing 25-acre Home for the Aged property was acquired by Harriet Tubman in 1890; another quarter-acre lot to the north contained a house with the address of 176 South Street (on the existing armory property); Jacob Jasper lived here by 1885. In 1892, Auburn directories indicated Harriet Tubman was at 176 South Street; Tubman's brother, William Stewart, lived here prior to ca. 1909, when both quarter-acre lots were listed as vacant. (Beth Crawford Timeline). The lot was most likely unwooded during Tubman's lifetime.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): By 1953, the quarter-acre lot (southern) was open ground lined by trees. When sewer lines were extended south of the city after ca. 1960, an underground pump station (electrical box and two manhole covers) was built on the lot. Today, a small area of grass is kept mown, surrounded by successional woods.</p> <p>Evaluation: Further research is needed to document the current ownership and historic character of this lot, which does have an association with Harriet Tubman. The house occupied by William Stewart prior to 1909 was on the quarter-acre lot to the north within the current armory property (1882 map of Auburn). The current ownership of the south half of the historic lot needs to be determined (within park boundaries?). The existing mown clearing and sewer pump station utilities are not historic.</p>	
Circulation Features (Drawing x Key: C)					
<p>C-x. Danforth Street (Entrance Drive)</p>			Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Danforth Street probably existed by the time the white house (1 Danforth Street) was built in ca. 1860 as an earthen farm road. By 1871, the road had been surveyed as Danforth Street, apparently part of the planned expansion of the city street grid (1871 map of Auburn). At the time, it extended from South Street east to Moravia Street (Lake Avenue/Route 38), but the eastern section may have been a paper street. An 1882 map of Auburn indicated a street to the north labeled Danforth Avenue (present entrance drive to the armory), but did not show Danforth Street. Danforth Street was not a public road during Tubman's lifetime; it served as the main circulation through the Home for the Aged property, extending from South Street east to at least John Brown Hall. The road crossed Wood Creek by an earthen causeway that probably had a pipe culvert (see topography). All of the main buildings on the property were oriented toward Danforth Street.</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
				<p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Following destruction of John Brown Hall in 1947, the eastern end of Danforth Street was abandoned. Construction of the visitor center in 1983 occurred on the alignment of Danforth Street, severing the historic circulation through the site. The remaining section from South Street to the visitor parking lot was retained and is today asphalt paved and one lane (12 feet) wide, but widens at the parking lot. The section east of the visitor center is a trace and unmaintained footpath.</p> <p>Evaluation: Danforth Street, historically an unpaved farm road, was the primary organizational feature of the landscape. Although about half of the street has been lost, the existing section remains a character-defining feature. The asphalt pavement and termination of the road by the visitor center detracts from the historic rural character of the landscape.</p>	
C-x. Tubman House Driveway and Farm Road Trace				<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): The driveway at the Tubman House is part of a farm road that extended along the northern boundary of the seven-acre property during Tubman's lifetime. The road crossed Wood Creek over a stone and earth causeway (see topography). When Tubman rebuilt her house in 1883, she included an entrance porch on the north side facing the road (driveway).</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): The farm road was abandoned east of the barn during Norris ownership prior to 1954 (1954 aerial). The section from South Street to the barn was maintained as a driveway; it was widened with the addition of wings on the barn used to house the Norrises' bus operation. The drive is currently 8 feet wide with two gravel tracks; widens in front of the barn. There is no visible trace of the old road in the lawn area east of the barn. Traces are visible within the woods to the east.</p> <p>Evaluation: The Tubman House driveway is</p>	
C-x. #1 Danforth Street (White House) Entrance Walk			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): There was most likely a short walk from the front entrance to Danforth Street at the time of the building's construction in ca. 1860. The character of the walk during Tubman's lifetime is not known.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): An entrance walk of gravel, stone, or possibly concrete existed following rehabilitation of #1 Danforth Street by the AME Zion Church as the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged in 1914 (Mason, ca. 1914 photograph). In ca. 1953, the approximately 4-foot-wide and 15-foot-long walk was rebuilt in concrete, and a new section was built to connect to South Street (see South Street Entrance</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
				Walk). A parallel short section to the west is part of the walk to the library (see Harriet Tubman Library Entrance Walk). Evaluation: The entrance walk to 1 Danforth Street is a historic circulation feature that was rebuilt in concrete after the historic period. It reflects the historic circulation patterns between the building and Danforth Street. Further research is needed to determine the historic surface of the walk.	
C-x. #1 Danforth Street (White House) Garage Driveway			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Built ca. 1953. Evaluation:	
C-x. Harriet Tubman Library Entrance Walk			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): The walk to the library did not exist during Tubman's lifetime. Existing Condition (1913-Present): Construction of the Harriet Tubman Library in 1978 included the addition of a concrete walk to #1 Danforth Street; the walk crossed Danforth Street and intersected the South Street Entrance Walk. The library walk is concrete and is approximately 4 feet wide and 60 feet long. Evaluation: The walk to the library building is a non-historic feature that does not reflect historic circulation patterns. In location, materials, and design, it detracts from the historic rural character of the landscape.	
C-x. Hillary Clinton Path			Non-Contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): The path did not exist during Tubman's lifetime. Existing Condition (1913-Present): As part of First Lady Hillary Clinton's visit to the site in 2000, a temporary gravel path was built across the lawn from the library to the Tubman House (Mike Long, personal communication with John Auwaerter). The path was not subsequently maintained and the gravel surface is today a trace in the mown lawn. Evaluation: The Hillary Clinton path is a non-historic feature that is inconspicuous in the landscape. There was no known formal circulation between the Tubman Farm and Home for the Aged properties during the historic period.	

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HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
C-x. South Street Entrance Walk			Non-Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): The South Street entrance walk did not exist during Tubman's lifetime.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): A four-foot-wide concrete walk was built from the entrance to #1 Danforth Street to South Street as part of the restoration of the building in ca. 1953 (1954 aerial photograph). The walk is approximately 110 feet long and four feet wide, and is parallel to Danforth Street. It begins at a gate in the chain-link fence along South Street, and is lined by silver maples. There is no connecting sidewalk along South Street. There walk appears to be unused.</p> <p>Evaluation: The South Street entrance walk was added after Tubman's lifetime, and reflect the AME Zion Church's rehabilitation of the property as a historic site in the early 1950s. It reflects a more suburban character to the landscape than existed during Tubman's lifetime.</p>	
C-x. Tubman House Entrance Walk			Non-Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): By 1896, a walk paved in square bricks extended from the west front porch of the Tubman House toward South Street (1896 illustration of Tubman, B. Crawford presentation). It is not known whether the walk existed prior to 1883, or was part of the rebuilding of the house in 1883.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): At an undetermined date after Tubman's death, the brick walk became covered by turf, and was partially cleared in ca. 2000 as part of an archaeological investigation. Today, the brick walk is mostly concealed by gravel and turf.</p> <p>Evaluation: Although concealed, the entrance walk to the Tubman House is significant as the only known extant surfaced walk remaining from Tubman's lifetime. Its concealment is reversible. Additional investigation is needed to determine how far it historically extended toward South Street.</p>	
C-x. Visitor Center Entrance Walk			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): The visitor center entrance walk did not exist during Tubman's lifetime.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): As part of the construction of the visitor center in 1983, a 4-foot-wide concrete walk was built to connect the building with the visitor parking lot. The walk wraps around the front and south sides of the building, beneath a porch.</p> <p>Evaluation: The visitor center entrance walk did not exist during the historic period. Along with the visitor center and visitor parking lot, the walk detracts from the historic rural character of the landscape. The walk follows the approximately historic alignment of Danforth Street.</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties



Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
C-x. Visitor Parking Lot			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): The visitor parking lot did not exist; the site was probably open field during the historic period.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): The visitor parking lot was built in ca. 1983 as part of the visitor center. The asphalt paved lot is roughly 100 feet x 80 feet, with approximately 22 parking spaces. Two of these spaces are designated for handicapped parking.</p> <p>Evaluation: The visitor parking lot did not exist during the historic period. In location, materials, and design, it detracts from the historic rural character of the landscape, especially when filled with cars. The lot dominates the view upon entrance to the site along Danforth Street.</p>	
Topography Features (Drawing x Key: T)					
T-x. Borrow Pit			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Borrow pit in use by 1954 for construction of city school north of the Home for the Aged property. (Doug Armstrong: may have had clay pits previously?)</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
T-x. Danforth Street Causeway			Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Earthen causeway across Wood Creek probably built with extension of Danforth Street that probably occurred for construction of John Brown Hall in ca. 1875.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Original culvert replaced with 36" diameter concrete culvert at undetermined date prior to 1983 (construction of visitor center that cut off Danforth Street).</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
T-x. Tubman Farm Road Causeway			Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present):</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
Vegetation Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: V)					
V-x. #1 Danforth Street Porch Beds			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Ornamental beds did not exist around the porch of 1 Danforth Street during Harriet Tubman's lifetime.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): As part of the restoration of 1 Danforth Street in ca. 1953, arborvitae shrubs were planted along the porch. These became overgrown and were removed after 2000 and replaced by the existing beds of herbaceous plants and shrubs (Save America's Treasures photo, 2000).</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	

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HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties





Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
V-x. #1 Danforth Street Peony Beds			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (?-present): Planted after 1953...Four small beds of peonies (three circular, one rectangular) in lawn in front of #1 Danforth Street. Evaluation:</p>	
V-x. Entrance Gate Daylily Beds			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (?-present): Beds of daylilies at two brick piers of entrance gate at South Street. Evaluation:</p>	
V-x. North Lawn Planting Bed			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Mounded bed planted after 1953, near NYSEG power lines. Unmaintained; contains two Japanese barberries. Evaluation:</p>	
V-x. Lawn			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Probably limited areas of cut grass around Tubman House (little documentation) Existing Condition (1913-Present): Areas of mown lawn expanded greatly after ca. 1953 in conversion to historic site. Evaluation: Existing extent and most likely species composition does not reflect character of rural turf that may have existed during Tubman's lifetime.</p>	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties





Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
v-x. Library Foundation Beds			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (?-present): Beds established after construction of the building in 1978. Includes invasive bishop's weed and Japanese knotweed. Evaluation:	
V-x. Library Lawn Planting Bed			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (?-present): Small circular bed north of library with bishop's weed, peony, and honey locust. Evaluation	
V-x. Norway Spruce Windbreak			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Planted ca. 1960. (1954 aerial) Evaluation:	
V-x. South Street Entrance Walk Silver Maple Allee			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Planted ca. 1953. Evaluation:	




TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties					
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
V-x. State Historical Marker Planting Bed			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Evaluation:	
V-x. Tubman House North Tree/Shrub Border			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): Evaluation:	
V-x. Tubman House Specimen Trees and Shrubs			Non-contributing	Historic Condition (1859-1913): Existing Condition (1913-Present): 3 sugar maples, 1 lilac Evaluation:	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES
HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties




Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
Buildings and Structures Features (Drawing x Key: BS)					
BS-x. 1 Danforth Street (White House, Home for the Aged)			Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): The Frame Home was constructed c. 1860, about 225 feet from South Street. It was a two-story wood frame building, rectangular in shape and constructed on a field stone foundation.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-present): Rehabilitated by AME Zion Church ca. 1914 for use as Harriet Tubman Home. Abandoned and stripped, probably during World War II; was set to be demolished by the City of Auburn in 1944. However, Bishop J.W. Walls of the AME Zion Church started a fund drive and the Frame Home was rehabilitated with the money raised. Rehabilitated by the AME Zion Church fund drive in 1953, and received National Historic Landmark designation in 1974. Located on the Home for the Aged property (180 South Street, Auburn, NY).</p> <p>Evaluation: The overall massing and character of 1 Danforth Street is consistent with the building that stood during Harriet Tubman's lifetime. Its formal use as the Harriet Tubman Home did not begin until ca. 1914. The existing exterior details and interior reflect a 1953 "restoration" by the AME Zion Church. Despite that the building today reflects a long period of evolution, it remains a character-defining feature of the historic landscape.</p>	
BS-x. Harriet Tubman Memorial Library			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Built 1978. One-story building 200 feet south of Frame House. Wood frame construction, 30 feet x 60 feet on a concrete block foundation.</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
BS-x. Tubman House			Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): Constructed in 1883 on stone foundation of earlier frame house.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Two story brick house.</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	

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Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
BS-x. Tubman Barn	NR		Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): 4-bay garage, concrete block construction.</p> <p>Existing Condition (c. 1896-present):</p> <p>Evaluation: This structure does have some 'historic fabric,' but the National Historic Landmark Nomination paper says it should be considered non-contributing since it has been altered. Was once a bus station – the Norris family added two side garage bays in the mid-twentieth century.</p>	
BS-x. Visitor Center (Multipurpose Building)	NR		Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Built 1983. Multipurpose visitor center for special events. One-story frame building, 355-360 feet east of the library. Wood frame construction, 30 feet x 100 feet on a concrete pad foundation. One section of the building on the south side is skewed at an angle, toward the back of the property.</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
Constructed Water Features (Drawing x Key: CWF)					
CWF-x. Visitor Center Pond			Non-Contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): The pond did not exist during the historic period.</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): As part of the construction of the Multi-Purpose Building in 1983-84, a 0.35 acre pond was constructed to the east of the building in an area that historically was field or contained outbuildings.</p> <p>Evaluation: The Multi-Purpose Building pond is a non-historic feature that detracts from the historic rural character of the landscape.</p>	
Views and Vistas Features (Drawing x Key: VV)					
VV-x. West View from Tubman Residence				<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913): During Tubman's lifetime in Auburn, the house, which faced west across South Street, had an expansive view across the open fields that extended up a low hill. These views would have been enjoyed from the inside through the large front windows, as well as from the small entrance porch and surrounding grounds.</p>	

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HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties




Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
				<p>Existing Condition (1913-present): Into the 1940s, the west view of the house remained little changed, aside from the addition of telegraph and electrical lines along South Street. By the 1950s, houses began to be built along South Street and eventually altered the view from rural to suburban.</p> <p>Evaluation: While the historic rural character of the view has been substantially altered, an open lot across from the Home for the Aged maintains a small part of the view; the historic fields behind the houses on the hill remain. This view was an important part of the historic landscape of the Tubman residence.</p>	
Small-Scale Features (Drawing x: Key: SSF)					
SSF – x. Flagpole			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present):</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
SSF – x. Stone Footer			Unevaluated	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present):</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
SSF-x. Wooden Trellis Remnants			Non-contributing	<p>Historic Condition (1859-1913):</p> <p>Existing Condition (1913-Present): Remains of a wooden trellis are hidden in a patch of buckthorn on the northern side of the Brick House, near the division line separating the Tubman Residence property from the Home for the Aged property.</p> <p>Evaluation:</p>	
SSF-x. Street Lights				<p>Historic Condition (1913-Present):</p>	





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Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
				Existing Condition (1913–Present): Three wood poles with cobra-type light standards along Danforth Street (entrance drive). Evaluation:	
SSF-x. State Historical Marker *Not owned by AME Zion Church				Historic Condition (1859–1913): Existing Condition (1913–Present): Installed prior to ca. 1947 Evaluation:	
SSF-x. Front Fence				Historic Condition (1859–1913): Existing Condition (1913–Present): chain-link fence at road edge, separating the property from the street. 4 feet tall, top rail is dislodged and the galvanized surface is rusted. Evaluation:	
SSF-x. Entrance Gates				Historic Condition (1859–1913): Existing Condition (1913–Present): Two 11 foot tall brick pillars flank the entrance drive and mark the main entrance to the property. They are capped by smaller blocks which are about 3 inches tall. Steel gates are attached to columns, and the south column supports a plaque featuring Tubman's portrait. The bases of the pillars are slightly eroding. Evaluation:	
Archeological Sites Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: AS)					
AS-x. John Brown Hall Ruins				Historic Condition (1859–1913): One- story brick house, raised on high stone foundation, approximately 850 feet southeast of the Frame Home. Destroyed by fire in 1949. Existing Condition (1913–Present): Existing ruins of the building indicate that the Hall was approx. 25 feet x 60 feet, with longer façade on an east-west orientation, and main entry on the north façade. Original foundation outline still evident, with bricks piled in the middle and	

TABLE 3.X. EVALUATED INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK — Home for the Aged and Tubman Farm Properties					
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1859–1913)	Existing Condition Photo Reference
				several brick heaps to the side. __ tree has grown in the __ corner of the ruins and the entire area is overgrown. Evaluation:	

Appendix C

(B) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement to design, construct, operate, and maintain a joint visitor center on land owned by the State—

- (i) to provide for National Park Service visitor and interpretive facilities for the historical park; and
- (ii) to provide to the Secretary, at no additional cost, sufficient office space to administer the historical park.

(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under this paragraph shall not exceed 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity under this paragraph may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park Service General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(2) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan shall be prepared in consultation with the State (including political subdivisions of the State).

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(A) hold not less than 1 public meeting in the area of the historical park on the proposed general management plan, including opportunity for public comment; and

(B) publish the draft general management plan on the internet and provide an opportunity for public comment on the plan.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan with—

(A) the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park established by section 3(b)(1)(A); and

(C) the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

SEC. 3036. HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, AUBURN, NEW YORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “historical park” means the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) HOME.—The term “Home” means The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc., located in Auburn, New York.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Harriet Tubman National Historical Park”, numbered T18/80,000, and dated March 2009.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of New York.

(b) HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), there is established the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, New York, as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The historical park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land, or interests in land, has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(C) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the historical park.

(D) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) BOUNDARY.—The historical park shall include the Harriet Tubman Home, the Tubman Home for the Aged, the Thompson Memorial AME Zion Church and Rectory, and associated land, as identified in the area entitled “National Historical Park Proposed Boundary” on the map.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the historical park is to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the life of Harriet Tubman.

(4) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the areas depicted on the map by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(B) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the areas depicted on the map may be acquired by condemnation.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources located outside the boundary of the historical park in Auburn, New York, relating to the life of Harriet Tubman.

(3) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the owner of any land within the historical park to mark, interpret, or restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources relating to the life of Harriet Tubman, if the agreement provides that—

(i) the Secretary shall have the right of access to any public portions of the land covered by the agreement to allow for—

(I) access at reasonable times by historical park visitors to the land; and

(II) interpretation of the land for the public; and

(ii) no changes or alterations shall be made to the land except by mutual agreement of the Secretary and the owner of the land.

(B) RESEARCH.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State, political subdivisions of the State, institutions of higher education, the Home and other nonprofit organizations, and individuals to conduct research relating to the life of Harriet Tubman.

(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under this paragraph shall not exceed 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(D) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the Attorney General for review any agreement under this paragraph involving religious property or property owned by a religious institution.

(ii) FINDING.—No agreement subject to review under this subparagraph shall take effect until the date on which the Attorney General issues a finding that the proposed agreement does not violate the Establishment Clause of the first amendment to the Constitution.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park Service General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan with—

(A) the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park established by section 2(b)(1); and

(B) the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

(e) OFFSET.—Section 101(b)(12) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303; 110 Stat. 3667) is amended by striking “\$53,852,000” and inserting “\$29,852,000”.

SEC. 3037. HINCHLIFFE STADIUM ADDITION TO PATERSON GREAT FALLS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) PATERSON GREAT FALLS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 7001 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 4101ll) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (b)(3)—

(A) by striking “The Park shall” and inserting “(A) The Park shall”;

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