

NOTE TO USERS

This reproduction is the best copy available.

UMI

THE PALISADES CENTRE

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

An Adaptive Rehabilitation of a Cultural Landscape

By

Jennifer Wagner

A Practicum Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master
of Landscape Architecture

Department of Landscape Architecture
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba

January 2000



National Library
of Canada

Acquisitions and
Bibliographic Services

395 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0N4
Canada

Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

Acquisitions et
services bibliographiques

395, rue Wellington
Ottawa ON K1A 0N4
Canada

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

The author has granted a non-exclusive licence allowing the National Library of Canada to reproduce, loan, distribute or sell copies of this thesis in microform, paper or electronic formats.

The author retains ownership of the copyright in this thesis. Neither the thesis nor substantial extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's permission.

L'auteur a accordé une licence non exclusive permettant à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada de reproduire, prêter, distribuer ou vendre des copies de cette thèse sous la forme de microfiche/film, de reproduction sur papier ou sur format électronique.

L'auteur conserve la propriété du droit d'auteur qui protège cette thèse. Ni la thèse ni des extraits substantiels de celle-ci ne doivent être imprimés ou autrement reproduits sans son autorisation.

0-612-51816-7

Canada

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

COPYRIGHT PERMISSION PAGE**

**THE PALISADES CENTRE
JASPER NATIONAL PARK
AN ADAPTIVE REHABILITATION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE**

BY

JENNIFER WAGNER

**A Thesis/Practicum submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of The University
of Manitoba in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree
of
MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**

JENNIFER WAGNER ©2000

Permission has been granted to the Library of The University of Manitoba to lend or sell copies of this thesis/practicum, to the National Library of Canada to microfilm this thesis and to lend or sell copies of the film, and to Dissertations Abstracts International to publish an abstract of this thesis/practicum.

The author reserves other publication rights, and neither this thesis/practicum nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.





Acknowledgements

To my family whose faith and pride in me has never faltered and whose prayers were always with me.

Thank you.

Special Thanks to:

My committee members Ted McLachlan, Jim Thomas and Greg Thomas whose guidance, support and interest will never be forgotten.

Thank you.

Sincerest Thanks To:

Elaine Mellor (Edmonton, Alberta) and Gordon Bried (Kamloops, BC) for sharing your wonderful memories, stories and momentos with me and making me a part of your world at the Palisades Centre.

Further Thanks To:

Eric Higgs (University of Alberta) for informing me about a wonderful place called The Palisades;
Leigh Pitoulis and staff of the Palisades Centre who let me call it home;
Glenda and Carrie at the Jasper Yellowhead Archives and Museum for their endless help;
Rod Wallace of Parks Canada (Jasper) for his knowledge of the Palisades
Kim Forrester for all of her help in the library
Dale and Kathy Portman for their kind hospitality;
Mike Knauer for the endless supply of maps and drawings;
and the rest of the Parks Canada staff in Jasper for helping me in my research.

List of Figures

Number		Page
1	Swift's Creek.....	1
2	Lewis Swift	3
3	Mrs. Swift.....	3
4	A.C. Wilby	3
5	Elaine Mellor and her Mother.....	3
6	Palisades Motel and Lodge Main Lawn.....	3
7	Swift Family circa 1909.....	3
8	Remnant Fence Posts along Western Boundary of Property	5
9	Regional Context Map	6
10	Lewis Swift's First House circa 1892	6
11	Swiftholm Plan (1912).....	7
12	View Towards Wilby's Cookhouse circa 1936	7
13	View Towards Lodge (Wilby to the far right).....	7
14	Palisades Motel Bungalow Cabins circa 1950's.....	8
15	Aerial View of Palisades Motel and Lodge circa 1949.....	11
16	Swift's Waterwheel.....	18
17	Wilby's Waterwheel.....	18
18	Waterwheel sketch circa 1950's	18
19	Parks Canada Waterwheel	18
20	Lewis Swift's House circa 1895.....	21
21	Swift's Waterwheel circa 1895.....	21
22	Swift's Waterwheel sketch.....	22
23	View Towards Swift's House (Shed in Foreground).....	23
24	Market Garden circa 1926.....	23
25	Swift's Homestead Layout Plan	24
26	Detailed Plan of Swift's Homestead.....	25
27	View Towards Lodge circa late 1930's.....	26
28	1949 Aerial Photo of the Palisades Centre	27
29	View From Lodge Towards Trellis.....	28
30	Vegetable Garden near Garage	28
31	Peter Wilby Riding his Bike on Path next to Greenhouse	28
32	Footbridge Next to Bunkhouse.....	29
33	H. Mellor Next to Hitching Post	29
34	Corral Behind Barn	29
35	Horse Corral Behind Saddle Shed.....	29
36	Swift's Reconstructed Waterwheel	30
37	Pyramid Mountain Lodge Site Layout.....	31
38	Detailed Plan of Pyramid Mountain Lodge	32
39	Bried's New Dining Room Next to Lodge.....	33
40	Bried's New Entry Gate.....	33
41	1978 Aerial Photo of the Palisades Centre.....	34
42	View Towards the Greenhouse circa 1950's.....	35
43	View Towards the Icehouse circa 1950's	35
44	View Towards the Princess Margaret Cabin and Lodge	35
45	View Towards Lodge	35

List of Figures

Number		Page
46	Armed Forces Ceremony on Lawn	36
47	View of Lawn from Lodge	36
48	View of Lodge from edge of Lawn	36
49	Palisades Motel and Lodge Layout Plan	37
50	Detailed Plan of Palisades Motel and Lodge	38
51	Parks Canada Horse Corral prior to Removal in 1997.....	39
52	1991 Aerial Photo of the Palisades Centre	40
53	View Towards Lodge circa early 1980's	41
54	Firepit to the East of Bull-pen.....	41
55	Parks Canada Layout Plan.....	42
56	Detailed Plan of Palisades Centr	43
57	Aerial View of the Palisades Centre from Helicopter	44
58	Original Lodge Prior to Addition circa late 1930'	46
59	View of Lodge from Bull-pen	46
60	View of Lodge from the South-East.....	46
61	View of Lodge from the South.....	46
62	Original Servant's Cottage circa late 1930's	47
63	View of Research Centre from the East	47
64	View of Research Centre from the South-West	47
65	View of Bunkhouse from the South-West.....	47
66	View of Machine Shed from the East	48
67	View towards Machine Shed and Smithy.....	48
68	View Towards the Back of the Machine Shed and Smithy	48
69	View Towards the Smithy.....	48
70	View of Saddle Shed from the East.....	49
71	View Towards the Barn and Saddle Shed from the South-West	49
72	View of Barn from the East.....	49
73	View Towards the Garage from the North	50
74	View of Icehouse from the East	50
75	View of Icehouse Stairs from the South-East	50
76	View of Icehouse from the South-West.....	50
77	View of Bull-pen from the East.....	51
78	View of Bull-pen from the South	51
79	View Towards the Princess Margaret Cabin from the South-West	51
80	View Towards the Princess Margaret Cabin from the South-East	51
81	Existing Site Plan	52
82	Detailed Existing Site Plan.....	53
83	Original Retaining Wall Behind Barn	55
84	Retaining Wall Next to Icehouse.....	55
85	Retaining Wall Next to the Princess Margaret Cabin	55
86	Retaining Wall Next to the Shuffleboard	55
87	Bridge Between the Barn and Bull-pen	56
88	Footbridge Next to Icehouse	56
89	Current "Palisades" Sign	56
90	Parks Canada Light Standard	57
91	Light Installed in the 1950's.....	57

List of Figures

Number		Page
92	Bench Outside of Barn	57
93	Swift's Children's Graves	58
94	Grave Headstone.....	58
95	Grave Headstone.....	58
96	Wilby's Headstone.....	58
97	Remnant Powerwheel	59
98	Waterwheel Dipping Buckets	59
99	Powerwheel and Shaft	59
100	Rock Dam.....	59
101	Access Road to the Palisades Centre	60
102	View Towards Entry Parking Lot	60
103	Parking Area Next to the Bull-pen	60
104	Path Leading from Barn to Childrens' Graves	61
105	Path next to the Garage	61
106	Design Concept Sketch.....	63
107	Existing and Remnant Features Map	66
108	Existing, Remnant and Non-Existent Features Map.....	67
109	Character Zones Map	75
110	Site Plan.....	85
111	Detailed Site Plan	88
112	Detailed Plan of Orientation Area and "Ranch"	89
113	Detailed Plan of the Primary Day Camp Area	92
114	Detailed Plan of the Lodge, Research Centre and Waterwheel	94
115	Swift's Children's Graves	98
116	Aerial View of the Forks	111
117	Aerial View of the Forks prior to Redevelopment	112
118	Aerial View of the Forks after Redevelopment	113
119	Historic Photo of Winnipeg City Hall and Market Buildings.....	114
120	Restaurants in The Exchange District.....	115
121	Juba Park Public Dock	115
122	Hanna Historical Roundhouse and Village Site Plan.....	117
123	Flowers	118
124	Cover of Swiftholm Brochure	121
125	Elaine Mellor on Horseback.....	141

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
List of Figures	iii
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Project History	
2.1 The Palisades Centre - Evolution of a Cultural Landscape	6
2.2 Methodology	9
2.3 Preliminary Issues and Concerns	10
2.4 Goals and Objectives	10
3.0 The Cultural Landscape	
3.1 The Cultural Landscape	12
3.2 Conservation and the Cultural Landscape	14
3.3 Evaluating Cultural Landscapes	16
3.4 Reading the Cultural Landscape	17
4.0 The Layers of History	
4.1 Age of Explorers and Fur Traders - pre-1892	20
4.2 Lewis J. Swift, Mountain Pioneer - 1892-1935	21
4.3 A.C. Wilby and The Pyramid Mountain Lodge - 1935-1952	26
4.4 Gordon Bried and The Palisades Ranch Motel - 1952-1962	33
4.5 Parks Canada, National Training Centre - 1962-present	39
5.0 Existing Conditions	
5.1 Context	45
5.2 Biophysical Conditions	
5.2.1 Climate	45
5.2.2 Geomorphology	45
5.2.3 Hydrology	45
5.3 Landscape Elements	
5.3.1 Architectural Elements	46
5.3.2 Site Elements	54
5.4 Circulation	
5.4.1 Vehicular	60
5.4.2 Pedestrian	61
5.5 Current Use / Programs	61
6.0 Adaptive Rehabilitation of a Cultural Landscape	
6.1 The Design Process	64
6.2 Recommendations	76
7.0 Conclusions	98
8.0 Bibliography	100

9.0 Appendices

Appendix A - Glossary of Terms108
Appendix B - Precedents111
Appendix C - Plant List - Species Commonly Found at The Palisades118
Appendix D - Historical Documents121
Appendix E - Contact Persons141





*"The environments in which we live
and move bear the imprint of all the
generations that have preceded us."*

Institute for Heritage Education



1.0 Introduction

1.0 Introduction


We all live upon the land - we all have left our imprint in some form or another and, for each and every one of us, there are places which hold special meanings and messages. Cultural landscapes are such an integral part of our everyday lives, yet, it is only within recent years that we are taking the initiative to recognize the value of these landscapes and protect those most important to us, historically, culturally and spiritually.

This study is one which explores the inherent value of one unique landscape. It is a study which recognizes the importance of our past cultural elements, practices and ways of life in today's world - not merely as museum artifacts to be looked at from afar, but as functioning, evolving landscapes, adjusting to both contemporary and future needs.

This examination of the Palisades Centre, located in Jasper National Park, is one which utilizes knowledge from a number of academic fields including history, anthropology, botany, ecology, architecture and landscape architecture. This study is directed at rehabilitating an existing, private landscape, rich in culture, history and natural beauty, adapting it to suit contemporary and future public uses, as well as illustrating its rich past.

The Palisades Centre poses many challenges; it is a landscape comprised of four distinct eras of cultural use and change, each contributing to the uniqueness of this landscape. These eras have been draped over the landscape like layers. Each of these eras, or layers of history, has its own distinct quality, characteristics, artifacts and personalities associated with it which are integral to the evolution of the present-day site. However, these challenges become opportunities for the designer; to adapt historic buildings and facilities for researchers and guests, to restore heritage landscaping and to recreate a context and sense of place, as well as proposing new and appropriate functions, adapting this historic landscape to meet contemporary and potential future requirements of the site.





*"The visit
but it will yield
more than what
a skilled doctor
and pieces the*

*the same
the same eye
of the same scene*

2.0 Project Background

2.1 The Palisades Centre - Evolution of a Cultural Landscape

The Palisades Centre, located in Jasper National Park, lies fourteen kilometers north of the town of Jasper. The Centre serves as a Parks Canada National Training Centre as well as an environmental education centre. More importantly, however, it is a record of over 100 years of human settlement, history and cultural change within Jasper's park boundaries.

Over a century ago, the site was simply part of the vast wilderness in the Rocky Mountains; a wilderness of lush valleys, snow-capped mountains, raging rivers and glacial lakes. It was a wilderness with unlimited beauty and unlimited possibilities. Apart from the First Nations people, early fur traders and explorers, relatively few people had experienced the wonders of the Rocky Mountains and, fewer still, settled in the region.

In 1892, Lewis John Swift, an adventurer and explorer from Erie County, Ohio, reached this portion of the Athabasca River Valley and decided to settle there with Suzette Chalifoux, a Métis woman who eventually became his wife. By all accounts, the Swift family lived very well. Initially, he ran traplines, shot game and, when necessary, made the 500 mile round trip to Edmonton for staples. By 1899, Swift had about 16 acres under cultivation on which he produced wheat, potatoes, a few vegetables and barley.

By 1906, the survey of the 6th meridian was completed and, one year later, Jasper Forest Park, an area of 5000 square miles (including Swift's place) was formed. However, when the Park was established, the government was not prepared to have sections of privately owned land within the Park's boundaries and took immediate steps to remove the settlers, including Swift, from the area.

Unlike the other squatters in the Park, Swift had filed a claim for his homestead, 158 acres in the south-east quarter of Section 15, Township 45, west of the 6th meridian. Because this claim had been filed prior to the Park's formation, Swift was allowed to stay and, in 1911, he received a patent for homestead purposes.

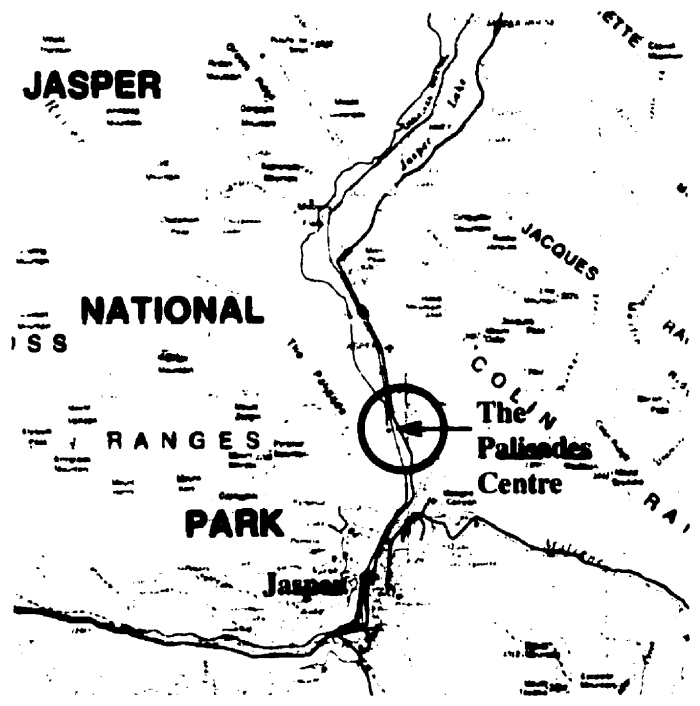


Fig. 9 Regional Context Map (Courtesy of Jasper National Park)

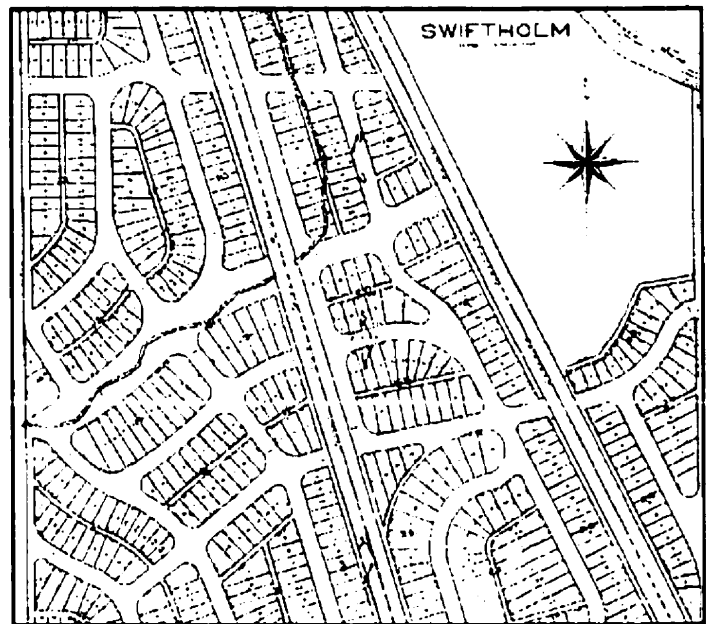


Fig. 10 View of Swift's first house circa 1892 (Courtesy of Jasper-Yellowhead Museum and Archives)

Soon after acquiring his patent, Swift sold the right-of-way through his property to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Shortly after, Swift formed a partnership with Charles Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in order to develop a scheme in which his property would become a small resort town, consisting of 500 individually owned lots, called *Swiftholm*.

However, even though the land had already been subdivided and the brochures printed, the vision never materialized for, in April of 1912, Charles Hays went down with the Titanic.

Fig. 11 (Right) Map of Swiftholm from Swiftholm brochure (Courtesy of Inglis, MacDonald and Thom, 1913)



By 1926, the government was still interested in buying the property and offered Swift \$6,000. Swift, not ready to sell at such a low price, refused. However, by 1935 Swift was ready to retire. When the government delayed on the offer, Swift took an offer of \$8,000 from A.C. Wilby, an Englishman who had recognized the commercial potential of the area while previously travelling through Jasper.

Wilby soon developed the site into an impressive complex of buildings and associated landscapes. While it was originally intended to serve as a summer home for Wilby and visiting friends, he soon decided to operate it as a commercial dude ranch, known as the Pyramid Mountain Lodge. Having torn down all of Swift's buildings with the exception of the roothouse, Wilby had eleven new buildings constructed including a greenhouse.



In 1948, Wilby passed away and the government was offered the opportunity to purchase the property. The estate was assessed at \$36,440. (even though Wilby invested over \$100,00 in the property). When the government refused the offer, the property was sold to Gordon Bried, a local contractor.

Fig. 12 (top) View towards Bunkhouse circa 1940's (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

Fig. 13 (Bottom) View towards Lodge Mrs. Wilby (middle) and A.C. Wilby (far right) (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)



Bried converted the buildings, including the ice house, barn, saddle shed, blacksmith's shop and implement shed into guest accommodation. He also constructed two new buildings in the main building complex and, across the highway, he constructed eleven bungalow cabins and excavated a pond to be used by guests. The property was now officially known as The Palisades Motel and Lodge. Bried soon made plans to expand the motel operation but the government refused to approve plans for a restaurant/service station next to the highway.



Fig. 14 View of bungalow cabins circa mid-1950's (Courtesy of

In 1960, an appraisal of the property was completed and it was again offered to the government. In 1962, the government finally purchased the property for \$227,850.

In 1962 and 1963, the site was leased to a concessionaire but, after two unsuccessful seasons, it was decided to use the site as a training centre for Parks' programs. Based on the success of these courses, the buildings were winterized in 1966 for year-long use.

In 1986, the Palisades Centre was closed because of budgetary cuts. Later in that year, the Jasper-Yellowhead Historical Society brought the Palisades to the attention of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board (HSMB) of Canada because it believed that the uses being proposed for the site - including using the site as a training ground for Olympic athletes, a School of Fine Arts, and a home for elderly or convalescing members of the Holy Cross order - were not in accordance with the national significance of the site. As a result of this nomination, an "*Agenda Paper*", written by Sally Coumts of the Architectural History Division, was prepared for the HSMB. The report briefly touches the history of the centre, the style of architecture and the architect as well as the concept of dude ranches in and around the area.

While the Board deferred any decision concerning the Palisades Centre, pending completion of further reports, in February of 1988 the site was given the recommendation from the Federal Heritage Building Review Office to be designated as a "**Recognized**" Federal Heritage Complex. It was recognized as a result of its association with the early development of Jasper National Park as well as the qualities offered by both site and setting. The current complex of buildings was built, and still remains, as a visually isolated and self-contained complex. (Heritage Character Statement, 1988) The paper associated with the designation, written by Kate MacFarlane from the Architectural History Branch, examines the history of the site, although the prime focus of the paper is on each of the buildings (style, year built, renovated, etc.) Neither this paper, nor the *Agenda Paper*, examines the importance of the past and present landscape as it is associated with the buildings and people.

While not yet recognized as a National Historic Site, the Palisades Centre is currently on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board's agenda.

2.2 Methodology

Research for this study began in September of 1996 with the exploration of possible sites within the Parks Canada system of National Parks. Initially, the intent of this practicum was to focus on ecological problems facing a particular site within the Parks Canada system. However, in January of 1997, when the Palisades Centre, located in Jasper National Park, was identified as a study site, the focus of the research shifted away from the ecology of the place towards the rich cultural history that the site had to offer. The site was selected for a number of reasons: firstly, the site was located in one of Canada's better known National Parks, allowing for increased public interest, increased research resources and increased funding for further study. Secondly, the Palisades Centre is an ideal blend of both natural beauty, fascinating evolution of history and cultural change and is associated with interesting individuals.

Visits to the Palisades Centre in May, July-August, and October of 1997 allowed background information to be obtained, critical contacts and interviews to be conducted as well as the completion of the site history and site inventory (vegetation species list and mapping of significant vegetation and site elements).

Once the background information for the study had been collected, a methodology was then developed to guide and direct the nature of the research. It is comprised of several components including:

1. An historical analysis of the Palisades Centre

This analysis examines the evolution of the Palisades Centre, in terms of cultural eras being analysed as distinct layers of evolution, including:

- the identification of the major periods of development and use of the site,
- the landscape character associated with each of those periods, and
- the cultural and historical elements, activities and personalities which help define each era.

2. Conducting a Current Site Inventory

The inventory of the existing site encompasses a wide range of factors including:

- examining the larger context of the Palisades Centre,
- understanding the natural conditions of the site including climate, geomorphology, and hydrology,
- examining the vehicular and pedestrian circulation,
- acknowledging current use and programs of the centre, and
- documenting existing site elements including both architectural and landscape elements.

2. A Contemporary Analysis of the Palisades Centre

This looks at the amalgamation of all the historical/cultural layers from a contemporary perspective. All existing, remnant and eliminated site elements are categorized according to the era in which they belong to in order to determine where conflicts between elements may occur.

3. Development of Criteria to Evaluate Each Cultural Layer and its Elements

The criteria examine a number of issues including:

- the significance associated with a particular layer (i.e. design excellence, technological ingenuity, uniqueness, landuse, and cultural/economic expression,
- the significance associated with particular people (i.e. representative of a type of person or unique individual),
- the significance of cultural elements/practices (i.e. form, material/substance, land use, context, spirit),
- the degree to which one element impacts others in the same or different cultural layer, and
- cost/extent/maintenance of various types of treatments.

4. Synthesis of both the analysis and evaluation for design intervention

5. Recommendations and Conclusions

2.3 Preliminary Issues and Concerns

Prior to any design solution being proposed, there were a number of preliminary issues and concerns which needed to be addressed. These included:

1. How to successfully integrate elements of the past from many eras into the present layer while still communicating clear messages to the viewer;
2. How to develop an overall, unifying plan which contributes to the site's cohesiveness but which allows for evolution according to future uses and needs;
3. Successfully balancing the restoration of cultural/heritage elements with Parks Canada's ecological mandate (i.e. reintroduction of exotic vegetation species as part of the heritage landscaping versus naturalization of the environment);
4. Balancing the public's interaction with the site yet respecting the rights of the researchers, guests and staff of the Palisades Centre; and
5. How to make public interaction with the Palisades Centre an economically, sustainable endeavor through appropriate proposals for alternative uses of the site.


2.4 Goals and Objectives

Based upon these preliminary issues, a number of goals for this study were formulated.

To rehabilitate an existing functioning site, predominantly closed to the public, adapting its current form and uses in order to:

1. **Communicate the site's rich cultural and historical evolution** through the use of various preservation and design strategies, acknowledging that the site is still evolving;
2. **Re-create the sense of order, hierarchy and spirit** that was once present through the preservation, restoration and adaptation of past and present elements of the site;
3. **Distinguish both private and public realms** of the site in order to respect the rights and needs of various users of the site; and
4. **Ensure continual use and protection of this cultural landscape through appropriate and viable future use proposals**, providing opportunities for increased use of the site.





CULTURAL
that has been
cultural means

3.0 The Cultural Landscape

3.0 The Cultural Landscape

3.1 The Cultural Landscape

"Awareness of the past is essential to the maintenance of purpose of life. Without it we would lack all sense of continuity, all apprehension of causality, all knowledge of our own identity." (Lowenthal, 1979, p.103) We live in a constantly changing world, a world in which we are destroying remnants of our past before we understand or are even aware of their potential importance if they should have any at all. It is in this changing world that the inherent value of the cultural landscape lies.

The presence of all those who have come before us, whether it be tangible or intangible, visible or invisible often endures in the environments in which we live. Our ancestors have always, as we will continue to do so, shaped the land according to their own needs: sowing, ploughing, harvesting, constructing roads, bridges and railways, and building settlements, large and small. Recently, we have begun to apply the term "cultural landscapes" to the environments we occupy and shape. Canadian Heritage has defined a cultural landscape as *"any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people"*. (Parks Canada, 1994, p.119) Essentially, the term reminds us that landscapes carry cultural messages; the term represents real people and their experiences, hopes, dreams and accomplishments upon the land.

Cultural landscapes have existed for as long as there has been culture. However, the concept of cultural landscapes is more recent. These landscapes have been continuously evolving according to the needs of the people who have lived upon them. By studying cultural landscapes, we can often determine what is of value in our surroundings, thereby improving our ability to conserve and better manage those elements.. (Institute for Heritage Education, 1994)

Our sense of our own cultural heritage has broadened over the last decade or two. At one time, only the most prominent and oldest of structures were saved as representatives of our past. Today, we are much more cognizant with those elements and practices which are broadly representative of our everyday lives including the farm houses, gas stations, railway stations, cemeteries and agricultural landscapes. (Institute for Heritage Education, 1994) These landscapes reflect past and present social, economic and political influences, as well as representing an enormous investment of money, time and emotions. (Lewis, 1979)

Given this tendency to examine the more ordinary elements of our cultural heritage, we are now more inclined to examine the environment in which these elements are located. Thus, it is hardly surprising that we pay greater attention to the entire context in which these elements and landscapes are found. Similar to the artifacts found in archaeological sites, elements of a cultural landscape make little sense if studied outside their geographic context.

Viewing the world as being composed of cultural landscapes allows us to stand back and examine the landscape in its entirety, as opposed to focusing immediately upon the details. This approach allows us to identify and protect the settings in which important heritage artifacts sit. **Most importantly, we begin to recognize regions which have a distinctive character and which express special stories from our past.** It is argued that once we are able to recognize these regions and landscapes, it is more likely that we will manage and care for them. (Institute for Heritage Education, 1994)

Cultural landscapes represent the relationship between humans and the natural environment through time. These landscapes can take on many forms and, therefore, may be grouped into one of three main groups, designed, evolved or associative landscapes.

1. DESIGNED LANDSCAPES are the most easily identifiable group, designed by man for aesthetic reasons or with a high regard for the aesthetic component.

e.g. Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg, MB

2. EVOLVED LANDSCAPES result from an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative and develop their form over time in association with the natural environment. Such landscapes reflect the process of evolution and overlay in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:

a) **A Relict Landscape**, one in which the human interactive process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period of time. Its significant distinguishing features, however, are still visible in material form.

e.g. Lower Fort Garry, MB;

the Riverlot System in Southern Manitoba

b) **A Continuing Landscape** is one which the interactive process is ongoing in contemporary society while it remains closely associated with a traditional landuse form. The evolutionary process is still in progress but at the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

e.g. The Forks, Winnipeg, MB;

Southern Manitoba Agricultural Landscape

3. ASSOCIATIVE LANDSCAPES recognize the powerful historic, spiritual or cultural associations of a people with a landscape which contains **little or no material evidence of human activity**.

e.g. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, AB

(Historic Landscape Conservation, 1997)

The messages which we read from the landscape may be both **tangible** and **intangible**. They are discovered in the physical remnants on the landscape, the design forms and organization of spaces and elements, the function or uses the land served and in the **very spirit of the place**.

3.2 Conservation and the Cultural Landscape

"When we cherish something old or venerable, we usually seek to preserve it from further ravages of time, halting deterioration and extending life as long as possible." (Lowenthal, 1979, p.112) The ways in which we portray and protect the meanings and messages which are at the very heart of our landscapes are as varied and complex as the landscapes themselves. Up until the mid-1980's, a common language, and thus a universal understanding concerning the treatment of historic and cultural landscapes. Since then, Parks Canada has adopted a number of definitions offering a clearer direction for the treatment of such landscapes.

CONSERVATION encompasses the activities that are aimed at safeguarding cultural resources so as to retain historic value and extend its physical life. Conservation involves not just a once-in-a-lifetime intervention but routine and cyclical maintenance.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 109-110)

Within this umbrella term, however, there are a number of more specific treatments for cultural landscapes.

1. RECONSTRUCTION is the act or process of depicting by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historical location.

(Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines, Gillette, 1997, 78)

2. REPRESENTATION is the process by which the quality or characteristics of objects, people, areas, and eras are depicted in order to exemplify a particular character or quality.

3. PRESERVATION encompasses conservation activities that consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a resource. Preservation includes short-term protective measures as well as long-term actions to slow, deteriorate and prevent damage.

(Parks Canada, 1994,110)

4. INTERPRETATION seeks to reveal meanings and relationships so that the public will gain an enhanced awareness of what cultural resources signify. It includes specialized activities to communicate and understanding and appreciation of the historic value of particular places, things, events and activities to visitors and the public.

(Parks Canada, 1994,112)

5. MODIFICATION encompasses conservation activities that may change the existing form or materials through treatments, repair, replacement of missing / deteriorated parts or recovery of latter known forms and materials. Modification may be undertaken in order to satisfy new uses or requirements compatible with the historic character of a resource or to reveal, recover or represent a known, earlier state of a resource. Modification is based on a sound knowledge of, and respect for, the historic character of the resource.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 111)

a) **RESTORATION** is a modification activity that will require clear evidence and detailed knowledge of the earlier forms and materials being recovered.

b) **PERIOD RESTORATION** is the accurate recovery of an earlier form, fabric and detailing of a site or structure based on evidence from recordings, research and analysis.

c) **REHABILITATION** is the modification, including adaptive re-use of a resource to meet various functional requirements while preserving the historic character of the structure / form.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 111)

The importance of the latter definition, rehabilitation, lies in the fact that it encourages the exploration of incorporating historical and cultural landscapes into everyday life as functional, evolving landscapes, not merely as museum artifacts to be looked at. The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) further expands upon Parks Canada's definition of rehabilitation as well as clearly defining adaptive use.

REHABILITATION returns an historic landscape to a useful condition, generally bringing it to a state of good repair. The degree of authenticity is secondary, indicating that incomplete research findings, insufficient funding, choice of non-original materials or other areas of compromise have decreased the level of authenticity that is achievable.

(ASLA, 1984, 3)

ADAPTIVE USE retains and reinforces the original landscape form while accommodating new uses, needs and contemporary conditions. A careful process of historic research, contemporary use, management and other factors should accompany the comprehensive planning of an adaptive use program. The treatment should reinforce historic integrity while integrating all relevant factors.

(ASLA, 1984, 3)

Blending these two definitions into one - **ADAPTIVE REHABILITATION** - provides the opportunity to adapt these landscapes to our evolving lives. Not only will this process portray the historic and cultural messages lying within the landscape and its artifacts, but will also allow for new, contemporary uses of the site, today and into the future.

3.3 Evaluating Cultural Landscapes - Criteria For Conservation

"The basic principle is this, all human landscape has cultural meaning, no matter how ordinary that landscape may be." (Lewis, 1979, p.12) However, because not all cultural landscapes are equal in significance, interest and meaning, we must determine which of these landscapes are deserving of conservation. In doing so, one must examine a wide range of criteria when developing a framework for conserving cultural landscapes. This framework must define the character of the cultural landscape, the character being the result of:

- (a) the reasons for significance of the cultural landscape;
- (b) character-defining elements which support its significance; and
- (c) the integrity (realness) of the latter (whether it be high, moderate or low).

The Palisades Centre was first recognized as a Federal Heritage Complex because of its association with the **early development of Jasper National Park**. Along with being the only privately owned property with the park, the Palisades had been a trail-related tourist industry, contributing to the development and use of the Park by the public.

Of particular interest for the conservation of the Palisades as a cultural landscape is the identification of the character-defining elements, patterns, practices, and personalities associated with each era and which are critical to its integrity. Based on experience in Canada and elsewhere, it has been found useful to look at several aspects of landscapes in order to determine character-defining elements. (Institute for Heritage Education,

1. **FORM / DESIGN** including informal and formal design, technological ingenuity associated with the design and uniqueness of the form / design;
2. **SPIRIT / FEELING** contributing to one's sense of place and spirit of the landscape;
3. **LANDUSE / FUNCTION** including the duration of use of particular elements and practices and the uniqueness of the land's function;
4. **CONTEXT / SETTING** including existing features and views created by the natural environment; and
5. **MEMORY.**

Although the human memory is not infallible, many people will recall details pertaining to landscapes based on the beauty, ingenuity, uniqueness or length of exposure to certain elements the landscape holds. *"Today's past is an accumulation of mankind's memories, seen through our own generation's particular perspectives...Memory highlights selected scenes, making them so real and vivid we can scarcely believe they do not actually survive."* (Lowenthal, 1979, p.103-104)

Often, the memory is so intricately connected to the senses that the latter cannot be stimulated without stimulating the other. *"When from a long-distant past nothing subsists....the smell and taste of things remain poised a long time, like souls, ready to remind us...and bear unfaltering, in the tiny and almost impalpable drop of their essence, the vast structure of recollection."* (Proust, 1925, p.61)

In using the human memory, as well as the other aspects of landscape, to examine the different cultural layers of the Palisades, a wide range of cultural elements and practices can be identified as worthy for conservation.

3.4 Reading the Cultural Landscape

"A rich and beautiful book is always open before us. We have but to learn to read it."

(Meinig, 1979, p.195)

Every landscape has a story to tell. However, not all stories are equally interesting or equally important. Furthermore, most people are unaccustomed to reading the landscape, often overlooking important clues which relate stories about past practices and people. (Lewis, 13) Yet, like the reader who interprets the meanings of words on the pages of a book, the viewer can interpret the landscape and the artifacts which have been placed upon it; the eras of a landscape can be pulled away like layers and, it is only when one reaches the bottom that all of the layers can be understood as a cohesive whole. Renee Friedman (Training Project Coordinator for the National Trust for Historic Preservation) states that interpretation involves *"the revelation of connections among objects, people, activities and ideas...our goal is to grasp an understanding of the thinking patterns of the people, activities, who produced them (objects and those peoples' social, religious, economic and political identity - in a word, their culture."* (Friedman, 1994, p.5)

Thus, in order to help people in interpreting and understanding those cultural landscapes which are deemed the most significant and interesting, they must be provided with the appropriate clues to *"engage in an experience as it existed during its period of significance or as it has evolved to the present"* (O'Donnell, 1994, p.12) According to Patricia O'Donnell (ASLA, APA, principal of LANDSCAPES Landscape Architecture), the approach for interpreting a landscape is related to several factors, but is most closely linked to its level of integrity.

Landscapes with high integrity can directly involve the visitor with the existing character defining features. The goal of interpretation is to aid the participant in gaining an understanding of the landscape as a cultural expression. **Moderate integrity** exists when much of the cultural landscape remains but there are notable losses of character-defining features. Thus, the focus of interpretation is on what remains along with a comparison of what had existed beforehand. **A landscape with low integrity provides the greatest challenge for interpretation.** In most cases, only subtle evidence of landscape character remains. In these cases, it becomes important to provide additional information in order to convey a sense of character of the landscape that only has a few remaining clues. (O'Donnell, 1994)

Because most cultural landscapes are often comprised of several layers - **that is, the land has been used and adapted to suit the current user's needs and values of the time, thereby eliminating, adapting or continuing to use features associated with a previous cultural era while often superimposing new features onto the landscape** - it is likely that there exists several levels of integrity which relate to each cultural layer. Thus, one can utilize several interpretation methods to communicate the messages that the landscape holds.

Robert Rabinowitz, president of America History Workshop in Brooklyn, suggests that there are three possible forms of landscape interpretation:

1. Interpretation Placed on the Cultural Landscape

This form materializes itself as historic markers, commemorative plaques, wayside interpretive panels and models. Although placed on the landscape, this form of interpretation is clearly distinguished from it.

2. Interpretation Carried onto the Cultural Landscape

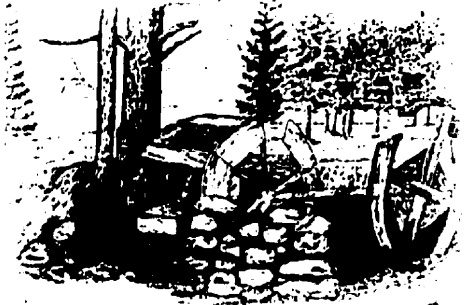
This form provides the visitors with the opportunity to explore the landscape on their own. Portable interpretive media includes a wide range of items from maps, brochures, guides books, tour guides and even interpretive exhibits (i.e. landscape model).

3. Interpretation “Built” out of the Cultural Landscape

This approach encourages the visitor to learn how to read the historical and cultural traces which have become embedded in the landscape.

(Rabinowitz, 1994)

The messages one discovers through reading the landscape, whether tangible or intangible, convey long lost emotions, desires and ways of life. Yet, despite continuous evolution of site and context, these stories forever connect us to our past and will become part of our future.





“Every landscape is an accumulation. The past is visible in the imprint of distant forebears in survey lines, boundaries, cells, political jurisdictions, and routeways that form a relatively rigid matrix even in areas of rapid change. The landscape is an enormously rich store of information about the peoples and societies which have created it. This data must be placed in its appropriate historical context if it is to be interpreted correctly.”

**D.W. Meinig
The Beholdings Eye:
10 Versions of the Same Place**



4.0 The Layers Of History

4.0 The Layers of History

The history of the Palisades Centre can be distilled into five major periods:

- pre-1892, Age of Explorers and Fur Traders;
- 1892-1936, Lewis J. Swift, Mountain Pioneer;
- 1936-1952, A.C. Wilby and the Pyramid Mountain Lodge;
- 1952-1962, Gordon Bried and the Palisades Ranch Motel; and
- 1962-present, Parks Canada National Training Centre.

Each of these periods had unique people involved, a distinct landscape character and a whole host of cultural artifacts which were characteristic of the people, technology and values of the time. This study is particularly interested in the last four eras, in which major landscape and cultural change had taken place.

4.1 Pre-1892, Age of Explorers and Fur Traders

While the history of what is today known as the Palisades Centre extends back much further than the late nineteenth century, there does not seem to be any evidence of cultural change directly on the site even though the surrounding environment still reflects this period. Prior to the late eighteenth century, this region of the Athabasca River Valley was simply part of the vast wilderness of mountains, valleys and rivers. Apart from the First Nations' peoples, early fur traders and explorers, relatively few had actually experienced the wonders of the Rocky Mountains and fewer still settled in the region.

A number of different First Nations groups lived in and around the Rocky Mountains; north of the Athabasca River were the Athapaskan-speaking Déné people, the Sarcee occupied a general area between Jasper and Prince George, the Kootenays which occupied both the eastern and western slopes of the Canadian Rockies, and there is evidence of Shuswap, an Interior Salish branch of the Plateau people, near the site of Jasper House. (Ben Gadd, 1997)

Throughout the nineteenth century, a number of well-known explorers and traders passed by the area which Lewis Swift would eventually settle. In 1810, David Thompson passed through the area with his assistant, William Henry, who built Henry House near the site of the present Jasper townsite. In 1814, the first great brigade passed through the area; John Jacob Astor's clerks were returning from the mouth of the Columbia after the North-West Company had acquired their post, Astoria.

They were followed by Alexander Ross in 1825 and the botanist, David Douglas and Edward Ermatinger in 1827. In 1846, Father Pierre De Smet arrived and, later that fall, the Toronto artist, Paul Kane visited Jasper House. 1862 saw the first emigrants, a party of gold seekers from Montreal, Toronto and other eastern areas, passing through to Caribou country. Also in that year, Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, co-authors of "*The North-West Passage by Land*", passed through the area.

Not all of the explorers simply passed through the area; shortly after David Thompson, both the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest Companies established trading posts in the Athabasca Valley, one at Henry House and the other on the shores of Jasper Lake.

4.2 1892-1935 - Lewis J. Swift, Mountain Pioneer (Refer to Figures 25-26, pages 24-25)

Lewis Swift arrived with the Moberly's in the Jasper area in the early 1890's and, for a brief time, lived with them at Jasper House. In 1892, Swift finally chose a site for his homestead. Initially, it was difficult for Swift since he was alone with the exception of the local First Nations people and a few other settlers.

For the most part, the countryside was covered with Aspen and Cottonwood and dotted with a few large Douglas Fir trees. However, as a result of a fire which had swept through the valley several years earlier, many open meadows, including the land Swift had claimed for himself, had been created. According to historical documents, Swift had staked off some 2,000 acres on the hill-side, extending from the mountain's base down to the Athabasca River. Despite the large tract of land he claimed, the area which Swift actually used was quite small.

In 1893, Swift had erected his first house and, by 1895, he and his family moved into their second home, approximately 36' by 14' in size. *"How comfortable can a family of six be in such a small space! Two of them slept in a good-sized bed, two in a sort of box, the baby in a homemade hammock and the sixth under a table."* (Munro, 1929) The roof of the log house was eventually extended over the front, creating a porch where Swift greeted his many visitors. Placed at the front of the house was a sign which said "Located 1892 L. J. Swift".

In 1897, Swift had constructed a waterwheel so that he could grind his own flour. According to Swift, *"he felled a huge fir having a cylindrical trunk. A section about five feet long about two feet in diameter was cut out and turned into a roller, the shafts being crudely fashioned from small, straight jackpine."* (Talbot, 1912, p.88)

He had also constructed a small dam uphill on the creek that, when wooden planks were dropped into place, diverted water toward the wheel. The water flowed in a flume made out of a hollowed jackpine tree trunk until it came to a boxed spillway that directed the water under the wheel to drive the wheel forward. The water then continued down a two foot trench until it re-entered the creek downstream. (Wynnobel, 1994) (Refer to Figure 22, p. 22)

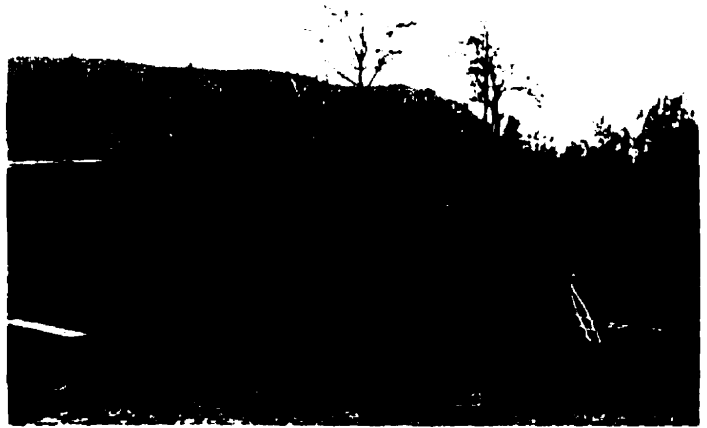


Fig. 20 View towards Swift's second home circa 1895 (Courtesy of Jasper-Yellowhead Museum and Archives)



Fig. 21 Swift's waterwheel (Courtesy of Jasper-Yellowhead Museum and Archives)

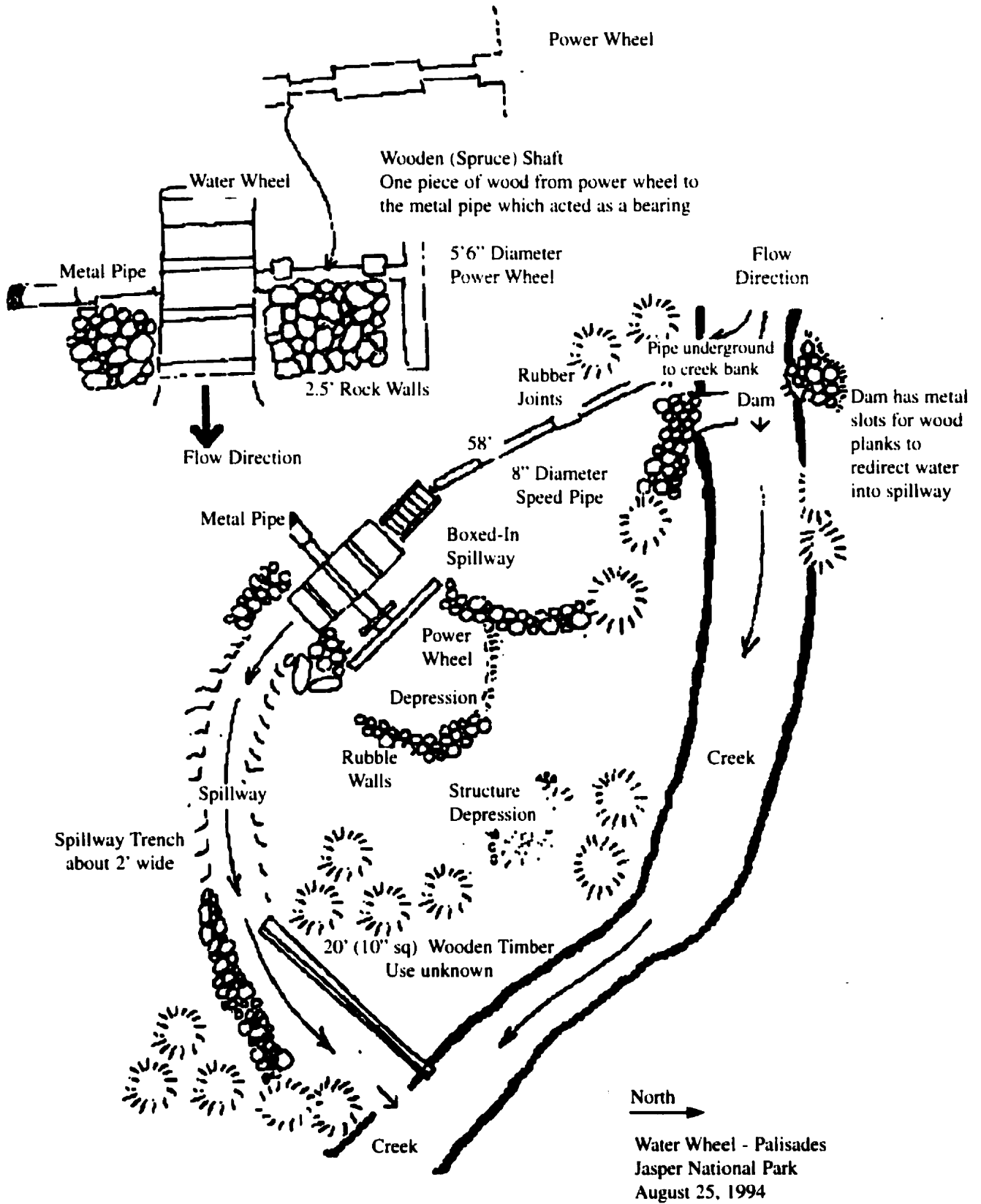


Figure 22. Reconstruction of Swift's Water Wheel Layout (Courtesy of Parks Canada)

By 1899, Swift had approximately sixteen acres under cultivation on which potatoes, vegetables and barley. In 1906, tragedy struck the Swift family; William James child, was accidentally shot and killed. Swift buried his son up on the hill, overlook valley. Just five years later, in 1911, the Swifts would bury another child - Junior Sidn and was buried next to his brother.

In 1908, the race to connect the west with the rest of Canada had reached the Swift property. The surveyors of the Grand Trunk Pacific had originally run the rail line right through the Swift house in the hope that the company would be able to buy them out. Swift and his wife, however, held the surveyors off at gun point until they relented three days later and moved the line over. Swift then agreed to sell a right-of-way through his property.

By 1911, according to his application for a homestead patent, Swift had broke and cropped eighteen acres of land, had five head of cattle and forty horses. Also by that time, Swift had constructed his log house (valued at \$800), two log stables (one with a roothouse valued at \$600), two storehouses (valued at \$600), a feed mill (valued at \$200), a small house in which Swift entertained his friends (valued at \$150), and one and a half miles of seven-rail fencing (valued at \$300).

In 1923, the Canadian Northern Railway (which ran through Swift's property River) and the Grand Trunk Pacific were merged as the Canadian National Railway. Th the Grand Trunk line while the rail bed of the Canadian Northern was then used to construct the new Edmonton-Jasper highway, a trip which originally took six days by car. (Gadd, 1997)

In 1926, the federal government offered Swift \$6,000 in an effort to buy him out. Swift, however, was not ready to sell at such a low price. Instead, he leased out a part of his land to a man named Joe Saladana who attempted to utilize the land as a market garden, selling the produce in Jasper.

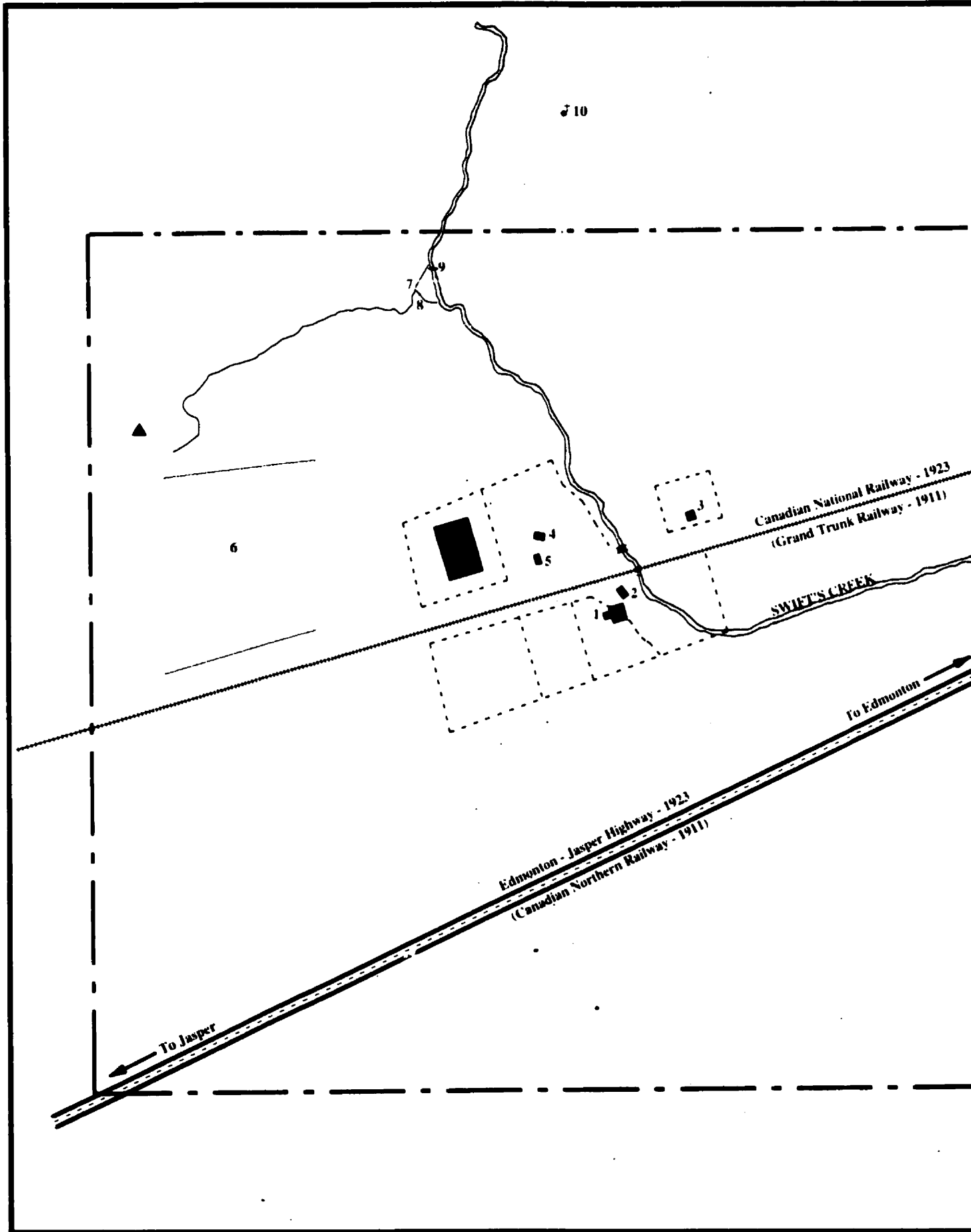
By 1935, Swift was ready to retire and decided to accept the government's prev government delayed in responding and, consequently, Swift sold his property to A.C. W



Fig. 23 View towards Swift's house (Coulter Archives and Museum)



Fig. 24 Joe Saladana's market garden circa 1926 (Coulter Archives and Museum)



THE PALISADES CENTRE



KEY

1. Swift's Roothouse and Garage
2. Store House
3. Swift's "Entertainment House"
4. Store House
5. Swift's House - 1895
6. Field / Market Garden - 1926
7. Water Reservoir - 1897
8. Waterwheel - 1897
9. Dam - 1897
10. Childrens' Graves - 1908, 1911

LEGEND

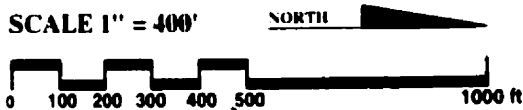
	Property Line
	Highway
	Bridges
	Railline
	Creek
	Freshwater Spring
	Irrigation Ditch
	Building Mass
	Garden
	7- Rail Fence
	Grave Site

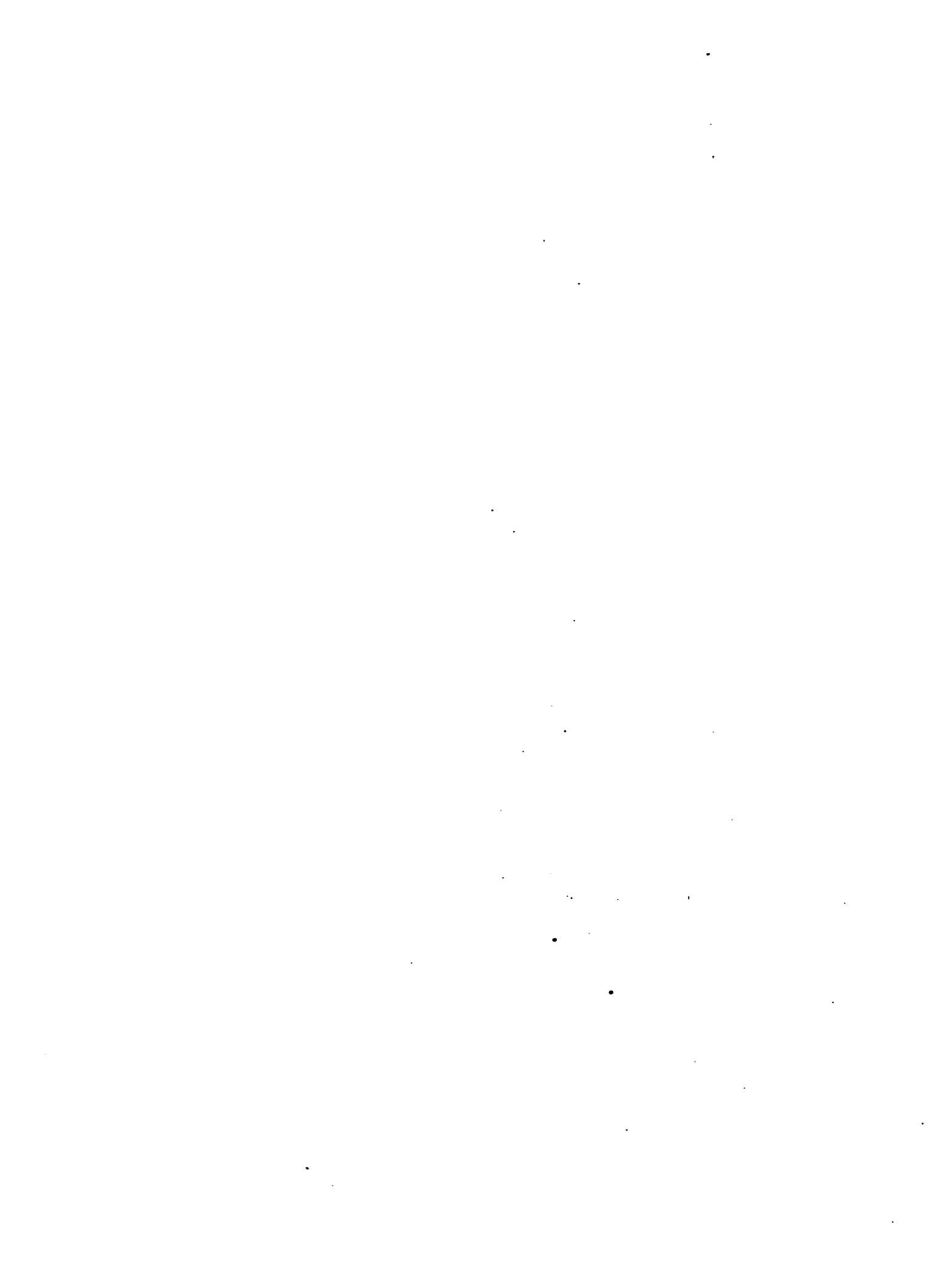
1892 - 1935
Lewis Swift
Mountain Pioneer

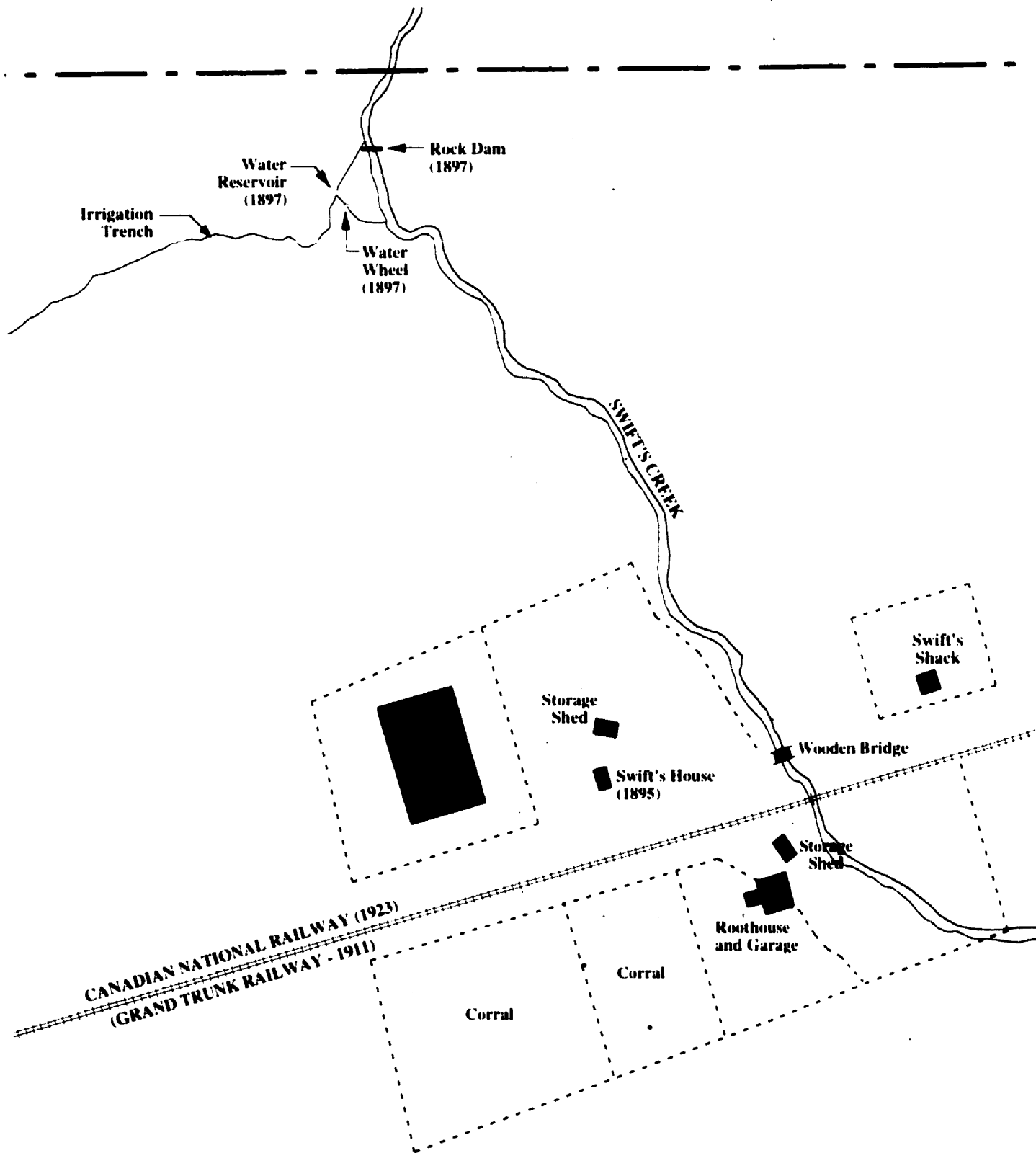
Figure 25
Swift Homestead Layout

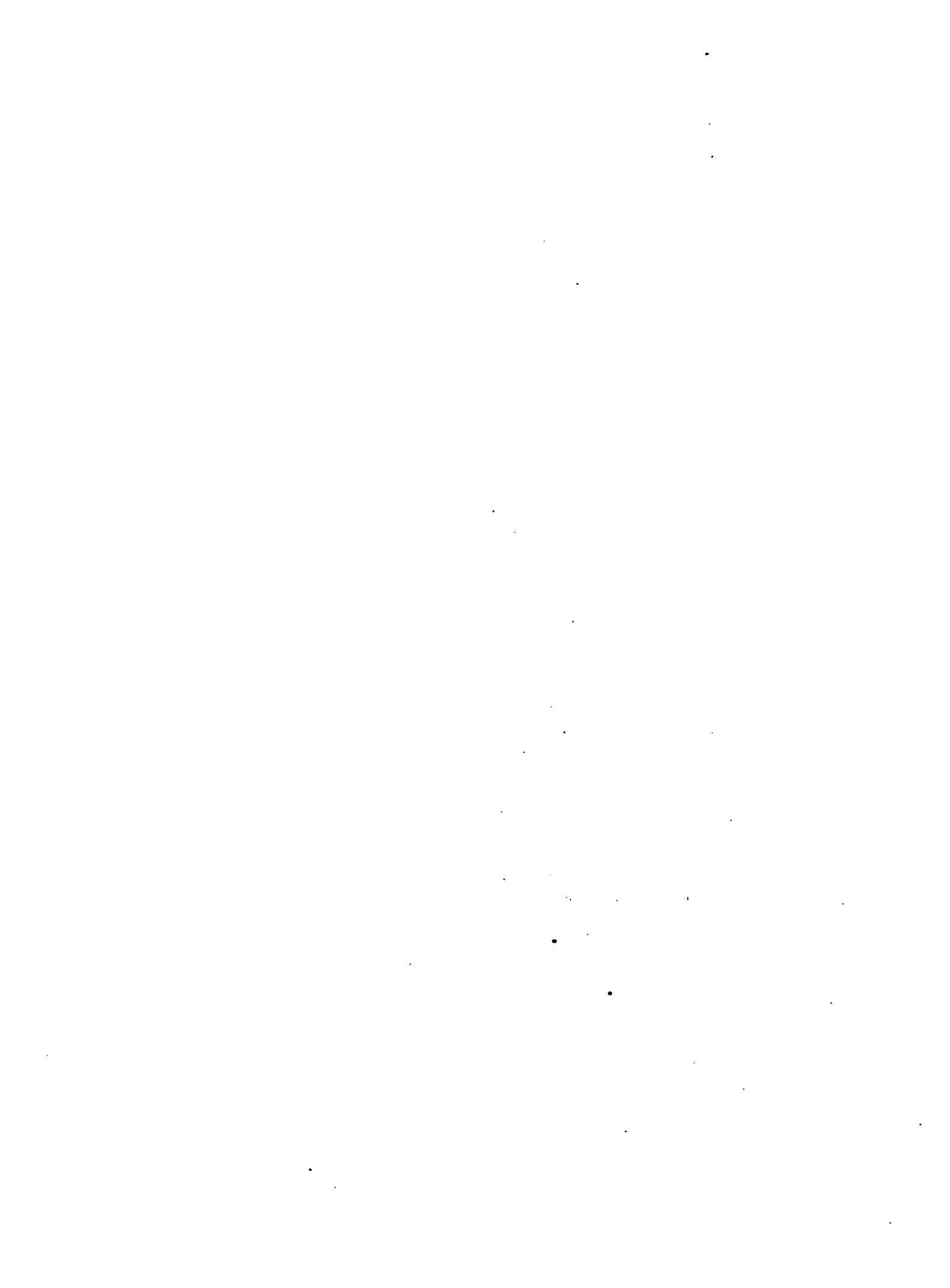
THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*





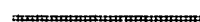













LEGEND

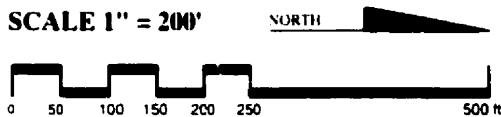
-  Property Line
-  Bridges
-  Railline
-  Creek
-  Irrigation Ditch
-  Building Mass
-  Garden
-  7-Rail Fence

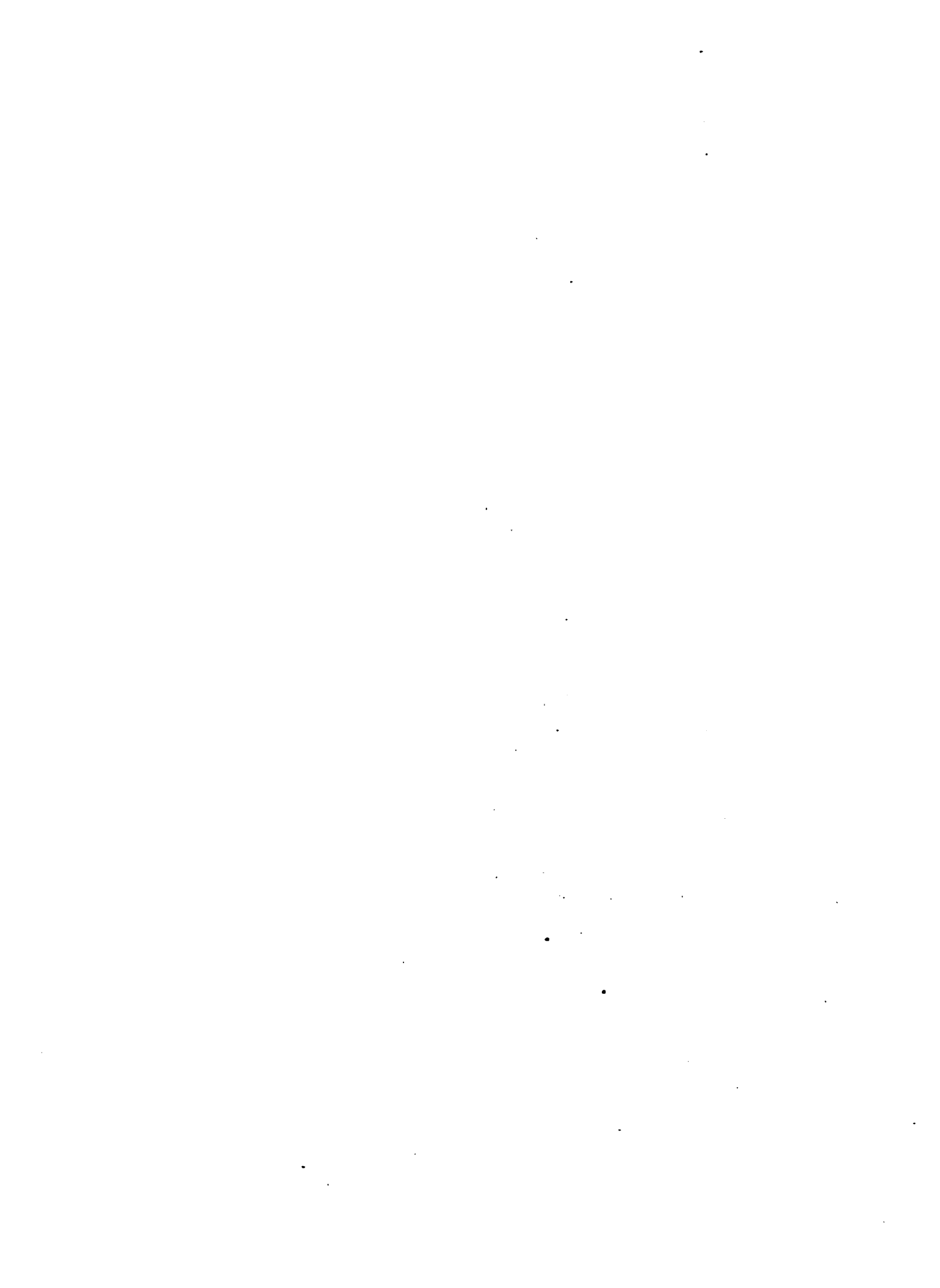
1892 - 1935
Lewis Swift
Mountain Pioneer

Figure 26
Swift Homestead
Detailed Plan

THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape





4.3 1935-1952 - A.C. Wilby and The Pyramid Mountain Lodge (Refer to Figures 37-38, pages 31-32)

The character of the landscape changed dramatically when Wilby acquired the property in 1935. Wilby had originally told Park officials that he intended to use the property as a summer home at which he could entertain his family and friends. Based on the assumption that this was all he intended to do, the Park granted him a building permit to erect a lodge, a servant's cottage, a barn, a blacksmith's shop, a saddle shed and a garage. Wilby had hired architect William Blakely of Edmonton to design the buildings which were completed in 1936. The buildings were divided into two groups - those associated with the living quarters were located to the south of the creek while those associated with the working quarters were on the north side. Within the next few months, Wilby also had an ice house, dining room, an implement shed and a greenhouse constructed and it soon became clear that he intended to do more than just entertain his friends.

In August of 1936, Wilby wrote to the Superintendent of the Park stating, "*Principally, it will be used as I originally stated, as a summer home but as there seems to be a possibility to make part of it self-supporting, and I see no reason why I should not do it, providing I do not contravene any Park rules or regulations. In short, I propose to operate what is known in these parts as a dude ranch.*" (Wilby, August 17, 1936) As an attempt to become completely self-sufficient, Wilby had a gas pump and tank installed in between the garage and ice house as well as two Lister diesel engines in the garage to generate electricity.

By mid-summer, 1936, after many debates with the Park Superintendent, Wilby had erected an eight foot high page wire fence around the property. The entry into the property was located along the southern fenceline; a road led from the highway, across the CNR line and then turned north into the property, following the rail line. (Refer to Figure 28, page 27)

Within the next year, Wilby had made plans for an extension to the main lodge, two new buildings for sleeping accommodations for forty people, ten to twelve cabins for two to six people each, a small general store, a swimming pool, tennis courts and a pavilion. Based on records of the property at the time, only the extension to the lodge and the tennis courts were ever realized.

Even though The Pyramid Mountain Lodge was a working dude ranch, Wilby had the site extensively landscaped with exotic flower, shrub and tree species, sweeping lawns, a jack-pine trellis, winding roads, paths and rock retaining walls. Wilby had hired Bernard Wilfred, an English gardener to maintain the grounds. (E. Mellor notes, 1997) By time the landscape works had been mostly completed in late 1938, the property was a combination of working dude ranch and pleasure grounds.



Fig. 27 View from lawn towards the Lodge (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

Most of the planting had been done leading up to and around the main lodge, the primary living space and the focus of the property. The winding road which lead up to the lodge passed between two jackpine trellises covered with Virginia Creeper and was lined with finely clipped caragana hedges and white-washed stones.

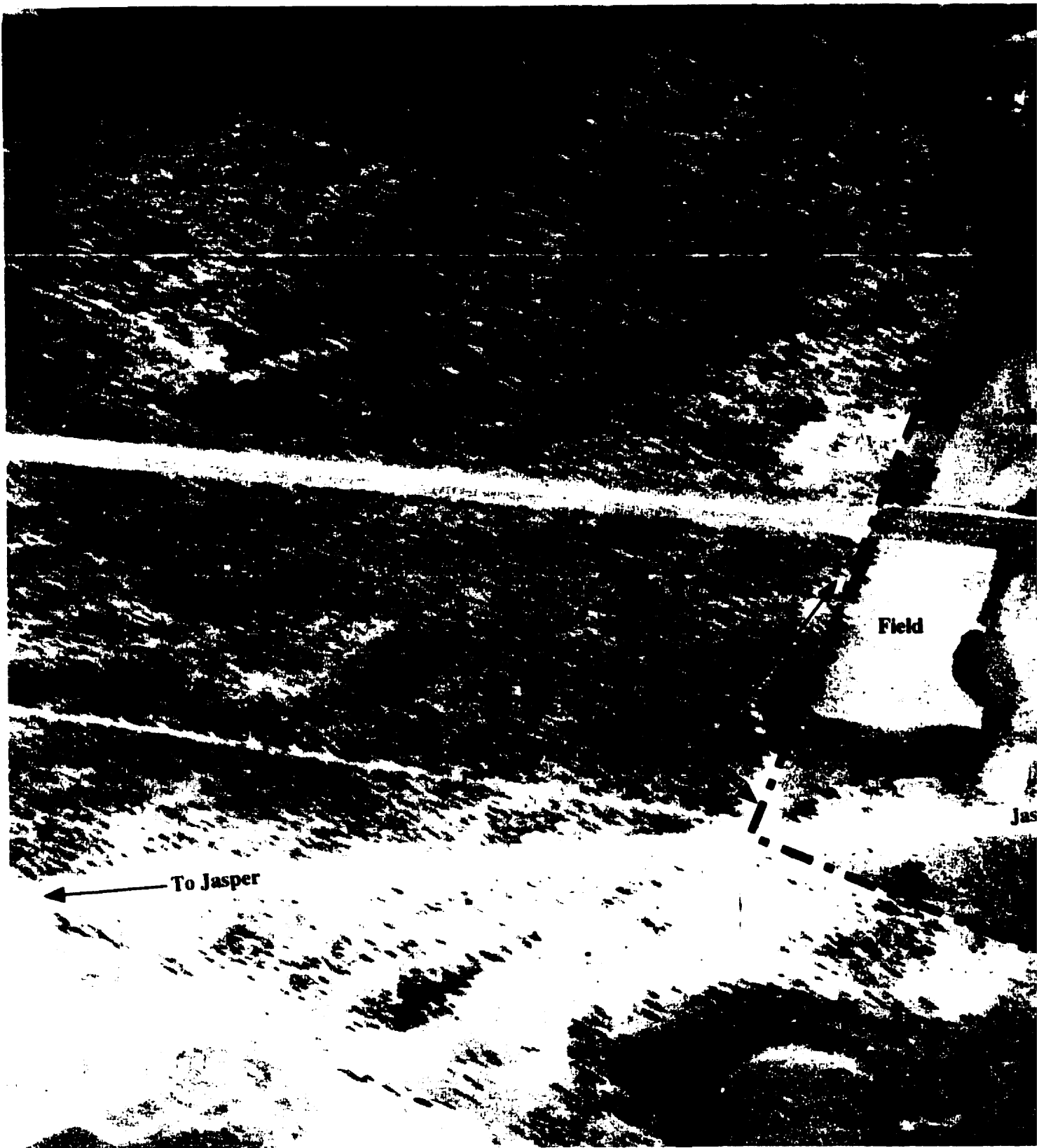
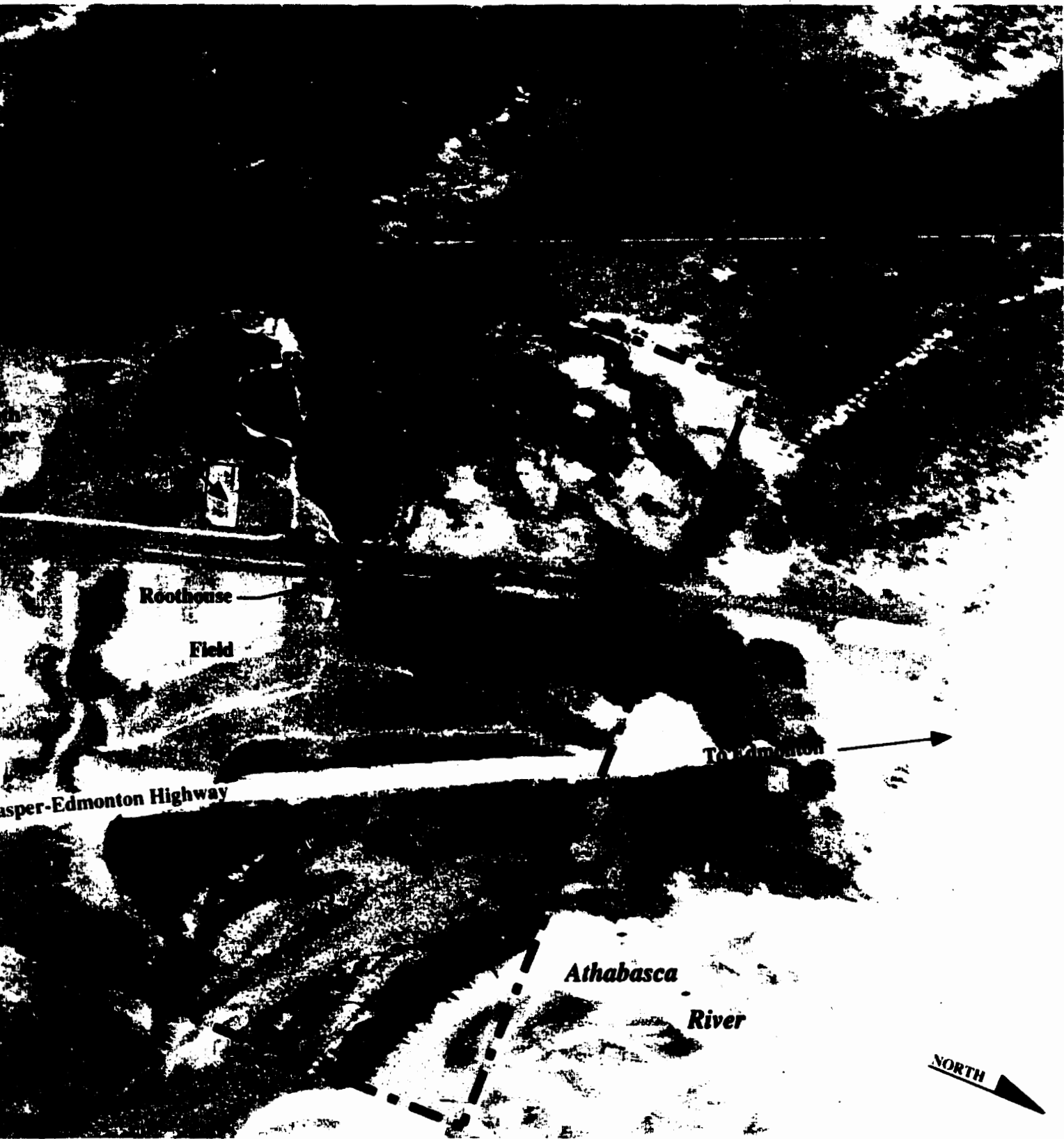


Fig. 28 1949 Aerial View of Pyramid Ranch Lodge (Photo Courtesy of Alberta Photo Services) -





Roothouse

Field

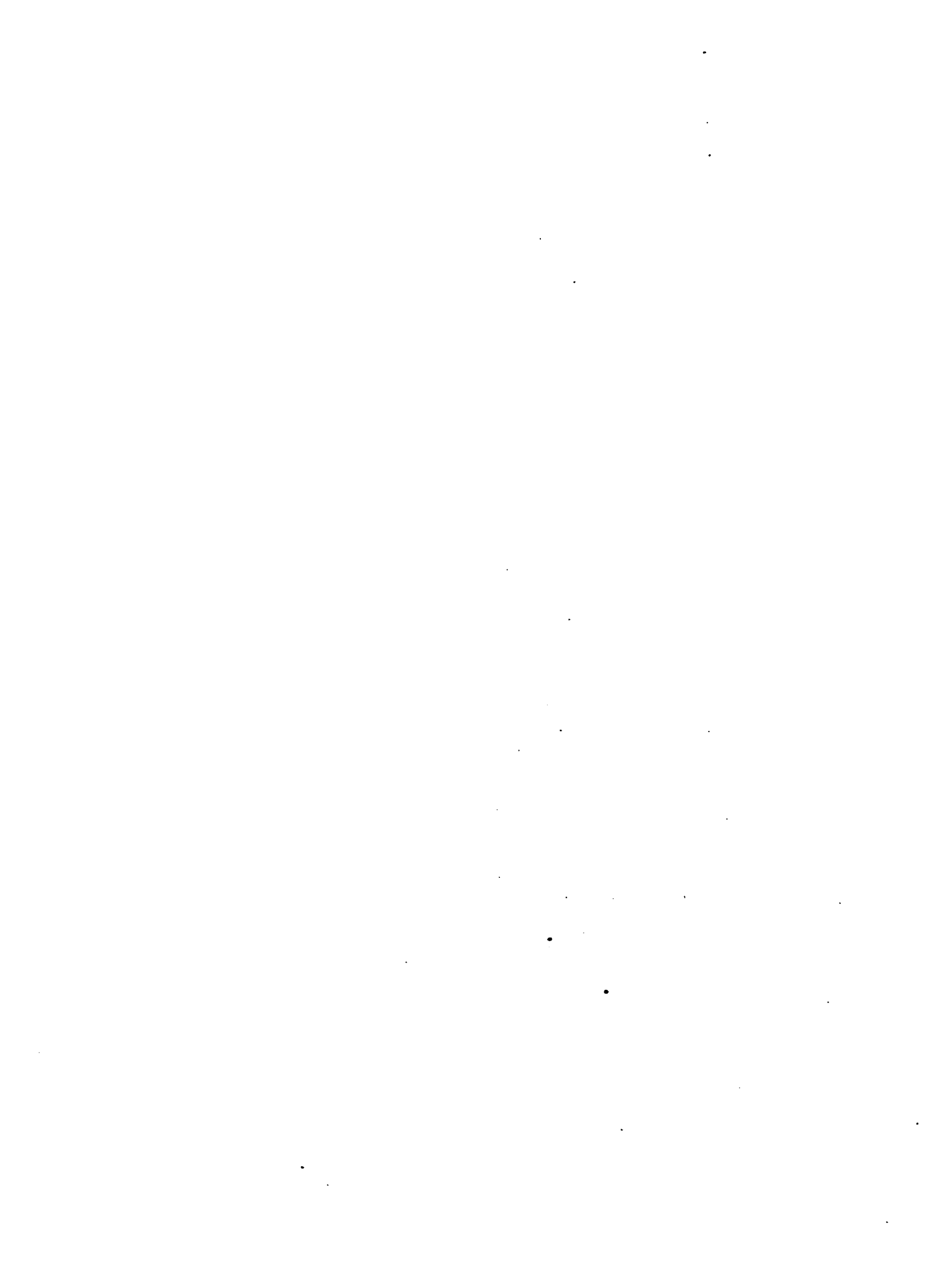
Wasper-Edmonton Highway

To Edmonton

Athabasca

River

NORTH



Just behind the caragana was a row of Colorado Blue Spruce which, initially, was kept trimmed to a low height so as not to interfere with views out towards the mountains. The road was designed so that one's view would be centered on the lodge as one reached the top of the slope. In front of the lodge was a rock-bordered circular planting island that contained honey suckles and a variety of lilacs.

The main lodge was situated so as to have a commanding view of the Colin Range on the other side of the valley. A long, sweeping lawn extended out from the lodge. Both sides were bordered by flower beds backed by a tall, lilac hedge while white, cobblestone lined paths crossed the lawn. The trellis at the end of the lawn carefully controlled the view, allowing one to see the distant mountains but, at the same time, masking the traffic, tennis courts and the garden.



Fig. 29 View of lawn from the Lodge (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)



Fig. 30 View of vegetable garden next to the garage (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

Next to the greenhouse, leading from the lodge to the servant's cottage, was a cobblestone-lined footpath along which Bernard had planted Sweet peas next to the greenhouse with pansies and poppies along the other side. (E. Mellor notes, 1997)

Fig. 31 (Right) Peter Wilby riding his bike down the path next to the greenhouse (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

While Wilby had destroyed most of what Swift had constructed, he did retain Swift's garden, the water-wheel, as well as the roothouse on the eastern side of the tracks. A second, smaller garden, located next to the greenhouse and garage was used to grow cabbage, lettuce, carrots, beets and green onions. (E. Mellor notes, 1997)



For the most part, the living areas were kept separate from the working part of the ranch. The second group of buildings, including the barn, saddle shed, blacksmith's shop, implement shed and the bunkhouse, were located on the north side of "Swift's Creek". They were connected to the rest of the property by a series of wooden bridges, two of them footbridges and the third, next to the rail line, being the only vehicular bridge.



Fig. 32 Footbridge next to the Bunkhouse (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)



Fig. 33 Hitching rail next to the Barn (Bunkhouse in the background) (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

This working area was kept more rustic; long grass, wildflowers and young Aspen trees filled the space between the bunkhouse and the barn. Along the southern side of the barn was a chicken coop and run. Behind the saddle and implement sheds were two octagonal-shaped corrals used to separate and break the new horses.

The corrals were surrounded with another fence, extending up the slope from the barn to the property line and then back down to the implement shed. Just north of this second group of buildings was a pasture in which most of the horses were kept.



Fig. 34 Fenced-in area behind the garage (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)



Fig. 35 Horse corral behind saddle-shed (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

Prior to Wilby acquiring the property, the waterwheel for which Swift was known for, had fallen into a state of disrepair. However, in 1939, Wilby had the waterwheel reconstructed. It is reported that Wilby had Mrs. Swift, who was living in Jasper at that time, brought out to the ranch and when she saw the wheel, she began to cry. (Jasper-Yellowhead Museum and Archives)

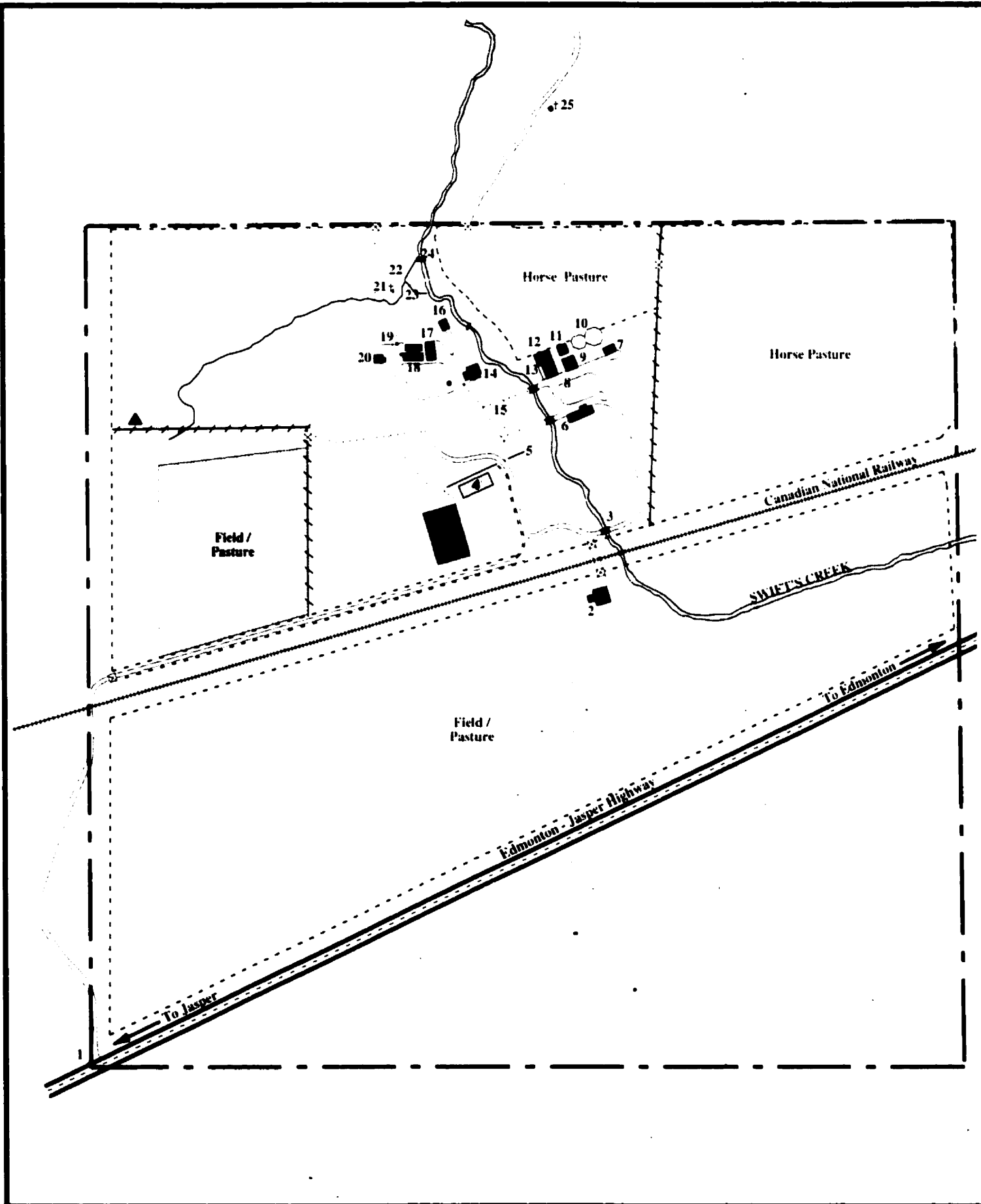


Fig. 36 Wilby's Reconstructed Waterwheel circa 1939 (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)

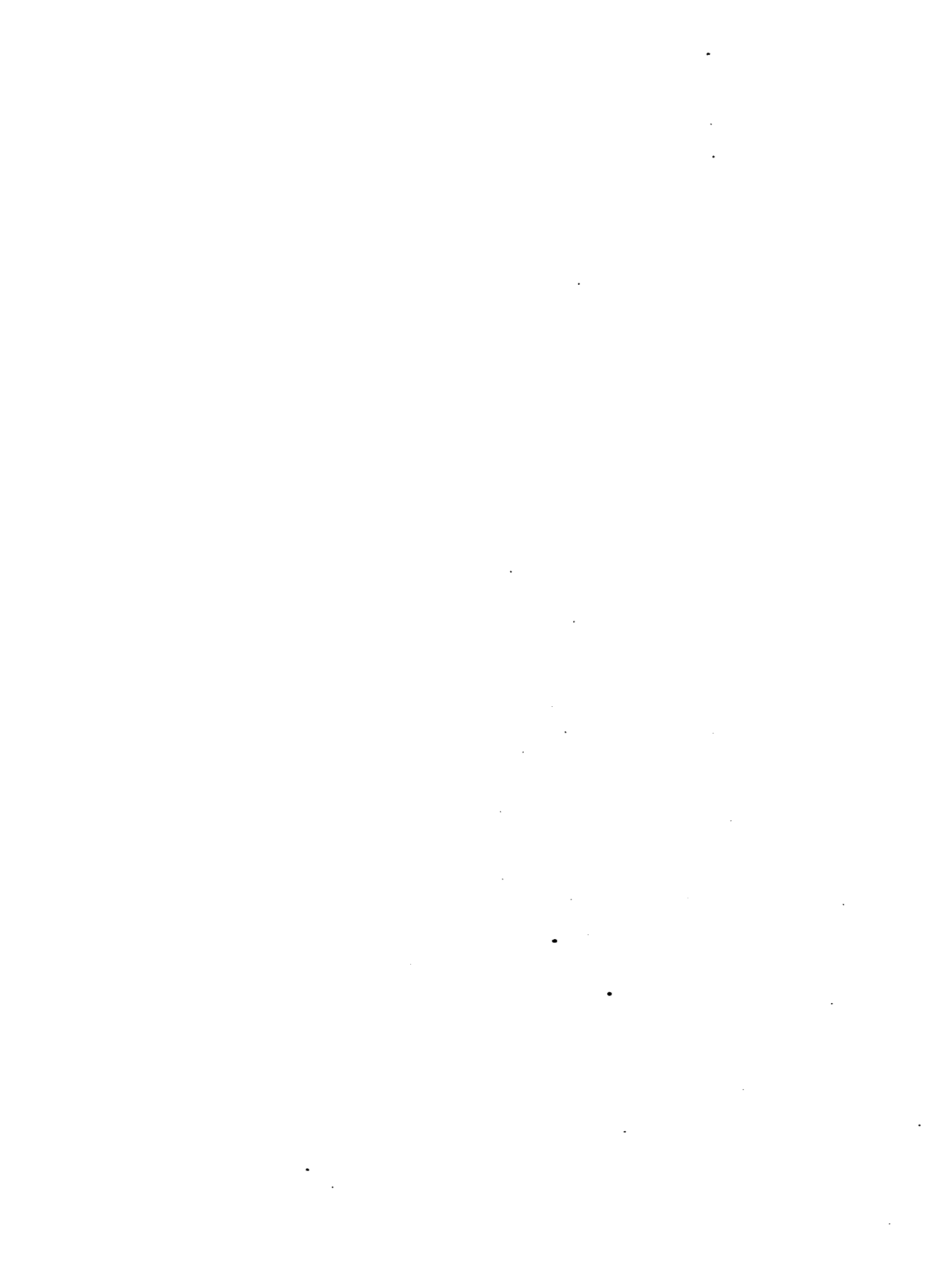
Much to the despair of the Park Superintendent, Wilby continued to operate the Pyramid Mountain Lodge for a number of years. Due to a number of factors, including the Second World War, the endeavor was not as successful as first anticipated.

In 1948, A.C. Wilby passed away at the age of 48. Wilby was buried on the property just west of the garage and servant's cottage, a large headstone and engraved plaque marking his grave. According to some, Wilby's grave was situated on the hillside in order to have a view of his estate and the Mountains beyond.

Wilby's estate, which managed the property for the next few years, attempted to sell the property to the government. The property, at the time, was assessed at \$36,440 and was still the only privately owned property within Jasper National Park. However, the government decided not to purchase the estate and eventually Wilby's estate sold the property to Gordon Bried, a local building contractor.





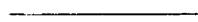












THE PALISADES CENTRE



KEY

1. Access Road - 1936
2. Roothouse
3. Vehicular Bridge - 1936
4. Tennis Courts
5. Jackpine Trellis
6. Cookhouse - 1936
7. Implement Shed - 1937
8. Hitching Post
9. Saddle House - 1936
10. Horse "Breaking" Corrals
11. Blacksmith Shop - 1936
12. Barn - 1936
13. Chicken Coop and Run
14. Lodge - 1936
15. Main Lawn
16. Ice House - 1937
17. Garage - 1936
18. Greenhouse - 1937
19. Cold Frames
20. Servant's Cottage - 1936
21. Wilby's Grave - 1948
22. Water Reservoir
23. Reconstructed Waterwheel - 1939
24. Dam
25. Swift's Childrens' Graves - 1908, 1911

LEGEND

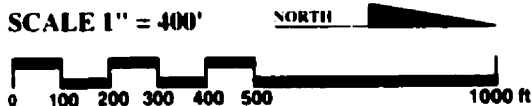
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
|  | Property Line |
|  | Highway |
|  | Gravel Road |
|  | Path |
|  | Bridges |
|  | Railline |
|  | Creek |
|  | Freshwater Spring |
|  | Irrigation Ditch |
|  | Building Mass |
|  | Garden |
|  | Rail Fence |
|  | Page Wire Fence |
|  | Grave Site |
|  | Gate |

1935 - 1952
A.C. Wilby
The Pyramid
Mountain Lodge

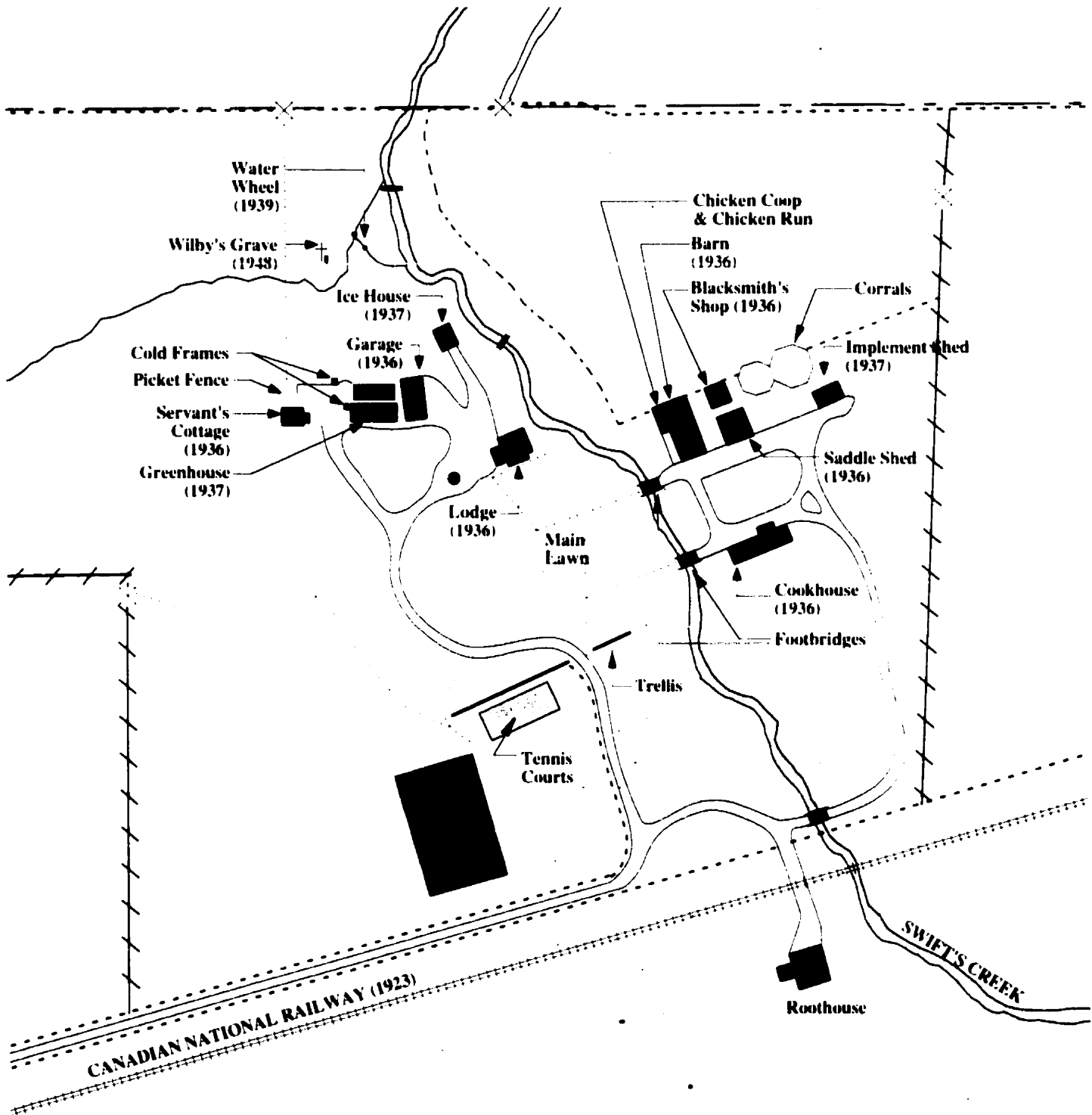
Figure 37
Pyramid Mountain
Lodge Layout

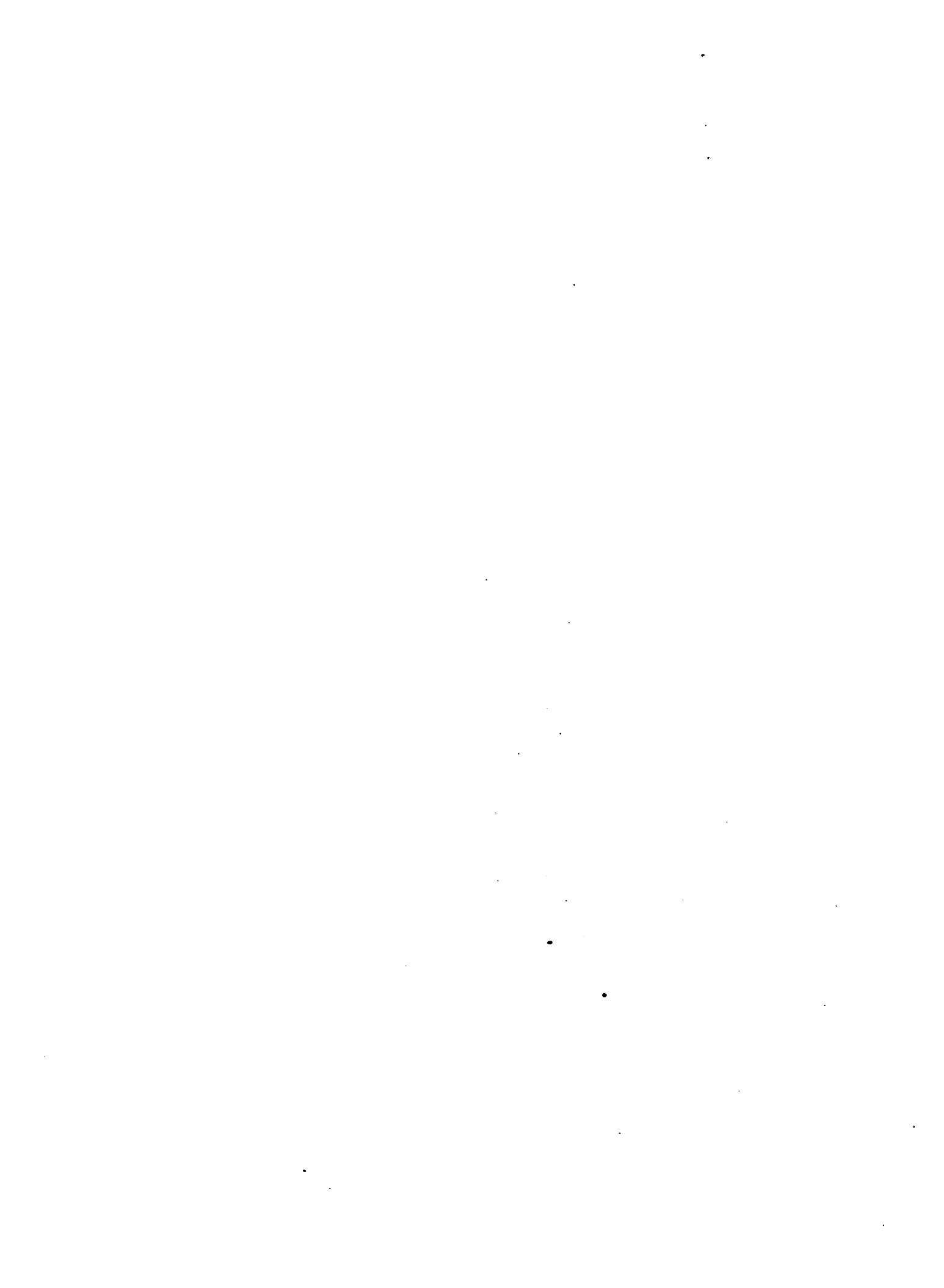
THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape


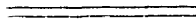


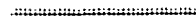
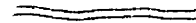















LEGEND

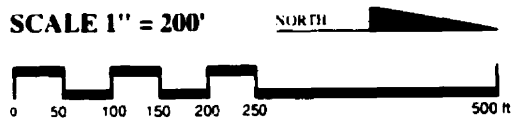
	Property Line
	Gravel Road
	Path
	Bridges
	Railline
	Creek
	Irrigation Ditch
	Building Mass
	Garden
	Rail Fence
	Page Wire Fence
	Grave Site
	Gate

1935 - 1952
A.C. Wilby
The Pyramid
Mountain Lodge

Figure 38
Pyramid Mountain Lodge
- Detailed Plan

THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape





4.4 1952-1962-Gordon Bried and the Palisades Motel &Lodge (Refer to Figures 49-50, pages 37-38)

Gordon Bried, along with wife, Gwen, and mother, Connie, purchased the Pyramid Mountain Lodge for \$37,000, in 1952, from Jack Mathieson who was acting as agent for the trustees of the Wilby estate. At the time when Bried acquired the property, tourism in the Park was steadily increasing. Bried envisioned transforming the former dude ranch into a motel known as the Palisades Motel and Lodge. Bried soon completed extensive renovations to all of the buildings, converting the barn, saddle shed, blacksmith's shop, implement shed and the icehouse into guest accommodations. During this time, Bried repaired many of the foundations of the existing buildings. The once productive gardens and fields, with the exception of the small garden next to the caretaker's cottage and the greenhouse, were left for nature to take over and the sounds of domestic animals were no longer present.

In 1952, shortly after acquiring the property, Bried constructed a dining room immediately west of the main lodge, maintaining the building style on site. However, rather than using traditional log construction, Bried opted to use a typical frame construction covered with log siding.

Also during that year, Bried cleared out most of the Aspen and shrubs from between the barn and bunkhouse, creating a much needed parking lot for the increased number of guests.



Fig. 39 View towards the new kitchen (Courtesy of Gordon Bried)

The first guests of the Palisades Motel and Lodge were workers on the TransMountain Pipeline who were accommodated in the buildings on the north side of Swift's Creek. Then, the Bechtel Corporation, who was in charge of the pipeline construction, leased the buildings on the south side of the creek for their holiday retreats and for entertaining the senior staff and important clientele. This area was given the name "Camp 230" for the distance from the pipeline terminal in Edmonton. The Bechtel Corporation stayed for the ten-year ownership of the property. For several years during the Brieds' tenure, the Airforce Survival Unit rented the Barn and Bunkhouse, using the loft of the barn to pack their parachutes.

Throughout the Brieds' time there, Gordon did the alterations, repairs and new construction, along with the help of numerous local tradesmen while Connie and Gwen managed the guest operations. By 1954, Bried had created a new entry into the property, constructing a large stone and wooden, western style gate, lit by small, electric lanterns on either side of the sign displaying the name "Palisades". (Refer to Figure 41, page 34)



Fig. 40 View towards the new entry gate (Courtesy of Gordon Bried)

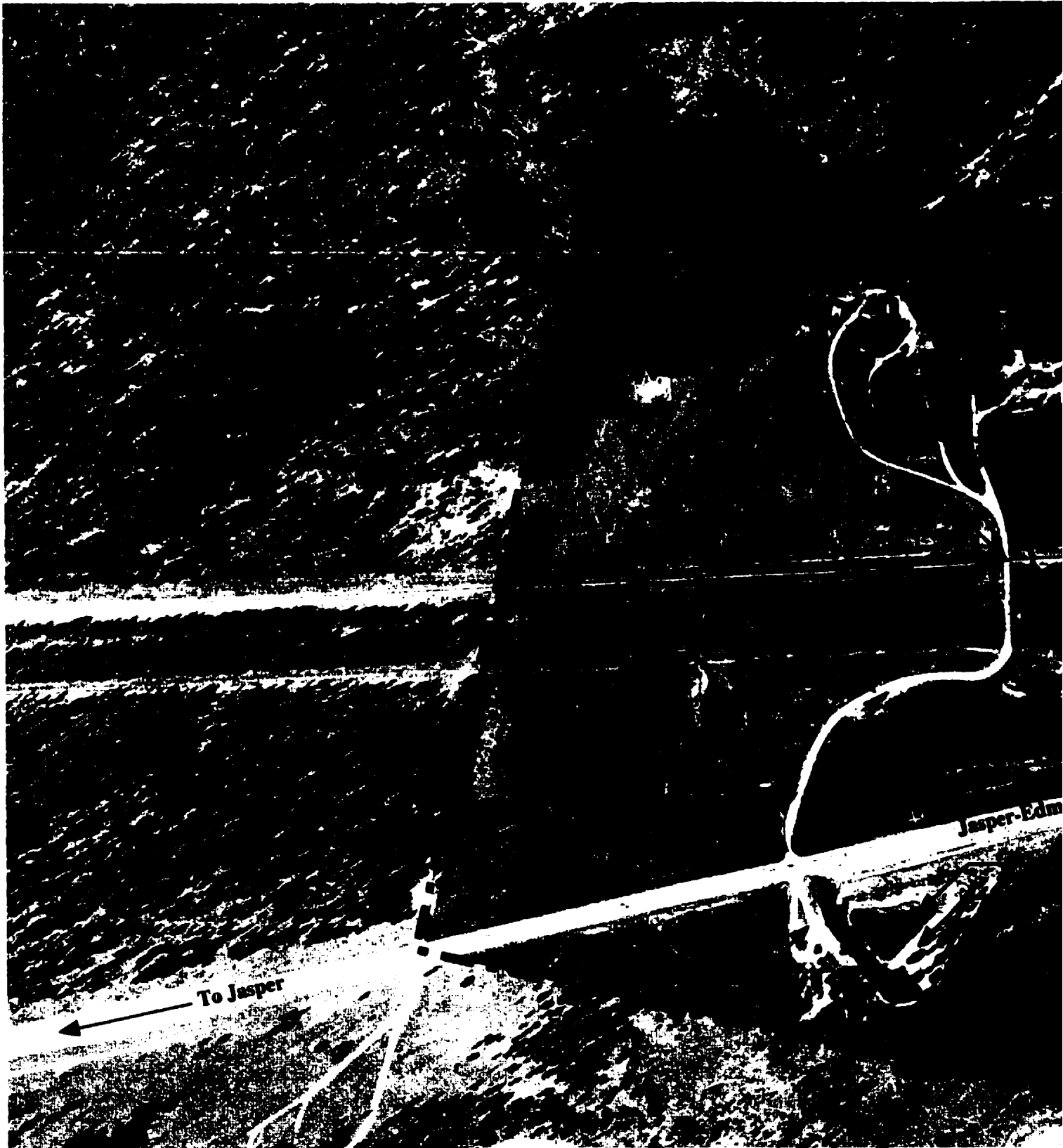


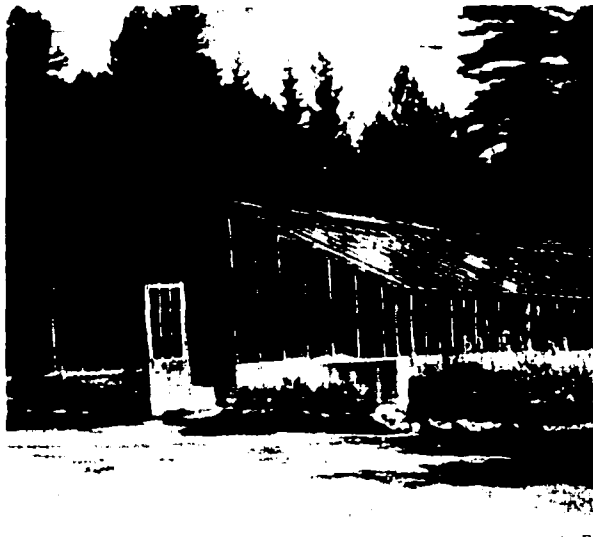
Fig. 41 1978 Aerial View of Palisades Centre Revealing Characteristics of the Palisades Motel & Lodge Layout (Photo Courtesy of Alberta Photo Services)





(vices)





Later in that year, Bried had constructed a shuffleboard near the main lodge. He landscaped the area with rock retaining walls and a rock planting bed containing roses, honeysuckles and several varieties of flowers.

Within the next few years, many new additions to the property were completed. In 1957, a new guest cottage, now known as the Princess Margaret Cabin, was constructed south of the main lodge, thus removing the road leading to the caretaker's cottage. However, a new road was constructed to replace it. The cabin, originally known as the Camp 230 Bungalow became the new luxury cabin, and was reserved for special guests and important dignitaries. Also in that year, Bried converted the wooden footbridge next to the bunkhouse into a new vehicular crossing.

A year later, Bried extended the road which lead up to the garage, around to the caretaker's cottage.

From Top Left:

Fig. 42 View Towards Greenhouse

Fig. 43 View Towards Icehouse from planting island

Fig. 44 View Towards Lodge

Fig. 45 View Of Lodge (All Courtesy of Gordon Bried)

During this time, the grounds were meticulously maintained. Yet, despite the care given to maintain the grounds as a recreational "showplace", changes gradually took place; the Blue Spruce along the drive were not pruned, gradually reducing views out towards the mountains, the paths across the lawn were eventually removed for easier maintenance and the lilacs and caragana slowly began to encroach into the native vegetation.

Fig. 46 View of Armed Forces Ceremony (Courtesy of Gordon Bried)

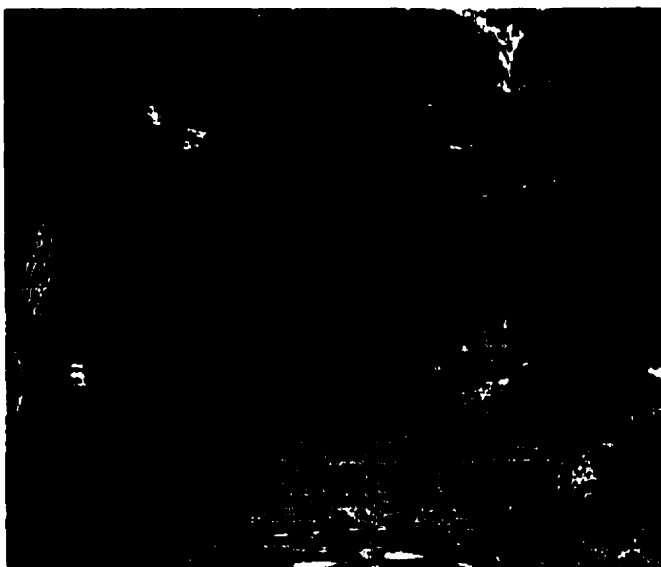
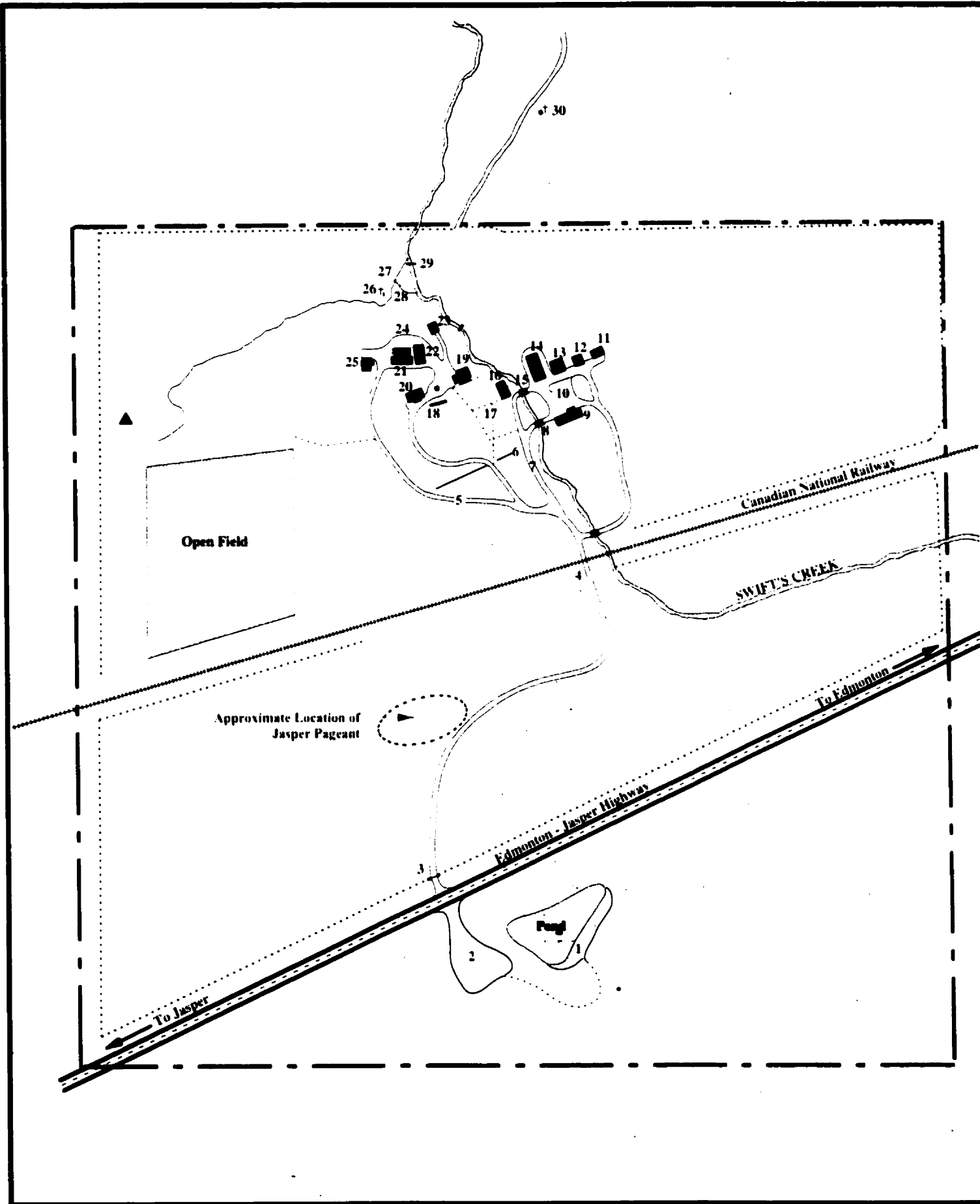


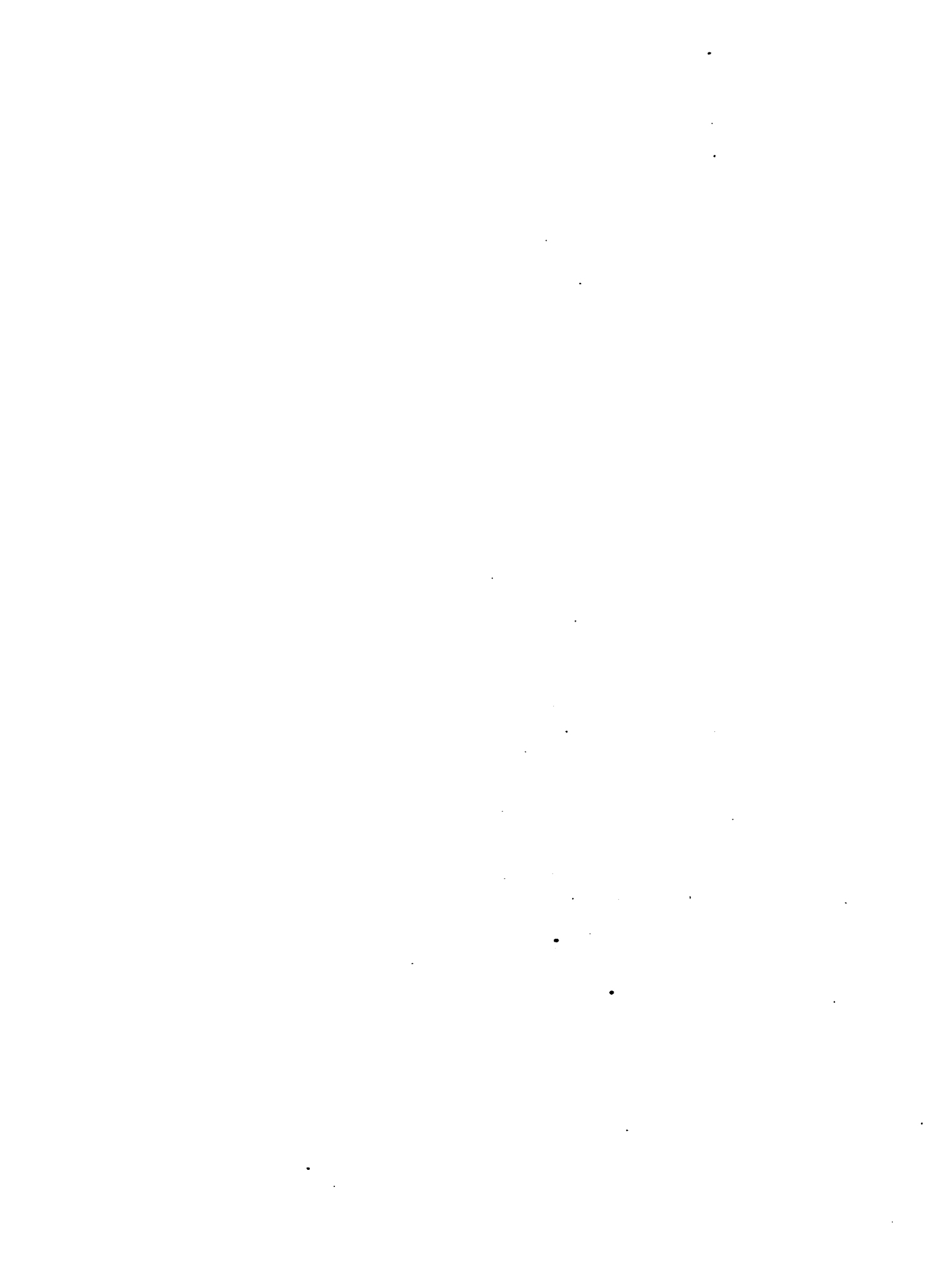
Fig. 47 View towards end of the lawn from the Lodge (Courtesy of Gordon Bried)



Fig. 48 View towards Lodge from the edge of the lawn (Courtesy of Gordon Bried)

Bried had developed plans to expand the motel operation. However, the government refused to accept his proposal for a restaurant/service station next to the highway. As a result of this refusal, as well as the fact that the Bechtel Corporation, based in the United States, stopped renting two of the buildings, Bried opted to put the property up for sale. In 1962, Bried sold the property to the Federal government for \$227,850.





KEY

1. Palisades Beach
2. Motel Bungalow Cabins
3. Entry Gate - 1954
4. Railway Crossing - 1954
5. Road to Residence - 1953
6. Jackpine Trellis
7. Road - 1953
8. Vehicular Bridge - 1957
9. Bunkhouse
10. Parking Lot - 1954
11. Machine Shed
12. Blacksmith Shop
13. Saddle Shed
14. Barn
15. Vehicular Bridge - 1954
16. Bullpen - 1961 (Constructed 1952)
17. Main Lawn
18. Lodge
19. Shuffleboard - 1954
20. Camp 230 Bungalow - 1957
21. Greenhouse
22. Garage
23. Ice House
24. Road - 1958
25. Addition to Cottage - 1953
26. Wilby's Grave
27. Water Reservoir
28. Waterwheel
29. Dam
30. Swift's Childrens' Graves

LEGEND

	Property Line
	Highway
	Gravel Road
	Path
	Bridges
	Railline
	Creek
	Freshwater Spring
	Irrigation Ditch
	Building Mass
	Garden
	Page Wire Fence
	Grave Site

1952 - 1962

Gordon Bried

*Palisades Ranch
& Motel*

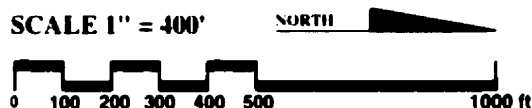
Figure 49

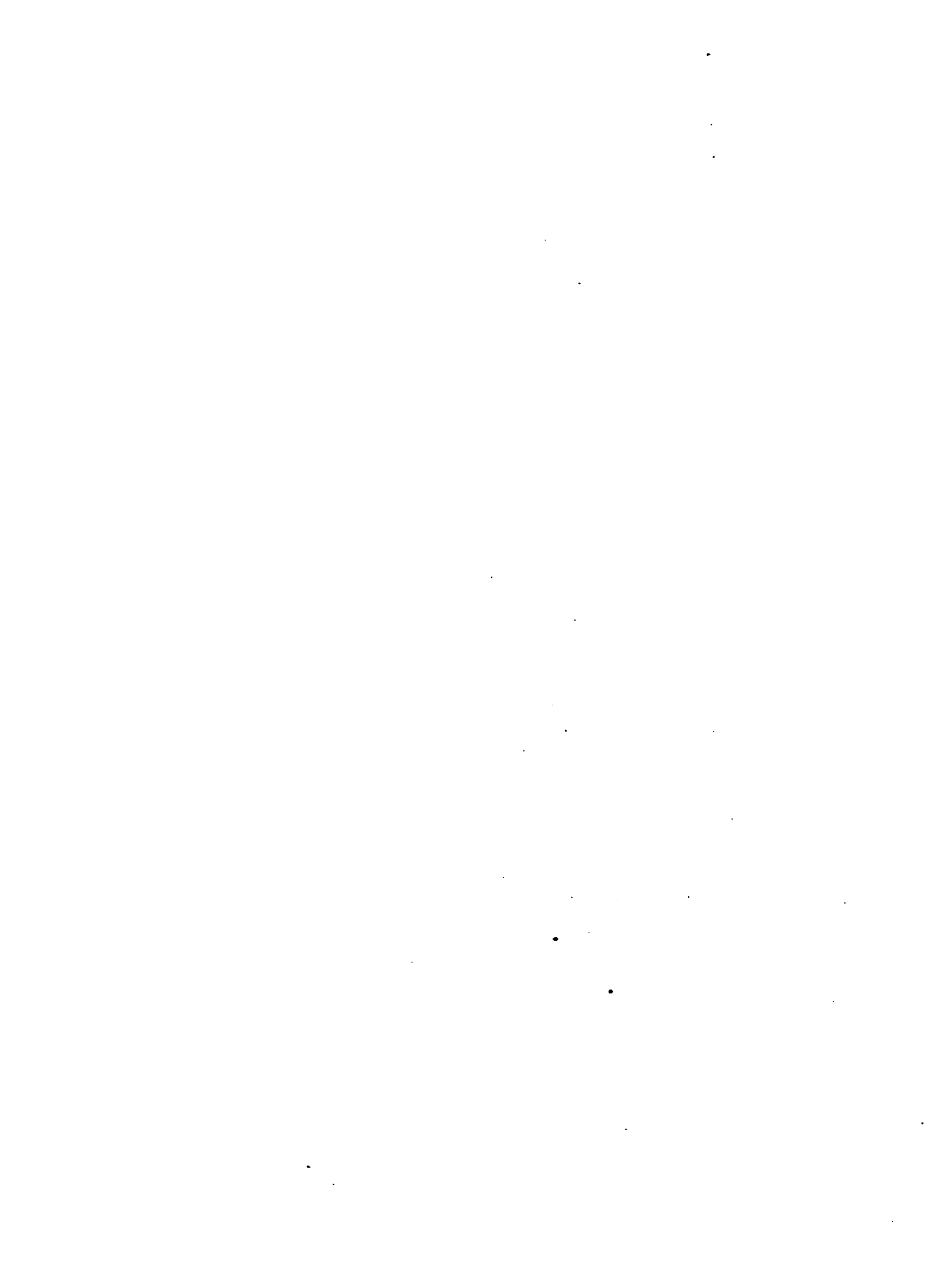
Palisades Ranch & Motel

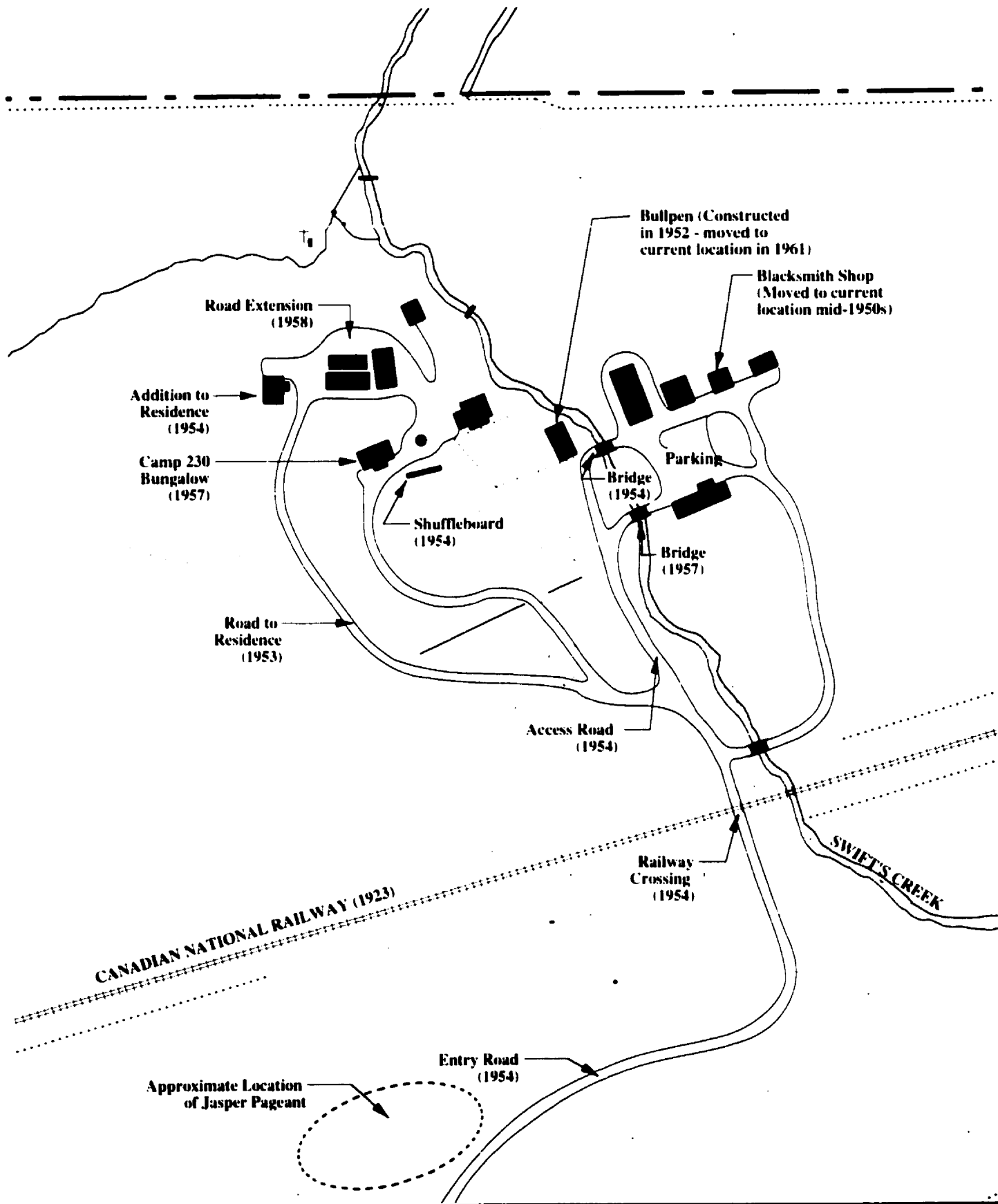
Layout Plan

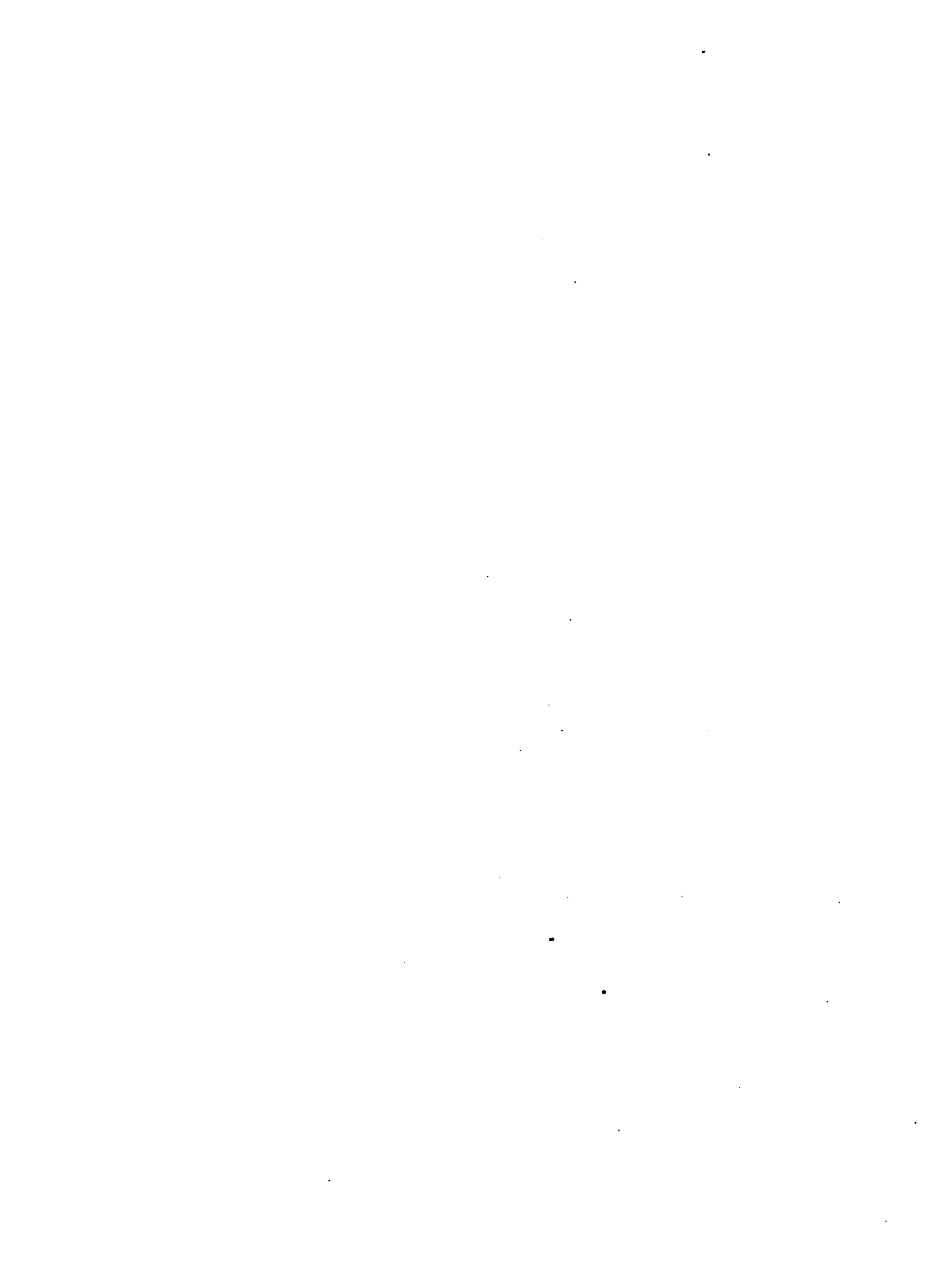
THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*


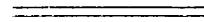


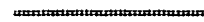
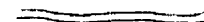



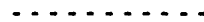









LEGEND

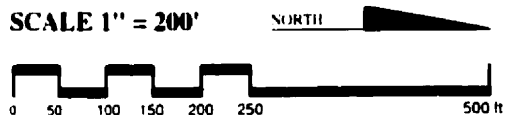
-  Property Line
-  Gravel Road
-  Path
-  Bridges
-  Railline
-  Creek
-  Irrigation Ditch
-  Building Mass
-  Garden
-  Page Wire Fence
-  Grave Site

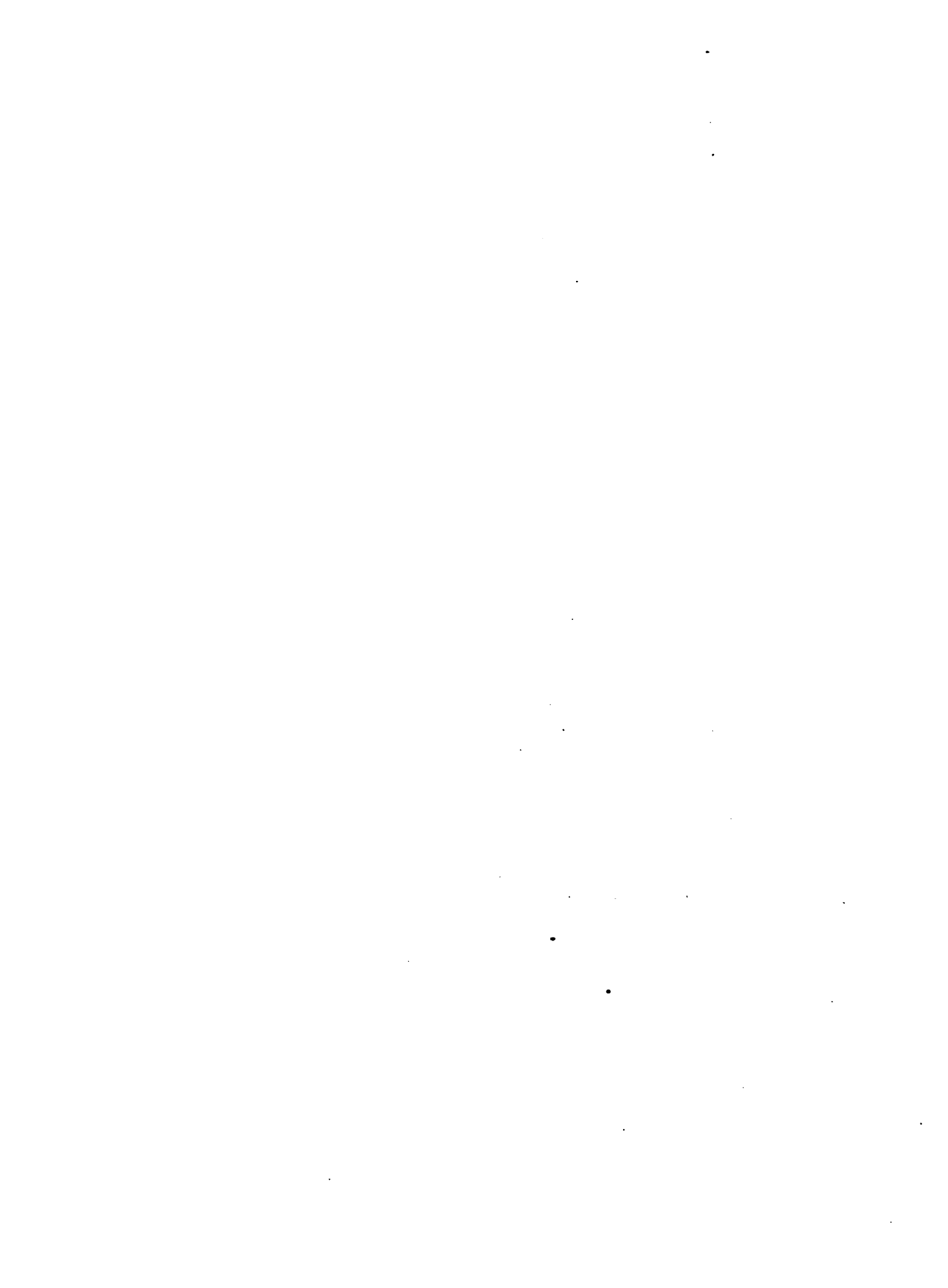
1952 - 1962
Gordon Bried
Palisades Ranch
& Motel

Figure 50
Palisades Ranch & Motel
Detailed Plan

THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape





4.5 Parks Canada and the National Training Centre (Refer to Figures 55-56, pages 42-43)

Having at last acquired the property, the government was immediately faced with the problem of what to do with it. Alternative uses included leasing the property to a concessionaire for the accommodation of Park visitors, turning it over to the Warden service as the headquarters for their operations and turning the ranch into a training school for Park employees. The idea of turning the Palisades into a training school was favored by many members of Parks Canada, the only problem lay in the fact that the buildings were not winterized with the exception of the Lodge and the cottage.

In 1962 and 1963, it was decided to lease the site to a concessionaire. During that time, a caretaker lived at the former, Bried residence. However, after two unsuccessful seasons, it was decided to use the property as a school for Parks Canada training programs.

A number of courses, many of them annual in nature, were held at the Centre, including the Regional Wardens' School, the Chief Wardens' Conference, the Jasper Wardens' Refresher Course, the Naturalists' Workshop, and the Information Workshop. Based on the success of those courses, it was decided, in 1966, to winterize the buildings. Starting in the mid 1960's, and up until 1974, Park Wardens Norm Young and Ole Hermanrude took up residence at the Palisades.

From 1974 to 1986, Park Warden and Dogmaster Alfie Burstrom lived at the residence, the search and rescue dog being housed and penned near the residence. During those years, while the Park never formally used the greenhouse, Burstrom and Hank Penner, the former site manager, did use the small garden next to it for a number of years. The greenhouse was finally removed in late 1994 because of safety concerns.

In 1975, the Park fenced a pasture in the south field for horses they used to check back country trails and they continued to use it until 1995. In late spring of 1997, the fence was finally removed. In 1979, the Park decided to relocate the access road from the road Bried had constructed to its current location. (Refer to Figure 52, page 40) Just after its completion, the Park added a "chip seal" asphalt to the road surface as well as installing the new light standards.

In 1986, Dale Portman took over the Dogmaster duties from Alfie Burstrom, remaining in the residence until 1995.



Fig. 51 View of remains of Parks Canada's horse corral (Photo by J. Wagner)

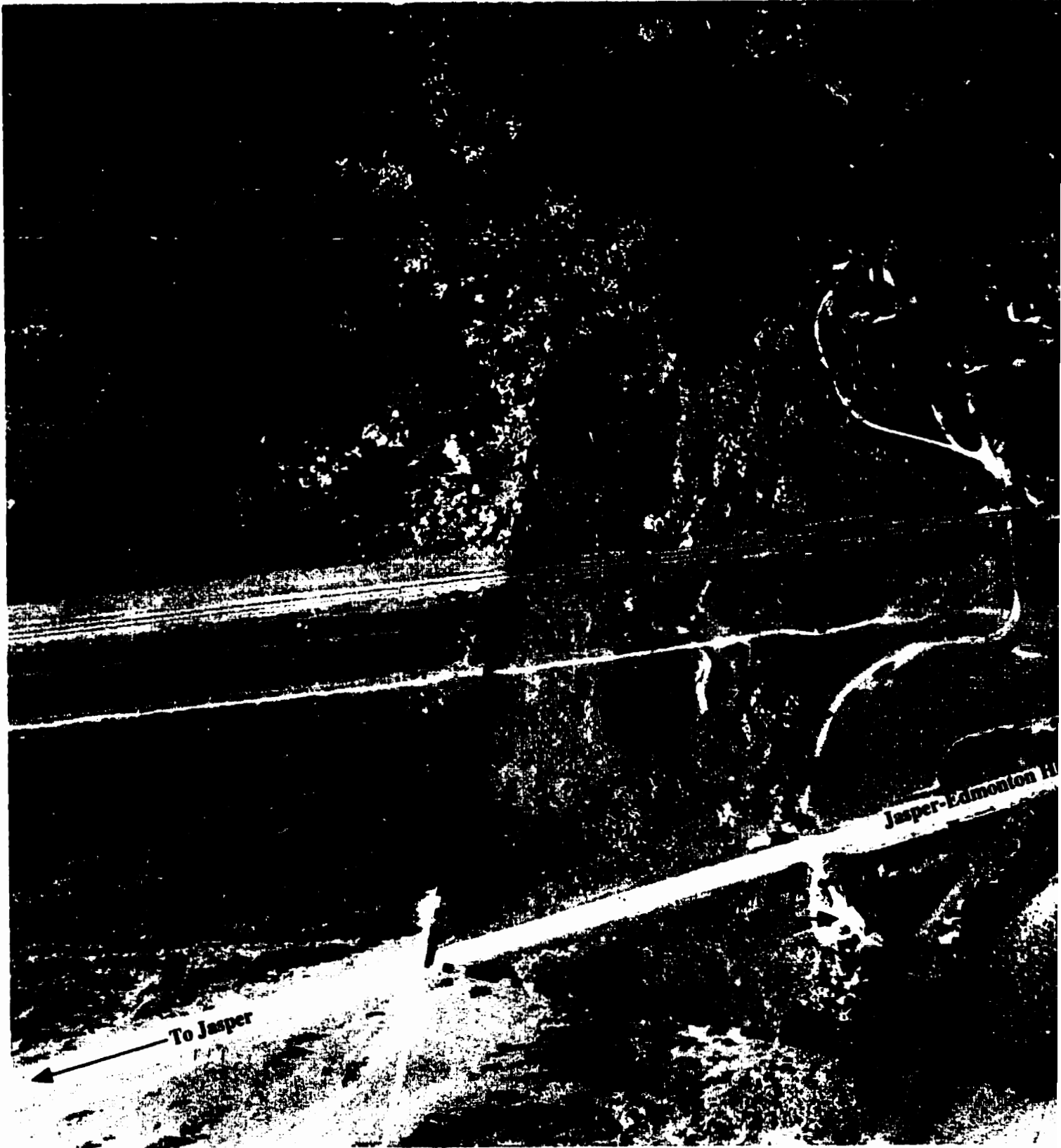
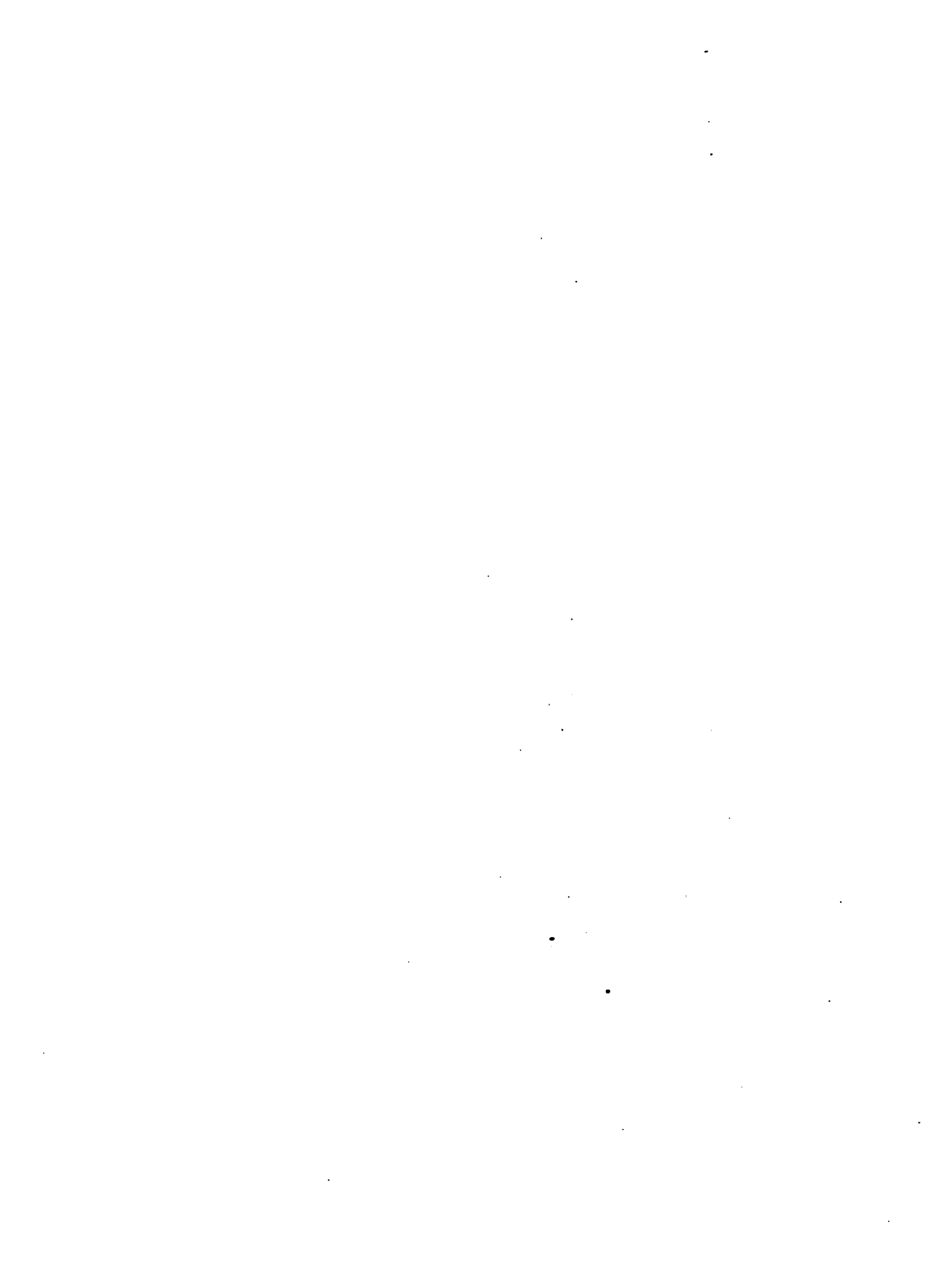


Fig. 52 1991 Aerial View of Palisades Centre (Photo Courtesy of Alberta Photo Services)



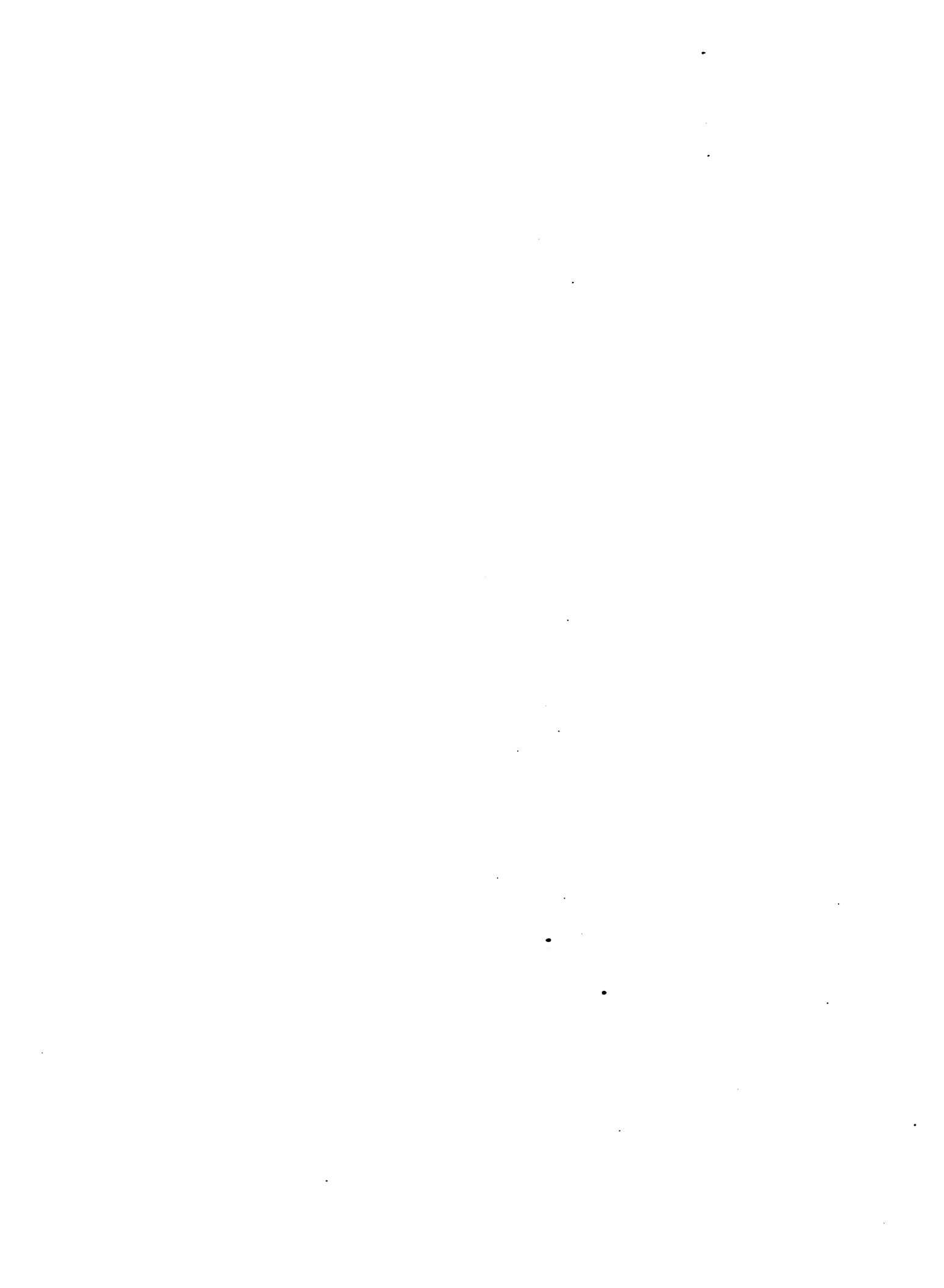


Athabasca

River

To Edmonton →

NORTH ↗



For the first several years that the Parks operated the property, most of the plantings, including the lilacs, caragana and flower beds, were well maintained. According to Hank Penner, site manager until 1982, the Palisades had been a real "showplace" and was an important tourist destination for important dignitaries including royalty and prime ministers. (Hank Penner Notes, 1997)

At some point during the Parks' possession of the property, several changes had been made: the parking lot Bried had located between the barn and the bunkhouse was converted into a lawn area (one asphalt path crossing it); a firepit was located approximately 80' in front of the Bull-pen; an asphalt path was laid down across the main lawn; and the Parks stopped maintaining most of the exotic plantings.

In 1986, the centre closed due to budgetary constraints. However, since reopening in 1990, the Palisades Centre has experienced a resurgence in use by Parks staff, researchers and visitors to the Park.



Fig. 53 View towards the Lodge circa 1980 (Courtesy of the Palisades Centre)



Fig. 54 View towards the firepit east of the Bull-pen (Courtesy of J. Wagner)

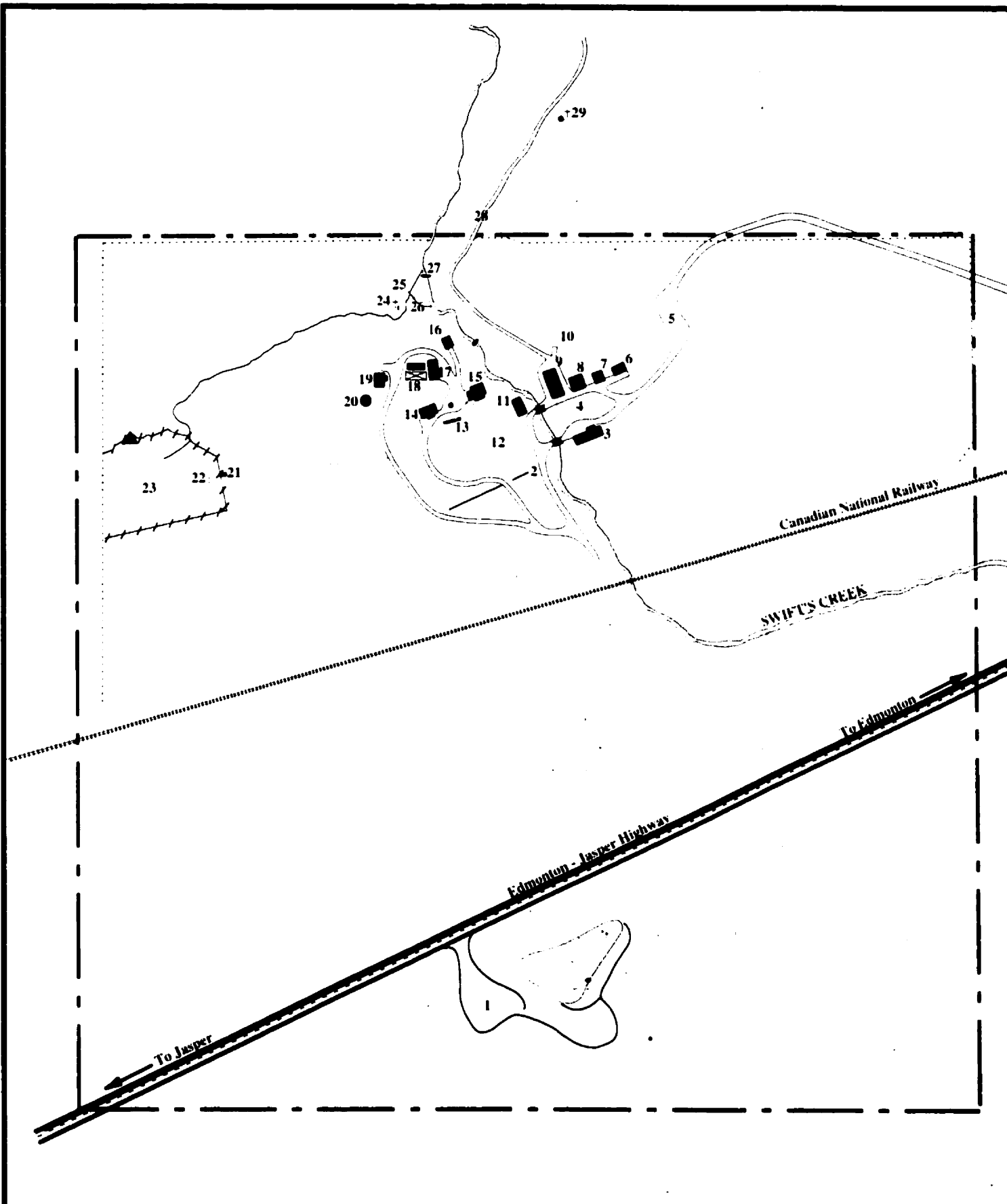


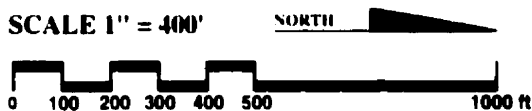
Fig. 53 Parks Canada National Training Centre Site Layout Plan



KEY

1. Palisades Picnic and Viewing Area
2. Trellis (Removed in 1960's)
3. Bunkhouse
4. New Lawn Area
5. Visitor / Overflow Parking
6. Machine Shed
7. The "Smithy"
8. Saddle Shed
9. Barn
10. Storage Shed
11. Bullpen
12. Main Lawn
13. Shuffleboard
14. Princess Margaret Cabin
15. Lodge
16. Ice House
17. Garage
18. Greenhouse (Removed in 1994)
19. Research Centre
20. Approximate Location of Search and Rescue Dog Team Kennel
21. Trailer
22. Water Trough
23. Parks Canada Horse Corral (Removed in 1997)
24. Wilby's Grave
25. Remnants of Water Reservoir
26. Remnants of Waterwheel
27. Dam
28. Road to Childrens' graves
29. Swift 's Childrens' Graves

SCALE 1" = 400'



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| | Property Line |
| | Highway |
| | Asphalt Road |
| | Path |
| | Bridges |
| | Railline |
| | Creek |
| | Freshwater Spring |
| | Irrigation Ditch |
| | Building Mass |
| | Eliminated Building |
| | Garden |
| | Rail Fence |
| | Remnant Fence |
| | Grave Site |

1962 - Present
Parks Canada

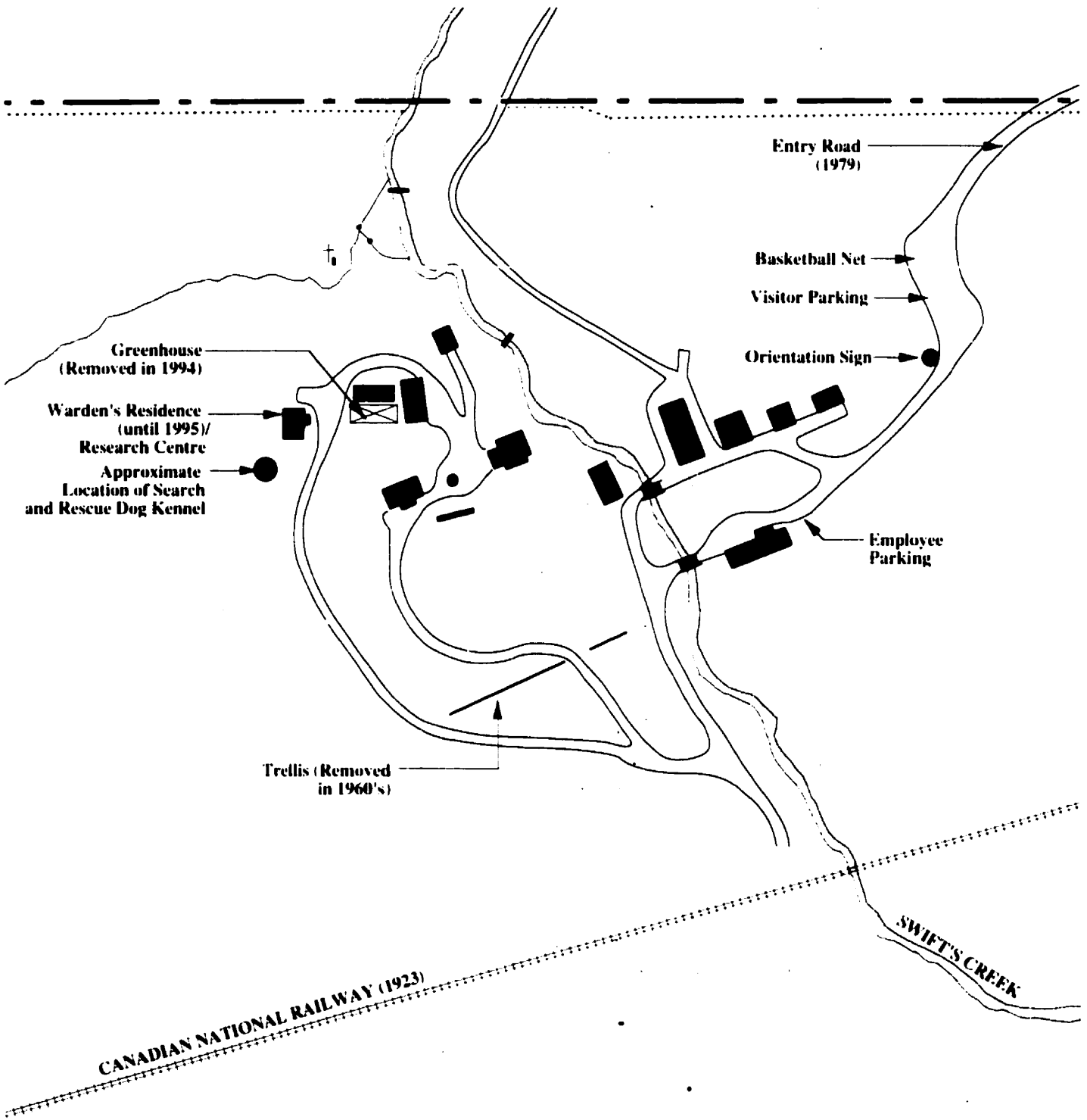
Parks Canada
National Training Centre

Figure 55
National Training Centre
Layout Plan

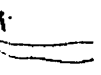
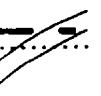
THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape


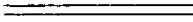


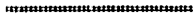





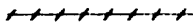










LEGEND

	Property Line
	Asphalt Road
	Path
	Bridges
	Railline
	Creek
	Irrigation Ditch
	Building Mass
	Eliminated Building
	Garden
	Rail Fence
	Remnant Fence
	Grave Site

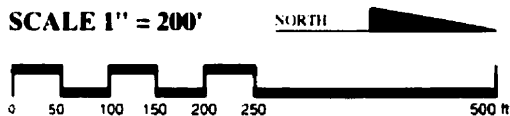
**1962 - Present
Parks Canada**

*Parks Canada
National Training Centre*

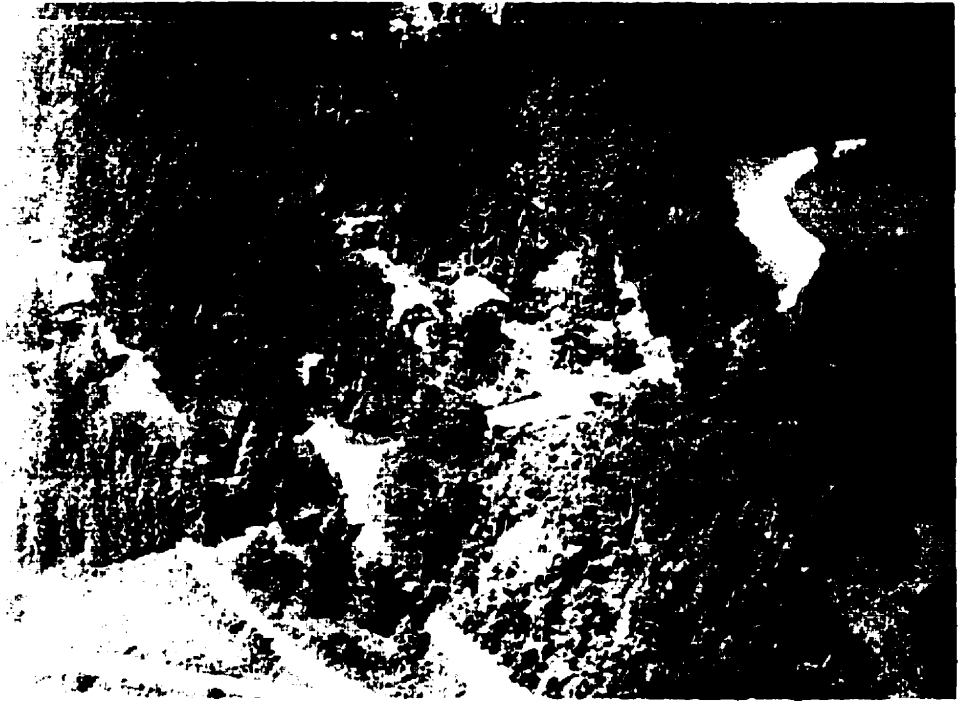
**Figure 56
National Training Centre
Detailed Plan**

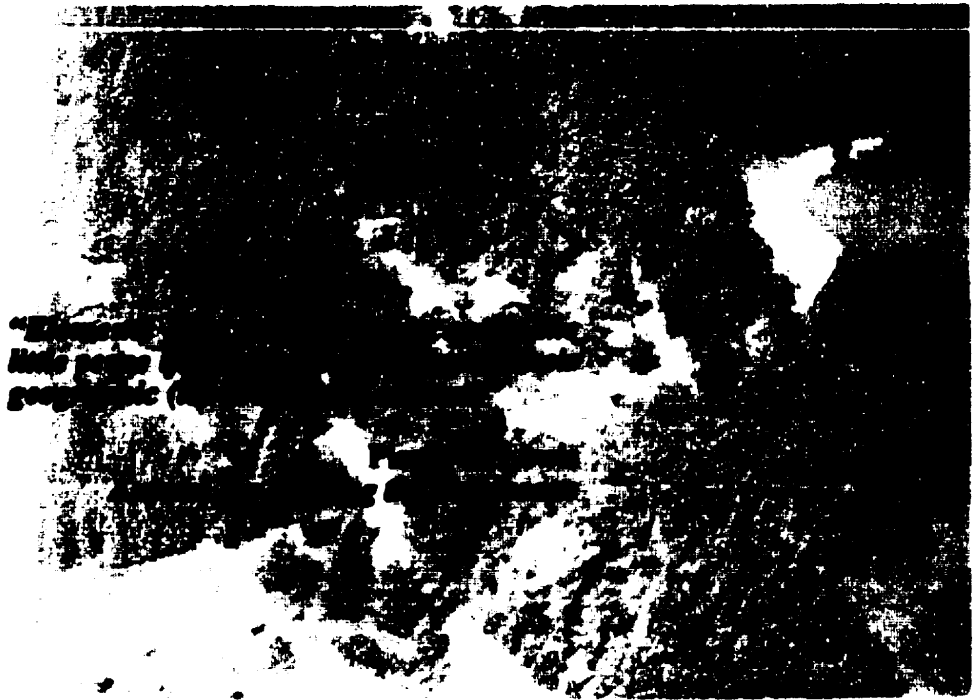
THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*









5.0 Existing Conditions

5.0 Existing Conditions

5.1 Context

The Palisades Centre, located fourteen kilometers north of the Jasper townsite, lies in the lower montane region of the Athabasca River Valley, at an elevation of approximately 1050 metres ASL. The Centre is backed by the Palisades Mountain Range, named so for the fortress-like qualities that the range possesses. The site, originally extending down to the west bank of the Athabasca River, is disrupted by two major corridors; the CNR rail line which crosses the middle of the property and the Edmonton-Jasper highway which bounds the eastern side of the property today.

The property, for the most part, is visually isolated and self-contained, the buildings being out of site from the highway. Access into the site lies just north of the old fenceline, branching off from the Snaring River Campground road. The property is restricted to authorized personnel which includes Park staff, researchers and guests of the Palisades Centre.

5.2 Biophysical Conditions

5.2.1 Climate

The Jasper region experiences a continental climate, marked by a great range in temperature over the year (all time high 36.7 degrees Celsius, all time low -46.7 degrees Celsius). The predominant wind direction is south-westerly, perpendicular to the northwest-southeast alignment of ridges. Annual rainfall in the region averages 394 mm, with the yearly snowfall averaging 144 cm. (Gadd, 1997)

The Palisades Centre is open year-round. Even during the winter months, many parts of the Centre have a pleasant micro-climate, due to the sheltering effects of the planted and natural vegetation. In turn, the vegetation, as well as the high elevation, provides a cooling effect in the summer, even on the warmest days.

5.2.2 Geomorphology

The region in which the Palisades Centre is located is composed primarily of limestone, dolomite and shale. The soil is sandy in texture and well-drained. The Palisades Centre is located at the base of the Palisades Range and is characterized by two contrasting elements; the sheer rock face of the Palisades Range, running high behind the property and covered with a variety of coniferous trees, and the gentle slope of the land from the base of the mountain towards the river.

5.2.3 Hydrology

When Lewis Swift first settled the property in 1892, he did so for a variety of reasons including its open meadows, prominent views and its abundance of water. The property originally extended down to the Athabasca River, was an important source for food as well as a means of transportation. Running through the property, from the mountains to the Athabasca is a small creek, originally named Canyon Creek, but now known as Swift's Creek. The creek provided not only fresh water for the family, their livestock and crops, but also supplied the power to run the waterwheel which Swift had constructed. Located in the southwestern portion of the property is a small, freshwater spring, often used as a source of water for animals kept in the pasture during Wilby's tenure. Today, only the creek remains an integral part of the property.

5.3 Landscape Elements

5.3.1 Architectural Elements (Refer to Figures 81-82,

Today, the site contains eleven buildings, nine of which were constructed by Gordon Bried. All of the buildings were constructed in the 1950's and then winterized in 1966. While the interiors and the past sixty years, the buildings' exteriors, for the most part, have remained integral in the process of recapturing the character of the land.

a) The Lodge

Constructed in 1936, the Lodge had been extensively remodeled in 1953. The building was originally a gable-roofed, 1 1/2 story structure set upon a stone and concrete foundation. The lower portion of the "Big House", as it was once referred to, is log, while the upper story is covered with wood shakes. Major changes to the building include a gable-roofed extension to the east and the addition of a screened porch to the south of the first addition. The house was designed to offer a commanding view of the lawn and the mountains beyond. (The screened porch had built in benches that could be covered with the seat cushions from Wilby's boat and placed on the small table was a pair of binoculars which visitors could use to look at the mountains. (Elaine Mellor notes, 1997)

Today, the Lodge essentially serves its original function; there are sleeping accommodations upstairs and the lower story is an informal lounge.



Fig. 60 East Face of Lodge (Photo by J. Wagner)

b) The Research Centre

The core of the building was originally built in 1936. The cottage had been a simple, gable-roofed, log structure set on a masonry foundation. Similar to the main lodge, the cottage had a verandah along its east side providing for peaceful evenings of gazing out at the mountains. (Elaine Mellor, 1997)

The cottage was completely renovated in 1955 and is now a two story structure with a very low, gable roof and stone and concrete foundation. The pattern of horizontal log siding topped with wood shakes was retained in the reconstruction. Today, the building is used as a research centre.



Fig. 63 View towards the Research Centre (Photo by J. Wagner)

c) The Bunkhouse

The two story structure was originally built in 1936, renovated in 1955, and equipped with a kitchen in 1960. The structure, set on a concrete foundation, is comprised of logs on the first story and covered with wood shakes on the second. Other than these textural differences, there is little decorative embellishment on the structure.

While the first floor originally had one bedroom, a games room, a small kitchen, dining room and sitting room, today it is comprised of only a large kitchen and dining area. The upper floor is still used as sleeping accommodations for staff.



Fig. 62 The Servant's Cottage circa 1936 (Courtesy of Gordon Bried)



Fig. 64 The Research Centre (showing 1952 addition) (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 65 View towards the Bunkhouse (Photo by J. Wagner)

d) The Implement Shed (Machine Shed)

Although built during Wilby's tenure, the exact year of construction of the shed is unknown. It is a low, rectangular building set on a rock-faced, concrete foundation and covered by a low, gable roof. Originally, the structure was open on the east side but, during the 1957 renovations, the fourth exterior wall, as well as the interior walls, were added.

Today, the structure is comprised of two separate guest rooms, each with its own entrance and bath.



Fig. 66 View towards the Machine Shed (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 67 View across the lawn to the front of the Smithy and Machine Shed (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 68 View of the back of the Smithy and Saddle Shed (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 69 East Face of the Smithy (Photo by J. Wagner)

e) The Blacksmith's Shop (Smithy)

The shop, originally built in 1936, is a single story square structure with horizontal logs on the lower level and shakes tucked under the gable roof, all set on a rock-faced concrete foundation. Based on historical accounts, the blacksmith's shop was originally located behind the saddle shed (the date it was moved to its current location is unknown). (Elaine Mellor Notes, 1997) While the original structure had an open floor plan, the building is now subdivided into three rooms and one bath and is used as guest accommodation.

f) Saddle Shed

While the original 1936 drawings show a plain, square, single story building with a pyramidal roof, photos from the late 1930's show a building similar to the one which exists today: the building is a two story structure with an exaggerated shed dormer set on the high gable roof. There are logs on the lower level with wood shakes covering the second story. While the picture windows on the east elevation were part of the 1957 renovations, the stairs leading to the second floor were part of the original building (although they descended in the opposite direction). (Elaine Mellor Notes, 1997)

Today, the saddle shed is used as accommodation for guests and researchers.



Fig. 70 View towards the Saddle Shed (Photo by J. Wagner)

g) The Barn

Constructed in 1936, the barn is one of the largest and most elaborate structures on the site. It is a two story frame building on a concrete foundation with a gambrel roof. The roof has a projecting central peak and three lanterns which served both an aesthetic and functional (ventilation) purpose.

The original building had eleven horse stalls, two "loose" boxes, a tack room and a storage area on the lower floor, the second story being the hay loft. A chicken coop and run were located on the south side of the barn. While the front doors faced the bunkhouse, the back doors opened up into a fenced corral area. (E. Mellor Notes, 1997)

Today, the upper floor of the barn consists of a large meeting hall and small computer room, while the lower floor consists of bedrooms, an office and a storage room. While the front elevation is still relatively intact, the side elevations have undergone numerous changes, each now having picture windows and private entries into each bedroom.

Fig. 72 (Right) View towards the Barn (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 71 View towards Saddle Shed and the Barn (Photo by J. Wagner)



h) The Garage

Built in 1936, the building's exterior remains essentially the same today. It is a long rectangular log building with shakes under the eaves on the east and west elevations. The building has a gable roof and the windows are small, multi-paned and arranged in pairs. The structure was originally a three bay garage which had its own powerhouse equipped with two Lister diesel engines.

Today the powerhouse is the Centre's laundry room, while the three bays have been converted into a large meeting hall.



Fig. 74 View of the Ice House (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 75 View of the Ice House stairs (Photo by J. Wagner)

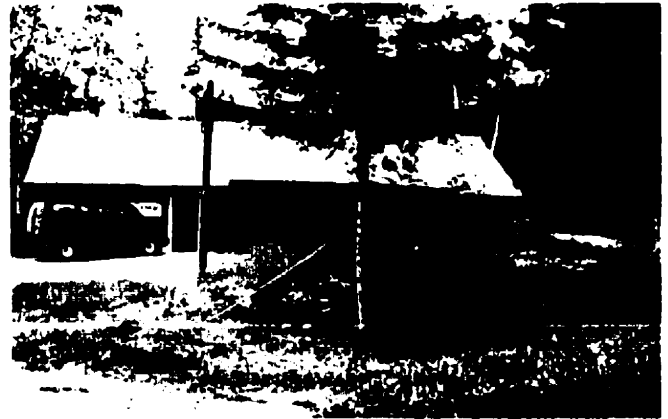


Fig. 73 View towards the Garage (Photo by J. Wagner)

i) The Ice House

Like the implement shed, the ice house was built during Wilby's tenure, but the exact date of its construction is unknown. It was originally used as the property's ice house and was stocked with ice cut from one of the valley lakes each spring. It is built into the earth for insulation purposes and has a full story basement. A small wooden deck emphasizes the visual divide between the two stories. The door in the basement level is plain and there are no windows.

Today, the upper level of the ice house is used as guest accommodation, while the lower level is often used as a photography dark room.



Fig. 76 View of the back of the Ice House (Photo by J. Wagner)

j) The Bull-pen

Constructed in 1954, the structure, originally located between the lodge and the ice house, was used as a dining room during Bried's tenure. While not a true log building, the structure was covered with log siding and wooden shakes to simulate the character of the other buildings.

In 1961, the building was moved to its current location and now serves as a kitchen, laundry room and a meeting room for guests.



Fig. 77 View towards the Bull-pen (Photo by J.Wagner)



Fig. 78 View towards the Bull-pen from lawn (Photo by J.Wagner)



Fig. 79 View of area behind the Princess Margaret Cabin (Photo by J.Wagner)

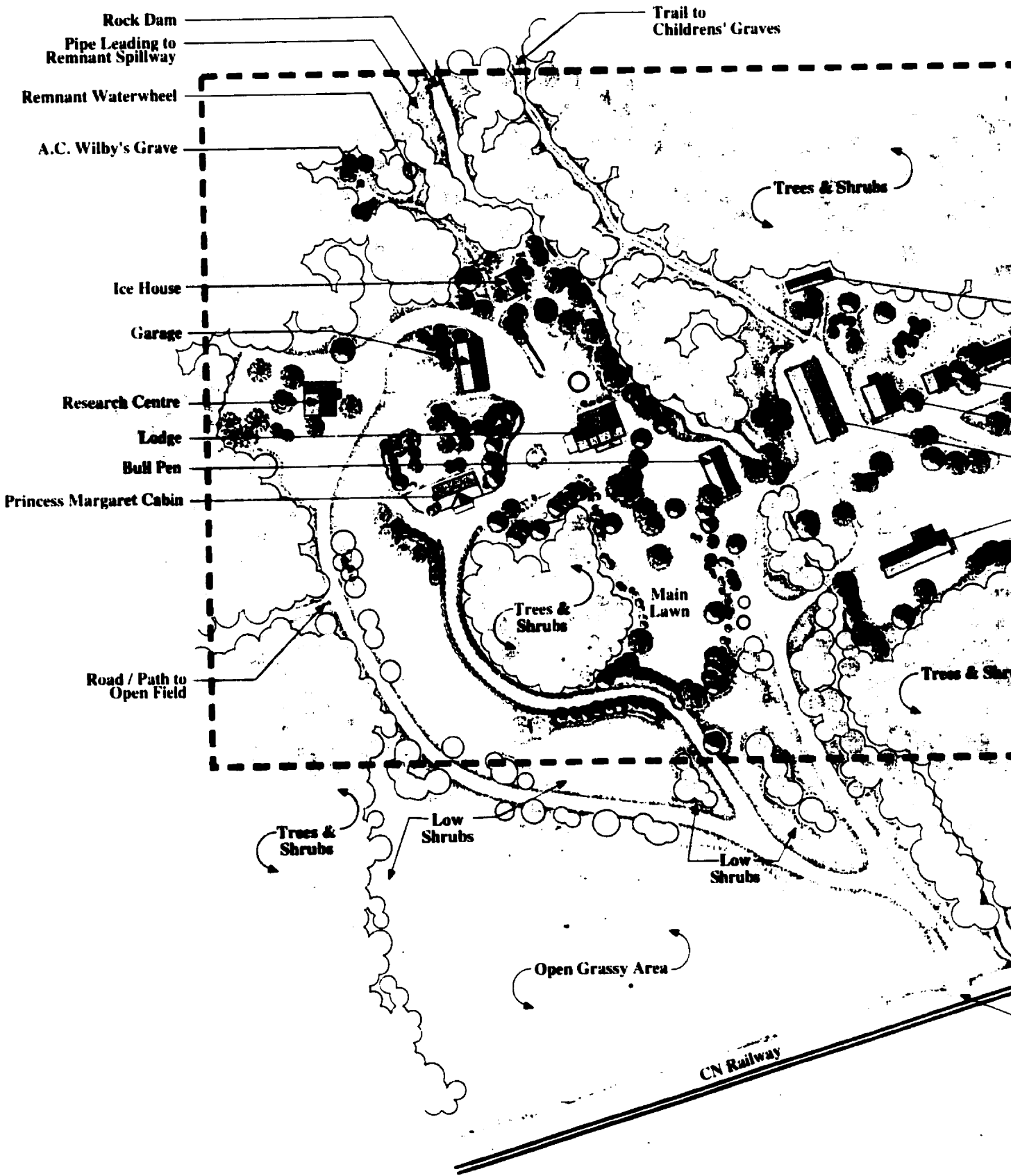


Fig. 80 View towards the Princess Margaret Cabin (Photo by J.Wagner)

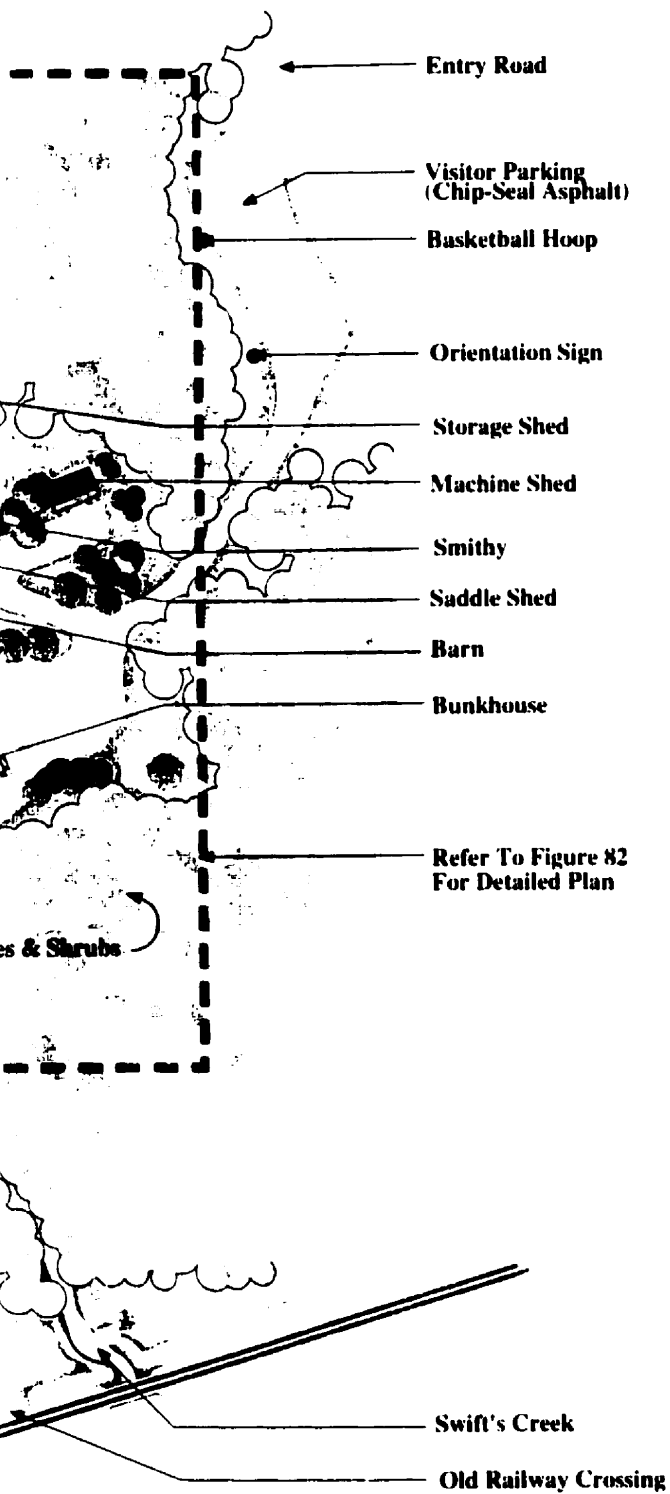
k) The Princess Margaret Cabin

Constructed in 1957 as a guest cottage, the building was originally known as Camp 230 Bungalow. The cabin has always served as guest accommodation, often being reserved for distinguished guests or non-research related parties. Like the "Bull-pen", the cabin is simply a wood frame building covered with log siding and set on a concrete foundation. On the eastern side of the building is a field-stone and concrete porch where guests often sit to gaze at the mountains.

On the southern side of the building is a small area, surrounded by rock walls, which may have been used as parking or for a small outdoor patio area.







NOTE:

Highlighted Trees Are Significant Trees
or Groups of Trees
Refer to Figure 82 For Species

**Existing
Conditions**

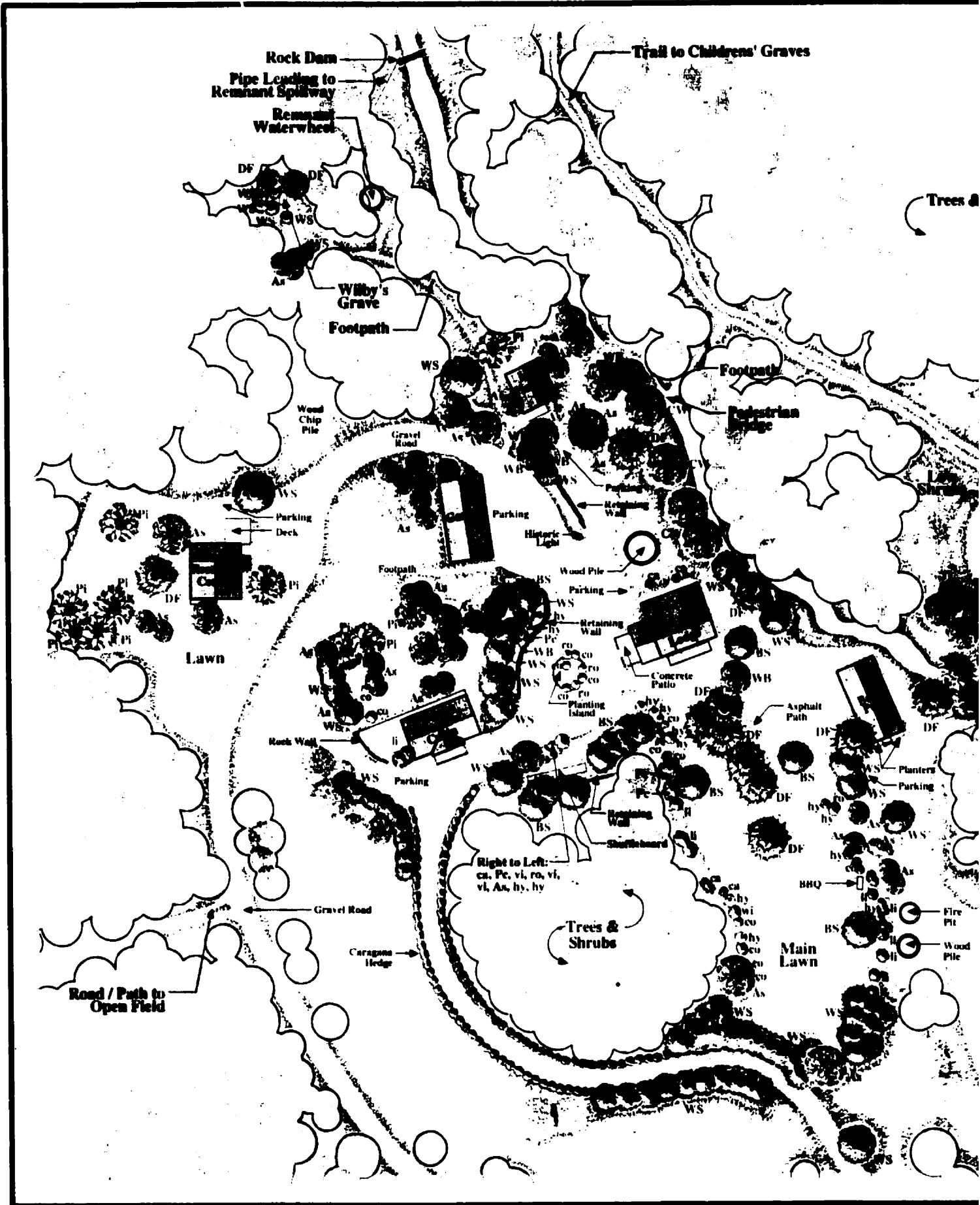
**Figure 81
Site Plan**

THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*







Rock Dam
 Pipe Leading to
 Remnant Spillway
 Remnant
 Waterwheel

Trail to Children's Graves

Trees &

Wibby's
 Grave

Footpath

Footpath

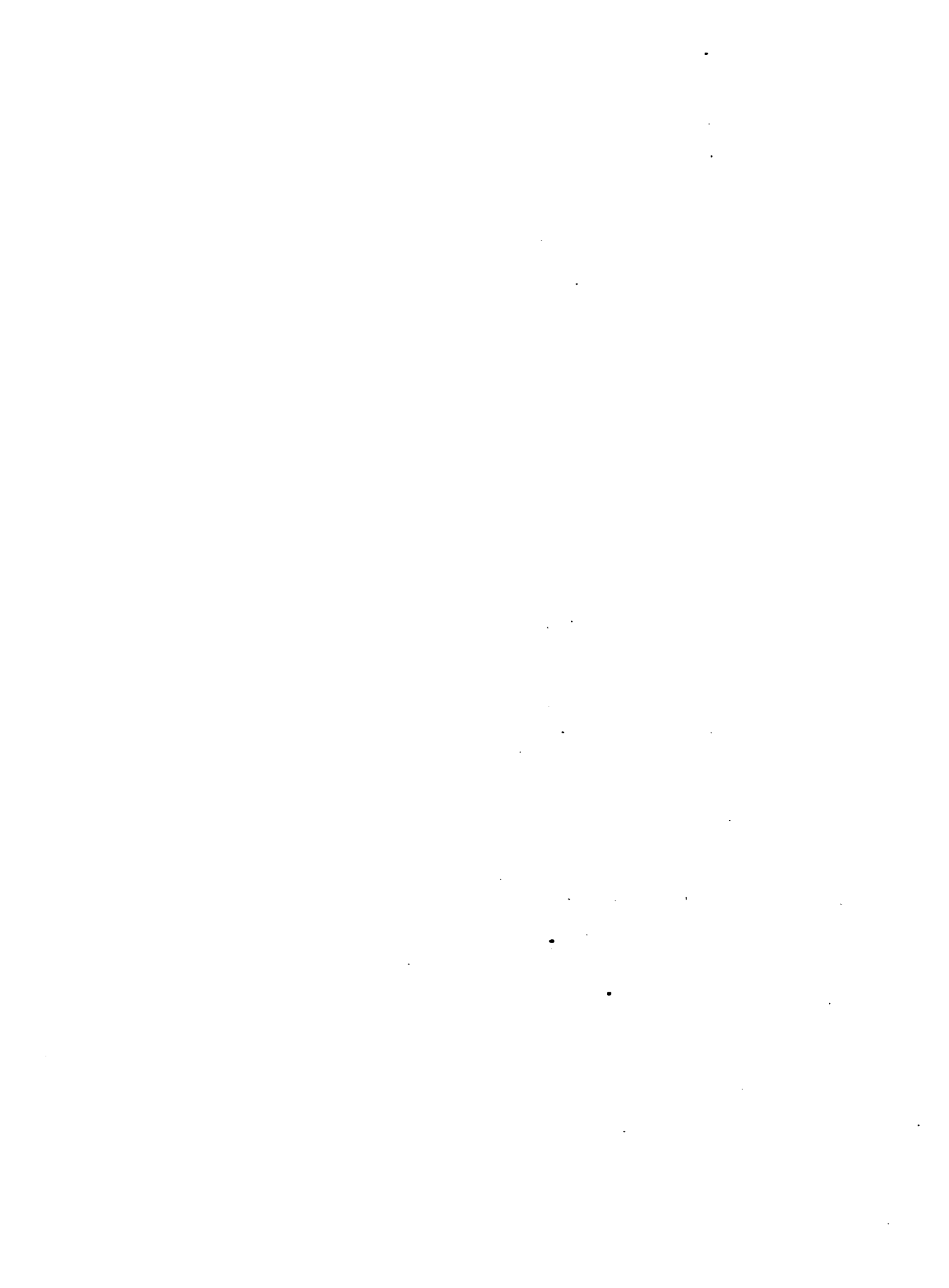
Pedestrian
 Bridge

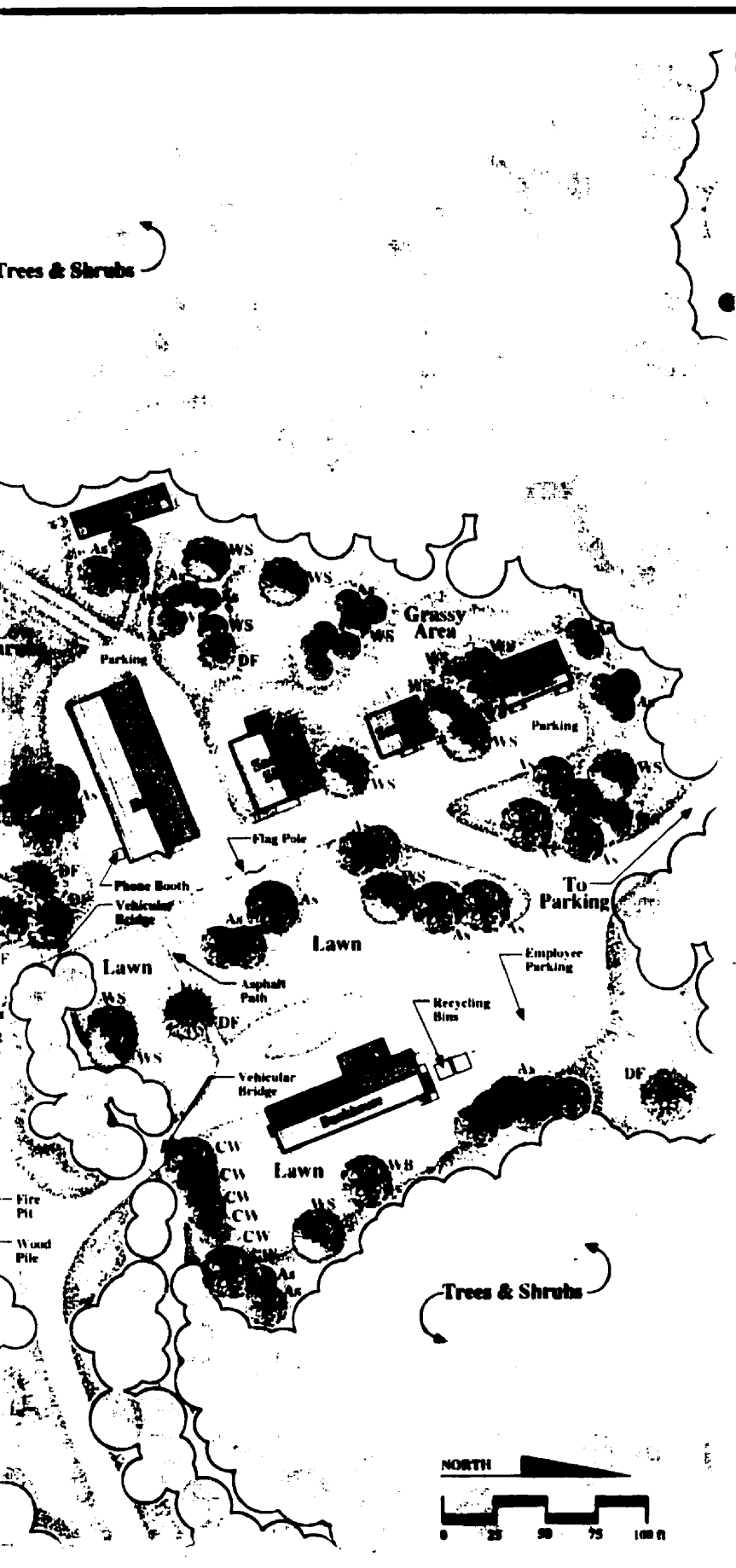
Lawn

Right to Left:
 ca, Pe, vl, ro, vl,
 vl, As, hy, hy

Trees &
 Shrubs

Main Lawn





LEGEND

- As Aspen
- WB White Birch
- CW Cottonwood
- DF Douglas Fir
- WS White Spruce
- Pi Lodgepole Pine
- Bs Blue Spruce
- Pc Pin Cherry
- wi Willow sp.
- li Lilac sp.
- co Cotoneaster
- ca Caragana sp.
- ro Rose sp.
- hy Honeysuckle sp.
- dg Redosier Dogwood
- vi Viburnum

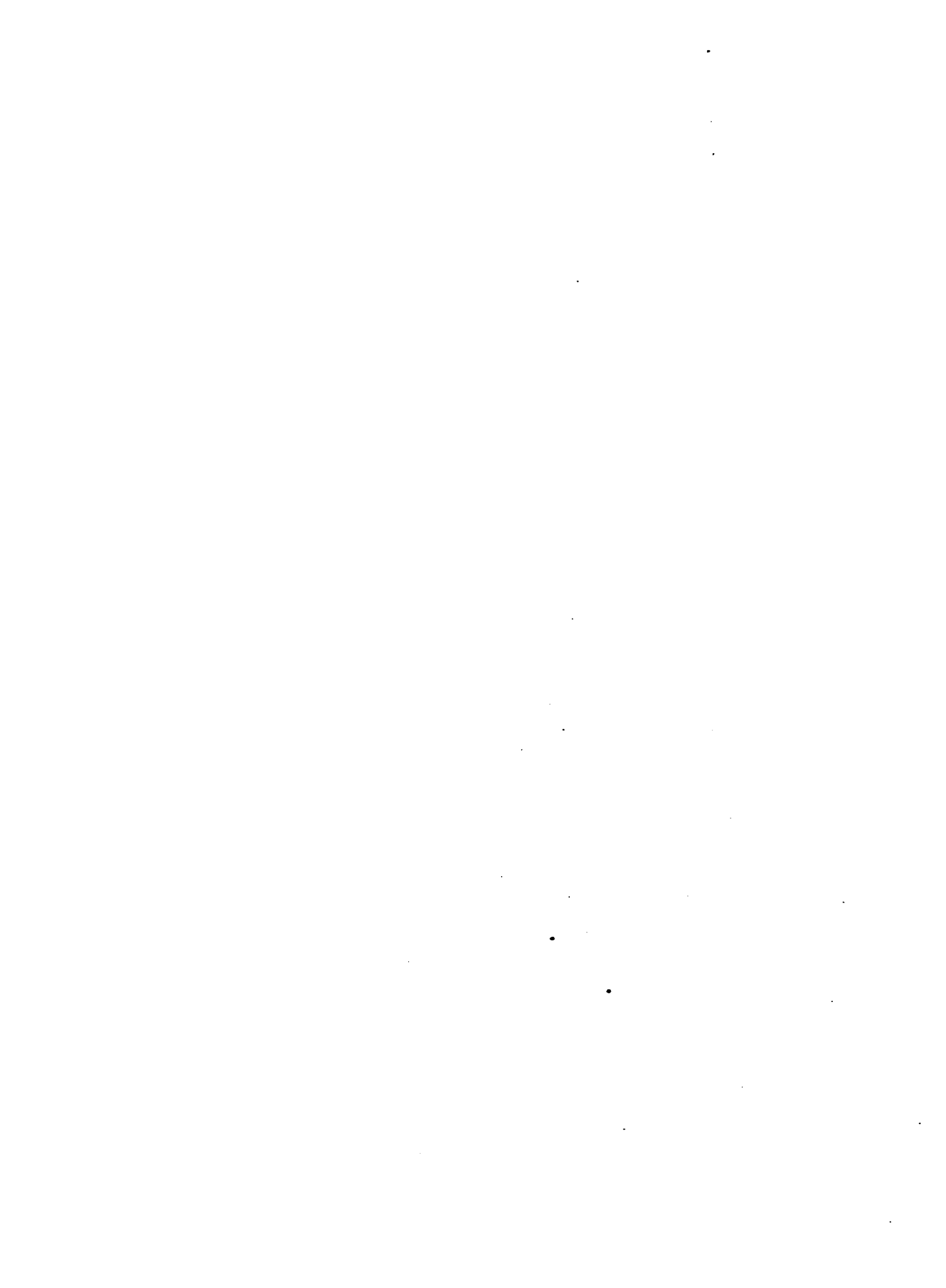
NOTE: One Symbol given to a group of Vegetation signifies that group is of one species.

**Existing
Conditions**

**Figure 82
Detailed
Site Plan**

THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*



5.3.2 Site Elements (Refer to Figures 81-82, pages 52-53)

The Palisades Centre is comprised of numerous site elements including:

- a) Native Vegetation
- b) Exotic Vegetation
- c) Stone Retaining Walls and Borders
- d) Wooden Bridges
- e) Signage
- f) Lighting
- g) Site Furnishings
- h) Other Site Elements (graves, waterwheel, dam)

While many of these elements are overgrown and in a state of disrepair, they can be utilized to help re-create a sense of place that once existed on the property.

a) Native Vegetation

Despite the overwhelming changes which have occurred on the site over the last century, the native vegetation of the lower montane valley is very prevalent. In areas where cultural activities, such as ploughing, crop cultivation and mowing had once taken place, succession is rapidly occurring.

Throughout the site, there are numerous native tree, shrub and herb species. The major tree species include Aspen, White Spruce, Paper Birch and Douglas Fir. Native shrub species include Saskatoon, Green Alder, Common Juniper, Redosier Dogwood, Bracted Honeysuckle, Prickly Rose, Common Wild Rose and Buffaloberry. The most prolific of the native grasses and herbs include Wheatgrass, False Dandelion, Bearberry, Aster, Common Red Paintbrush, Strawberry, Gallardia, Goldenrod and Violet. (For a more complete listing, see Appendix C, pages 118-120)

b) Exotic Vegetation

While exotic vegetation exists throughout the site, the highest concentration of non-native species are found in the vicinity of the main lodge. The majority of the exotic species are the direct result of the extensive landscaping of the site done by Wilby; he brought in numerous non-native tree, shrub, and herbaceous species including Colorado Blue Spruce, Weeping Birch, Mountain Ash, assorted lilacs, ornamental roses, caragana, honeysuckles, spirea, cotoneaster, assorted peonies, phlox, bleeding hearts, poppies, and lilies. (See Appendix C, pages 118-120)

While much of this planting no longer exists, there are still remnants including the Blue Spruce, lilacs, ornamental roses, cotoneaster, honeysuckles and caragana. Due to the lack of maintenance given to these species, most are overgrown, have dead wood and some, like the caragana, have spread throughout the property.

As a result of human disturbance to some areas around the Centre, other non-native species such as clover, dandelion, Canada thistle, Foxtail Barley and Quack Grass are thriving. As opposed to these species, the species which Wilby had introduced have become an important component of the historic landscape.

c) Stone Retaining Walls and Borders

Part of the extensive landscaping by Wilby included a series of stone borders and retaining walls. All of the gravel paths, as well as the caragana-lined drive, were once lined with white-washed cobblestones. The stones were eventually removed when Gordon Bried acquired the property for easier maintenance.

Today, there are currently four retaining walls located on the property, two adjacent to the ice house, one next to the Princess Margaret cabin (originally constructed during Wilby's tenure but adjusted when the cabin was built) and the fourth next to the shuffleboard. Another retaining wall, located behind the barn in the 1930's has been removed.

As a result of poor maintenance, both the borders and retaining walls are overgrown and in danger of falling apart: grasses, weeds and tree saplings have found their way into the crevasses, and years of leaf fall and burrowing squirrels have covered most of the walls with debris.



Fig. 83 Retaining wall behind garage (Courtesy of Elaine Mellor)



Fig. 84 Retaining wall next to the Ice House (Photo by J. Wagner)

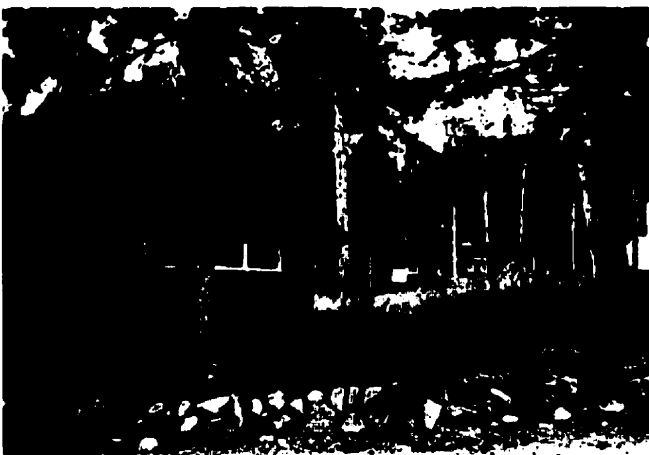


Fig. 85 Retaining wall next to the Princess Margaret Cabin (Photo by J. Wagner)

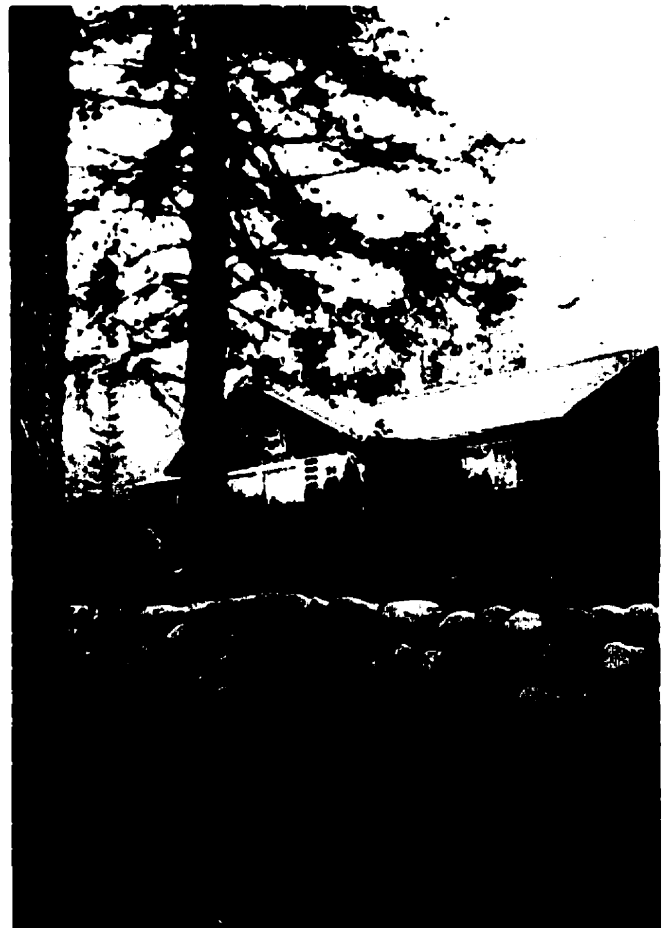


Fig. 86 Retaining wall by the shuffleboard (Photo by J. Wagner)

d) Wooden Bridges

Currently, there are three wooden bridges which cross Swift's Creek, two of them accommodating both vehicles and pedestrians and the third being strictly pedestrian. All three share a similar appearance and are constructed in a similar manner.

During Wilby's tenure, all three of these bridges had been for pedestrian use only, the only vehicular bridge being located next to the rail line. This changed when Bried acquired the property, eventually transforming two of the bridges into vehicular crossings. Because the bridges provide a transition between the two major groupings of buildings, views across them should be carefully planned and maintained.



Fig. 87 Bridge between the Barn and Bull-pen (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 88 Footbridge by the Ice House (Photo by J. Wagner)

e) Signage

The signage leading up to and on the property is kept to a minimum. Upon approaching the first grouping of buildings, one is greeted by two signs, one schematically displaying the layout of the buildings and the second, smaller sign displaying the words "The Palisades". Neither of these signs attract much attention nor do they provide a suitable sense of entry into the site. Aside from these two signs, the only other signage is that which identifies each of the buildings and a few historical artifacts.



Fig. 89 Palisades Sign near entry parking lot (Photo by J. Wagner)

There does exist, however, historical precedence for signage appropriate for entering the site. During Gordon Bried's tenure, he constructed a western style entry gate, displaying the name "Palisades". On either side of the sign was a small lantern, similar to the cast iron lamp still located on the property. This gate was the first time there was any real sense of public entry into the property, letting people know they had finally arrived. (Refer to Figure 40, page 33)

f) Lighting

Prior to the government acquiring the property in 1962, little was done in terms of lighting the grounds. During Wilby's tenure, if one had to move between the buildings at night, hand held kerosene lanterns or flash lights were used (although it usually wasn't so dark that movement between buildings required artificial lighting. (Elaine Mellor Notes, 1997) After acquiring the property, Parks Canada installed a series of light standards. The lamps, approximately 15' in height, are spaced far apart, providing little or no lighting beyond a fifteen foot circumference around their bases. The modern, silver appearance of the lamps has no relationship to the character of the buildings, landscape or larger context.

While every door into each of the buildings is individually lit, these lamps consist of nothing more than a light bulb inside a protective, plastic shell.

One light standard, installed in the 1950's by the Bechtel Corporation is still present and offers a model which other lights could follow. Approximately, 7' in height, the lamp relates to the pedestrian movement on the site. The cast iron pole supports an old-fashioned iron and glass lantern, reminiscent of the ones once used on the property.



Figs. 90 and 91 Park light (Left) and light installed in the 1950's (right) (Photos by J. Wagner)



Fig. 92 Bench outside of the Barn (Photo by J. Wagner)

g) Site Furnishings

There are few permanent furnishings on site, being limited to merely a couple of wooden benches next to the barn and a brick barbecue located at the far end of the main lawn area.

However, there are numerous temporary furnishings comprised primarily of wooden picnic tables and plastic lawn furniture which can be moved from one location to another with relative ease. Yet, these temporary fixtures reflect neither the character of the buildings nor the quality of the setting. Instead, they are meant to service the greatest range of needs at the greatest convenience and the least cost.

h) Other Site Elements

While most of the areas of interest to people lay in and around the buildings, there are a few elements of particular historical and cultural importance in less visible areas.

There are three graves related to the history of the Palisades Centre, two of them being the Swift childrens' graves and the third belonging to the late A.C. Wilby. While Wilby's grave is quite overgrown, because of its relative proximity to the buildings, the grave is frequented by many visitors, and its durable materials have left it in remarkably good condition. However, the more remote location of the childrens' graves, as well as their deteriorated state have left the area less visited.

At some time during the Parks' possession of the property, an iron fence had been erected around the graves as an effort to preserve the graves. While this has protected the graves from passersby, the fence hinders the peaceful feelings one might expect to experience at a mountain burial site.



Fig. 95 Grave headstone (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 9

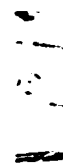


Fig. 9



Fig. 9

Another element of particular cultural significance is the waterwheel, now fallen into a much deteriorated state. Although covered with debris, shrubs and trees, one is still able to make out the large power wheel and several of the buckets. Through careful observation, the ditch in which water flowed back to the creek is still perceivable.

Further up the slope lies a stone and concrete dam, having been modified over the last century. Although providing no function today, the dam provides a backdrop to the water which cascades over it.

Located just down the slope from the dam, halfway between the waterwheel and Wilby's grave is an old sluice gate, part of the irrigation system Swift had devised. From here, one can follow the old irrigation ditch (in some places where the grass is worn down, one can still see the rocks lining the ditch) down the slope until arriving out in the southern most pasture /field.

Fig. 97 (Top) The Powerwheel (Courtesy of Parks Canada)

Fig. 98 (Middle) Dipping Buckets (Courtesy of Parks Canada)

Fig. 99 (Bottom Left) Powerwheel and shaft (Courtesy of Parks Canada)

Fig. 100 (Bottom Right) Rock Dam on Swift's Creek (Photo by J. Wagner)



5.4 Circulation

5.4.1 Vehicular Circulation

Access into the site has varied considerably over the last one hundred years. Today, the access road lies just north of the old property line, leading under the CNR rail line and then branching off from the Snaring River Campground road towards the centre. (Refer to Figure 52, page 40)

Since the site layout was originally created, several new roads have been added. These additions have weakened the original design intent, resulting in a reduced hierarchy in the original building and road organization. Up until the time when Parks Canada had acquired the property, all of the roads had been gravel. However, in late 1979, just after the access had been changed to its current position, "chip seal" asphalt was added to the road surface. Today, the asphalt has acquired a patchy appearance with many areas being worn back down to the gravel surface.

According to the "Ecological Design and Operations Policy", as described in the Centre's Third Party Management Proposal, the physical footprint, meaning the area of land occupied by buildings, roadways, pathways, lawns and other artificial elements will remain the same or decrease. Thus, decreasing the road surface area through the removal of some of the later additions to the road system not only is in accordance with the Centre's policies but may help to restore some of the character and order the property once had.

With the exception of the entry parking lot, parking on the property is very ill-defined. However, visitor parking is separated from the Centre's employees. For the most part, vehicles are parked directly in front of the buildings, detracting from views to and from them and resulting in very little human activity around the buildings. The parking spaces are haphazardly created as seen fit for any given situation, often resulting in a disorderly appearance, inappropriate uses of spaces throughout the property, as well as lack of direction for first time visitors.



Fig. 101 Access Road to the Centre (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 102 Entry Parking Lot (Photo by J. Wagner)

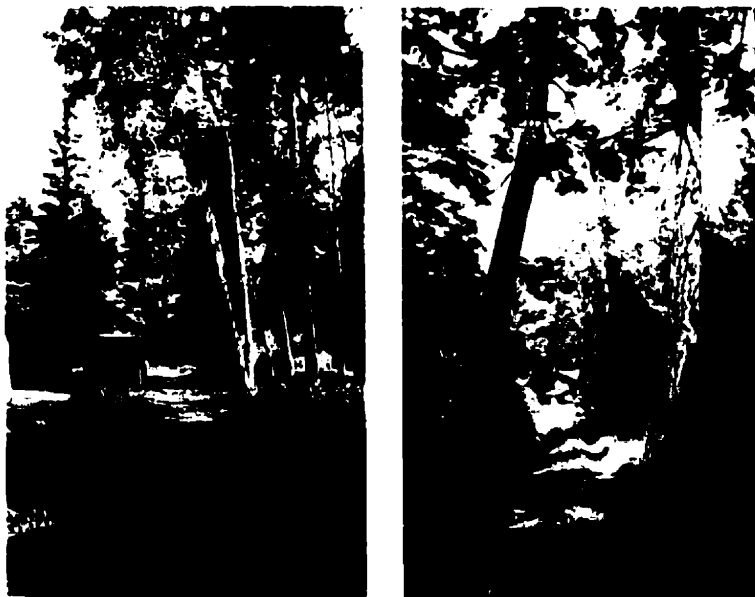


Fig. 103 Parking area next to Bunkhouse (Photo by J. Wagner)

5.4.2 Pedestrian Circulation

Despite the area occupied by roadways, most of the internal circulation is pedestrian. Based on historical photos, most of the original pedestrian circulation system has now been removed. With the exception of the two asphalt paths, one across the lawn next to the lodge and the other crossing the lawn between the barn and the bunkhouse, all other paths are poorly defined, often nothing more than compacted grass and soil.

Based on observations, there are several areas where pathways might be restored or integrated into the surroundings to facilitate pedestrian movement throughout the site. These areas include crossing the main lawn from the front of the lodge down to the end of the lawn, redefining the path next to the garage (leading from the Research Centre to the Lodge), and defining the paths which lead to some of the more remote locations on the property including the old waterwheel, the dam, and Wilby's grave.



Figs. 104 and 105 Path next to the Garage (Left) and Road leading to the Childrens' graves (Right) (Photos by J. Wagner)

5.5 Current Use/Programs

Today, the Palisades Centre operates as a training centre for Parks Canada's staff, an environmental education centre for researchers including botanists, biologists, ecologists, archaeologists, historians, wildlife experts and others, and also provides private guest accommodation for individuals or groups. The largest user group of the Centre (over 90%) is government staff and officials for training seminars, courses, and meetings. This group is then followed by academic associated courses, such as those offered by the University of Alberta, independent groups/retreats, and individual researchers. Public and social use of the Centre's accommodations and grounds is limited to long weekends for special functions such as local reunions.

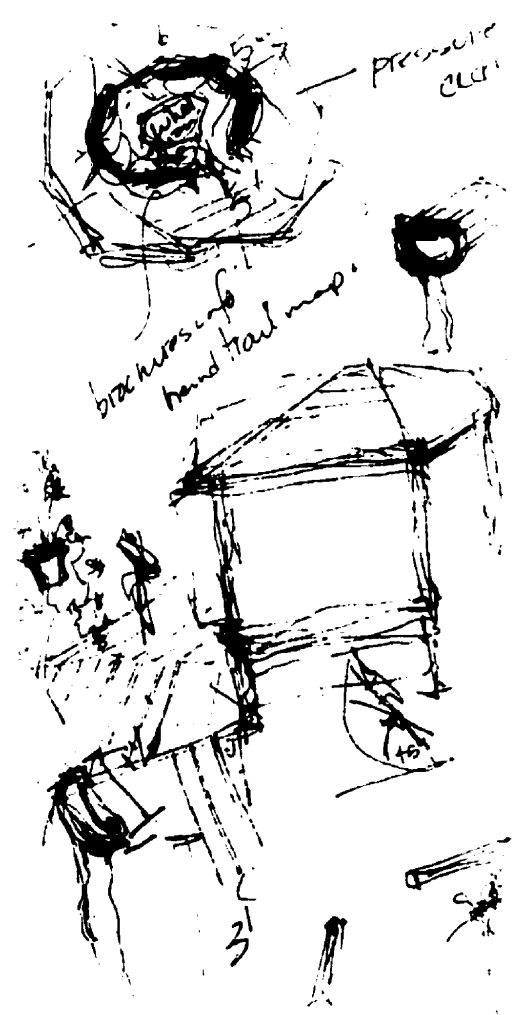
Currently owned and operated by Parks Canada, the centre can accommodate up to fifty-six overnight guests. The Centre provides catering services for all guests as well as providing office / work space for researchers groups. The Centre has three major meeting rooms (upstairs in the barn, in the bull-pen and in the garage) and provides movie and slide projectors, VCR's and monitors, flip charts, a fax machine, overhead projectors, a photocopier, computers and printers for researchers and staff.

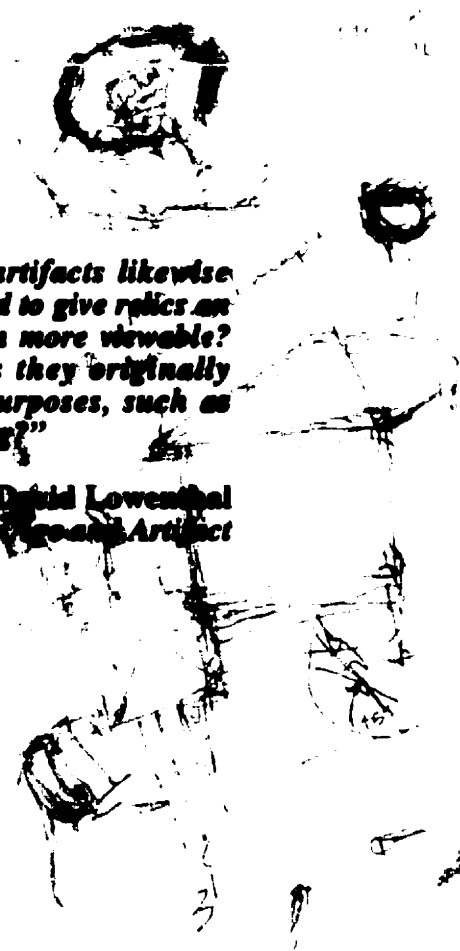
The centre's vision is to provide services for ecosystem-based research and learning. However, in 1988, FHBRO recognized the Palisades Centre as a Federal Heritage Complexa Level II resource and, therefore, Parks Canada is obligated to protect this cultural resource. Parks Canada defines a Level II resource as "a resource

that is not of national significance but which may have historic value and thus may be considered a cultural resource". (Third Party Management Proposal, 1996)

Despite the strong ecological focus in much of the recent planning, the Centre does recognize the cultural heritage the site has to offer. In February 1996, a Third Party Management Proposal was completed. Included in this report is a "Statement of Purpose and Operational Principles" stating: "*The heritage value of the Centre's facilities will be respected and used by staff and guests alike so as to demonstrate wise stewardship of cultural and ecological landscapes and resources.*" (Third Party Management Proposal, 1996) and that all changes will meet the Federal Heritage Building Review Office guidelines.

Formal recreational activities at the Centre are limited. The lodge is the site of most social and recreational activities, being equipped with a fireplace, television, card tables, a shuffleboard, a ping-pong table and snack area. The Centre does provide limited sports equipment for outdoor activities. Also, depending on the availability of an interpreter, guided tours of the site may be organized.





“The environs of historic sites and artifacts likewise pose difficulties. Should they be shaped to give relics an appropriate ambience or to make them more viewable? Should surroundings be restored as they originally were? Or should they serve other purposes, such as interpretation, recreating or car parking?”

**David Lowenthal
Time and Artifact**

6.0 Adaptive Rehabilitation Of A Cultural Landscape

6.0 Adaptive Rehabilitation of a Cultural Landscape

6.1 Design Process

With the Palisades Centre's rich history, it became evident that the four distinct eras needed to be incorporated into the present-day landscape. To attempt to restore this site to a particular point in time seemed to be disrespectful to those layers which had come before, as well as those which followed. The Palisades offers the opportunity to explore and experience all the eras in its evolution, not only to recreate the quality of former landscapes, but also to make the spirit of the creators come alive. Throughout the design process, it became increasingly important to not only achieve a certain character with the landscape, but also to demonstrate that, in fact, real people had once lived on the land. This human quality not only expresses the experiences of these people, but, more importantly, allows the visitor to experience the tangible (physical) aspects of the site, as well as the intangible (emotional).

This blending of past landscape and personality became the basis for defining "character zones" which seemed to best illustrate the character of the landscape and quality of life pertaining to a particular era. However, defining these zones first required an analysis of each of the four distinct cultural layers. Each layer was examined in terms of known cultural artifacts and, in some cases, the cultural practices placed on the land during that period. These artifacts were, subsequently, categorized into existing, remnant and eliminated features as seen today. (Refer to Figures 107 and 108, pages 66 and 67)

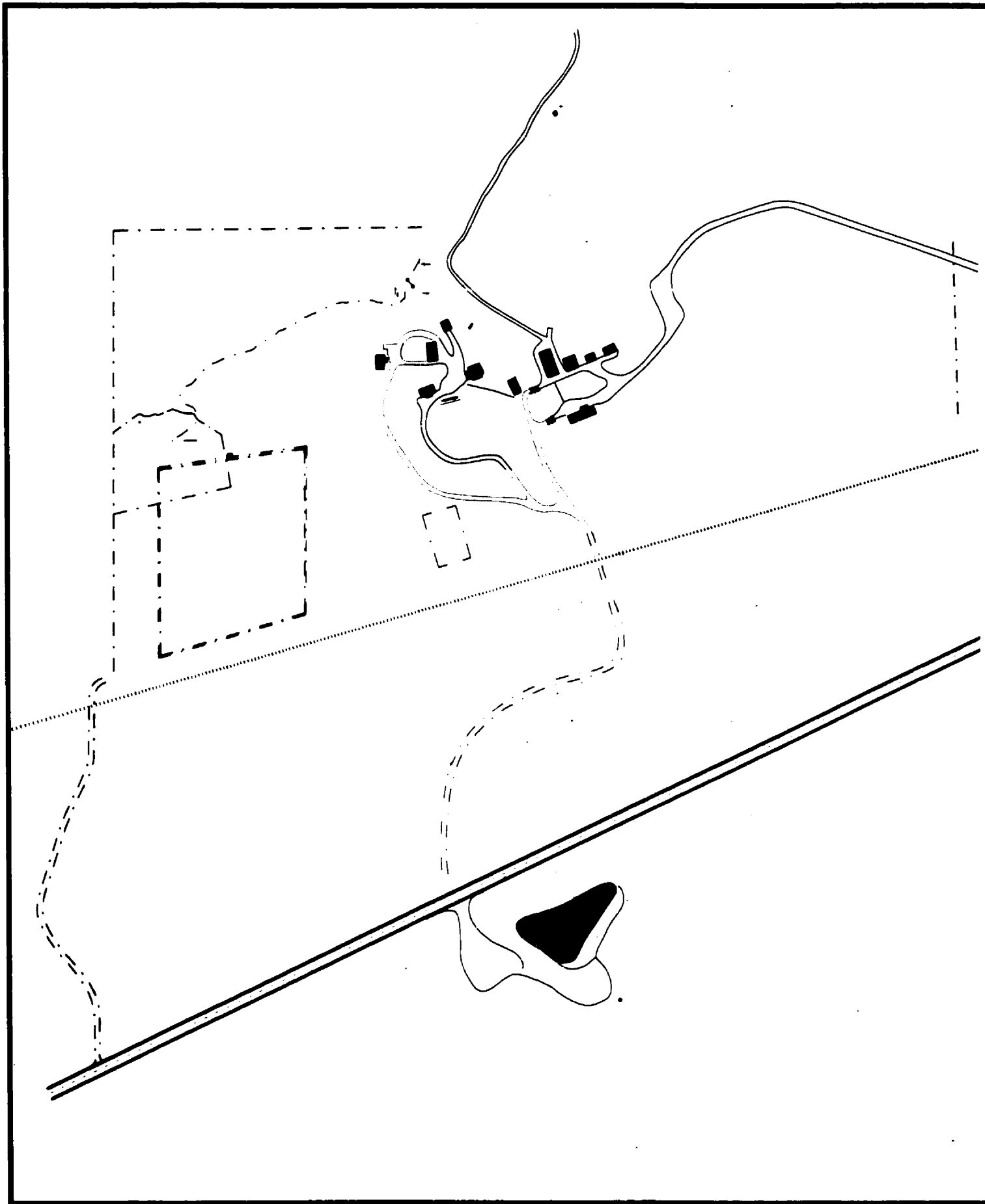
Once the "state" (i.e. existing, remnant, eliminated) of each artifact / practice was determined, each was then examined in terms of the criteria established by the Institute for Heritage Education (form/design, spirit / feeling, landuse / function, uniqueness) as well as memory and the artifact's current condition. Based on these criteria, each artifact was determined to be of high, moderate or low significance with respect to enhancing or contributing favorably to the overall character of the landscape and / or personalities associated with each cultural layer. (Refer to pages 68 to 74)

HIGH SIGNIFICANCE - Elements / practices, even if remnants or in isolation, which strongly contribute to one's understanding of the character of the landscape and the people associated with it.

MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE - Elements / practices which, by themselves, may not contribute or enhance one's understanding of the landscape but may, in association with more elements of moderate or high significance, may favorably contribute to the character of the landscape.

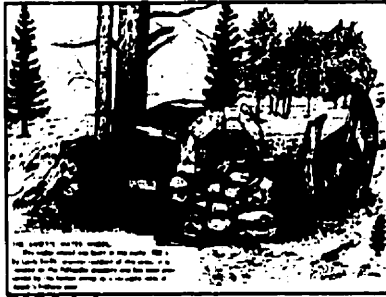
LOW SIGNIFICANCE - Elements / practices which, through their form, function or "uniqueness" do not contribute or enhance the character of the landscape, even in association with elements / practices of high significance.

The analysis of the location and significance of the cultural elements from different eras resulted in certain character zones which strongly exhibited a distinct character associated with a particular cultural layer. These “zones” manifest themselves as distinct areas of land, distinct elements in the landscapes and, in some cases, linear features. (Refer to Figure 109, page 75) These zones provide a general framework for how the different cultural eras may be enhanced on the current landscape.



THE PALISADES CENTRE





LEGEND

1892-1935 Lewis Swift

- Existing Elements
- - - - - Remnant Elements

1935-1952 A.C. Wilby

- Existing Elements
- - - - - Remnant Elements

1952-1962 Gordon Bried

- Existing Elements
- - - - - Remnant Elements

1962-Present Parks Canada

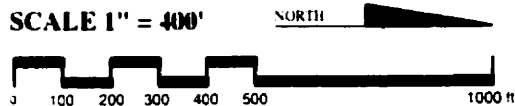
- Existing Elements
- - - - - Remnant Elements

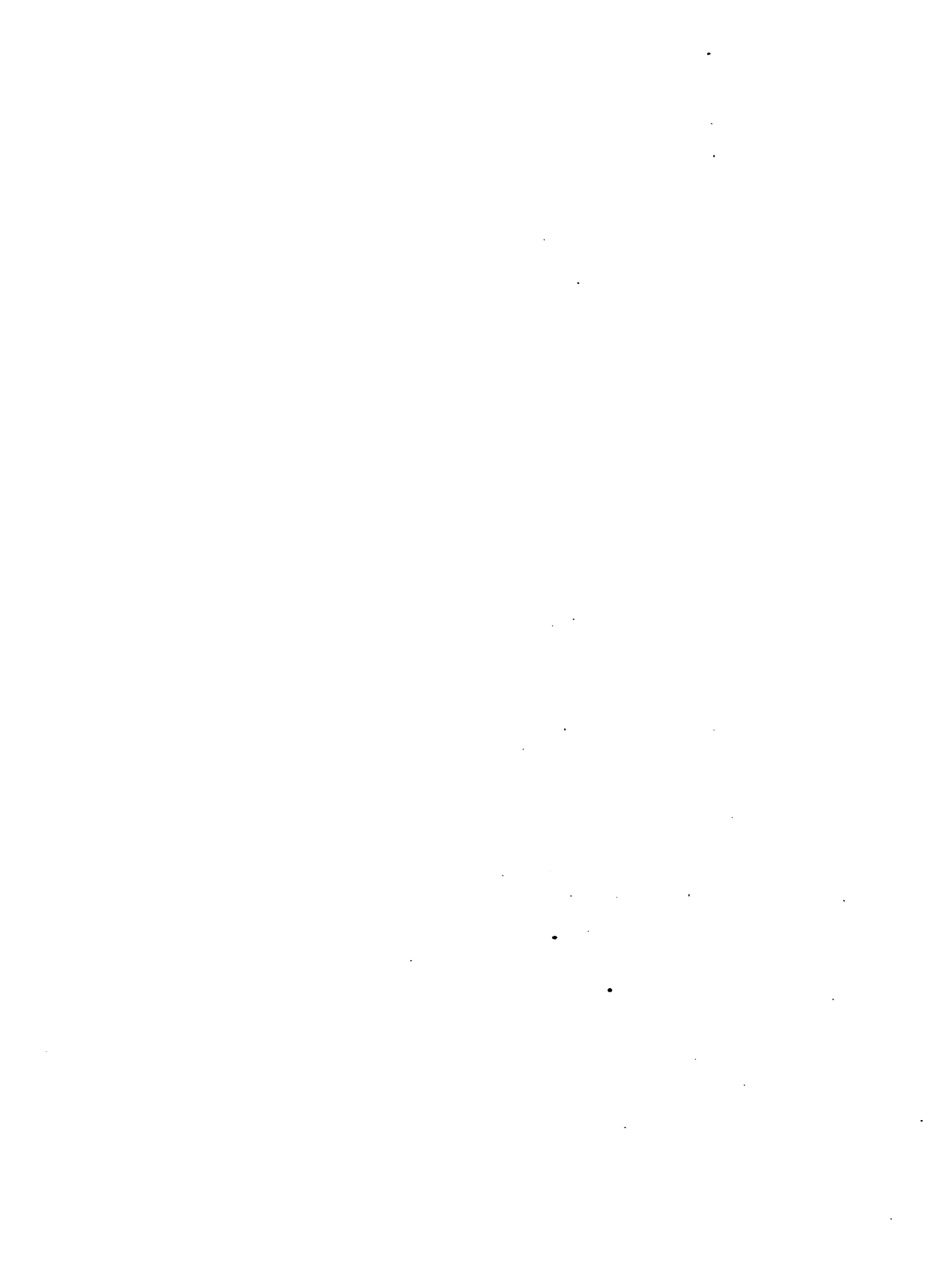
**1892 - Present
Cultural Evolution**

**Figure 107
Existing & Remnant
Elements**

THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*





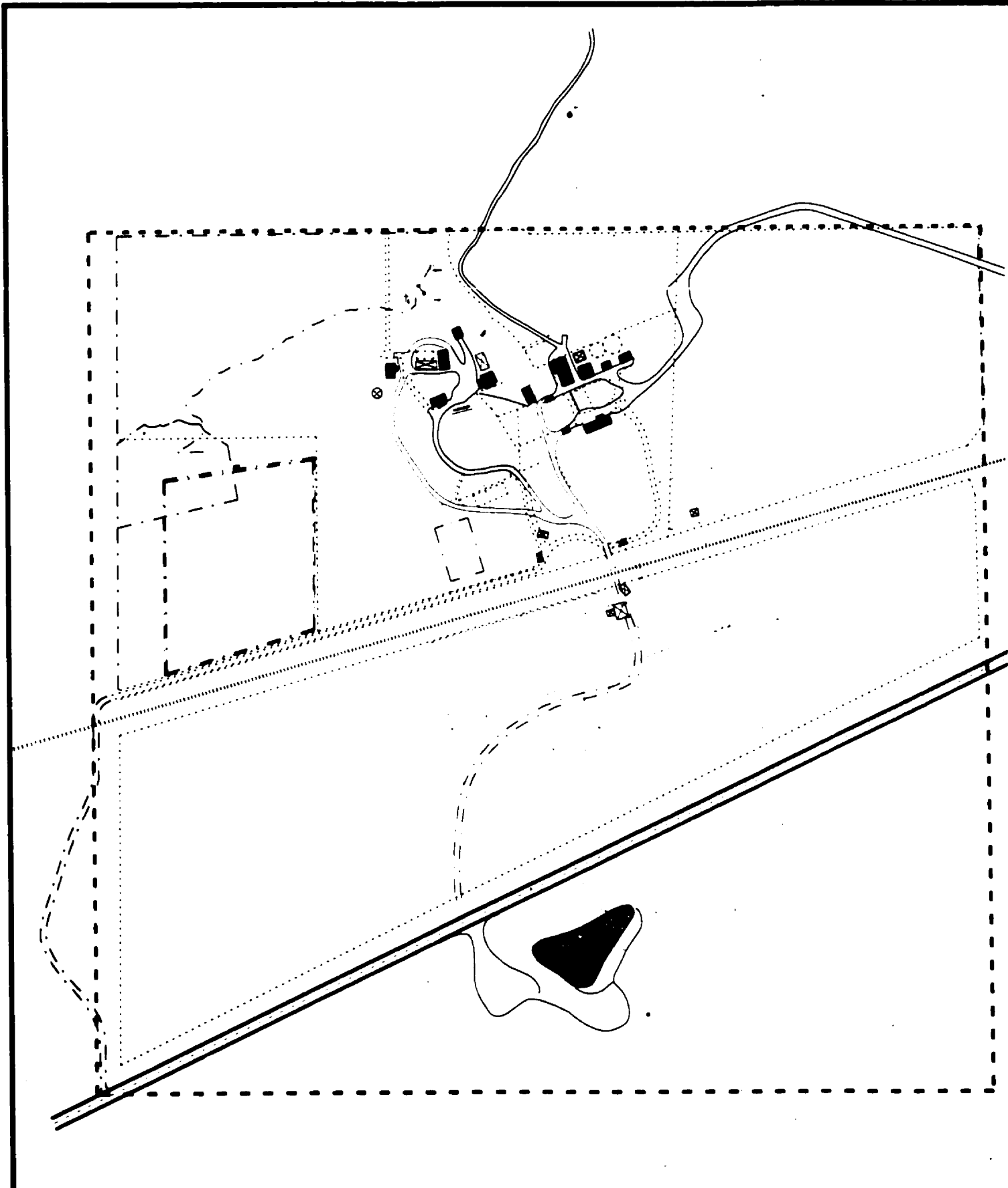
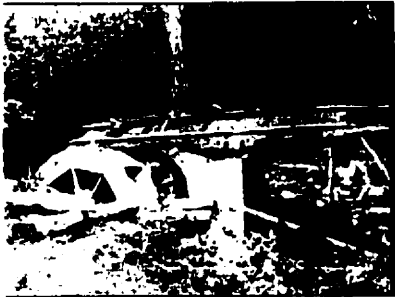


Fig. 107 Existing, Remnant and Non-Existant Cultural Elements





LEGEND

1892-1935 Lewis Swift

—————	Existing Elements
- - - - -	Remnant Elements
.....	Eliminated Elements
⊗	Non-Existing Buildings

1935-1952 A.C. Wilby

—————	Existing Elements
- - - - -	Remnant Elements
.....	Eliminated Elements
⊗	Non-Existing Buildings

1952-1962 Gordon Bried

—————	Existing Elements
- - - - -	Remnant Elements
.....	Eliminated Elements
⊗	Non-Existing Buildings

1962-Present Parks Canada

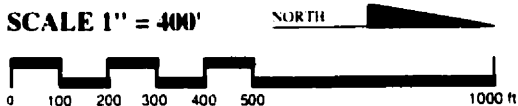
—————	Existing Elements
- - - - -	Remnant Elements
.....	Eliminated Elements

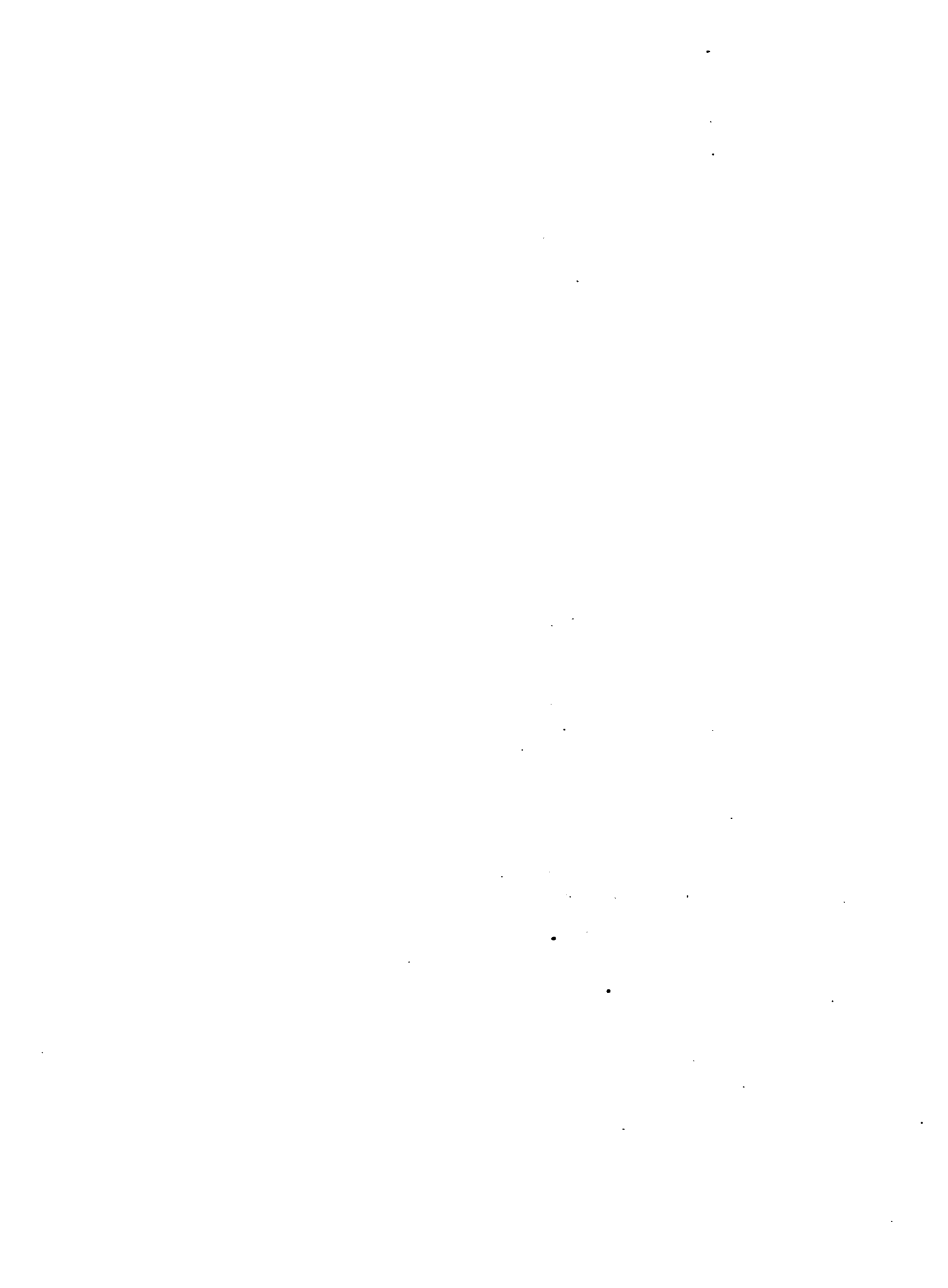
1892 - Present Cultural Evolution

Figure 108 Existing, Remnant & Eliminated Elements

THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*

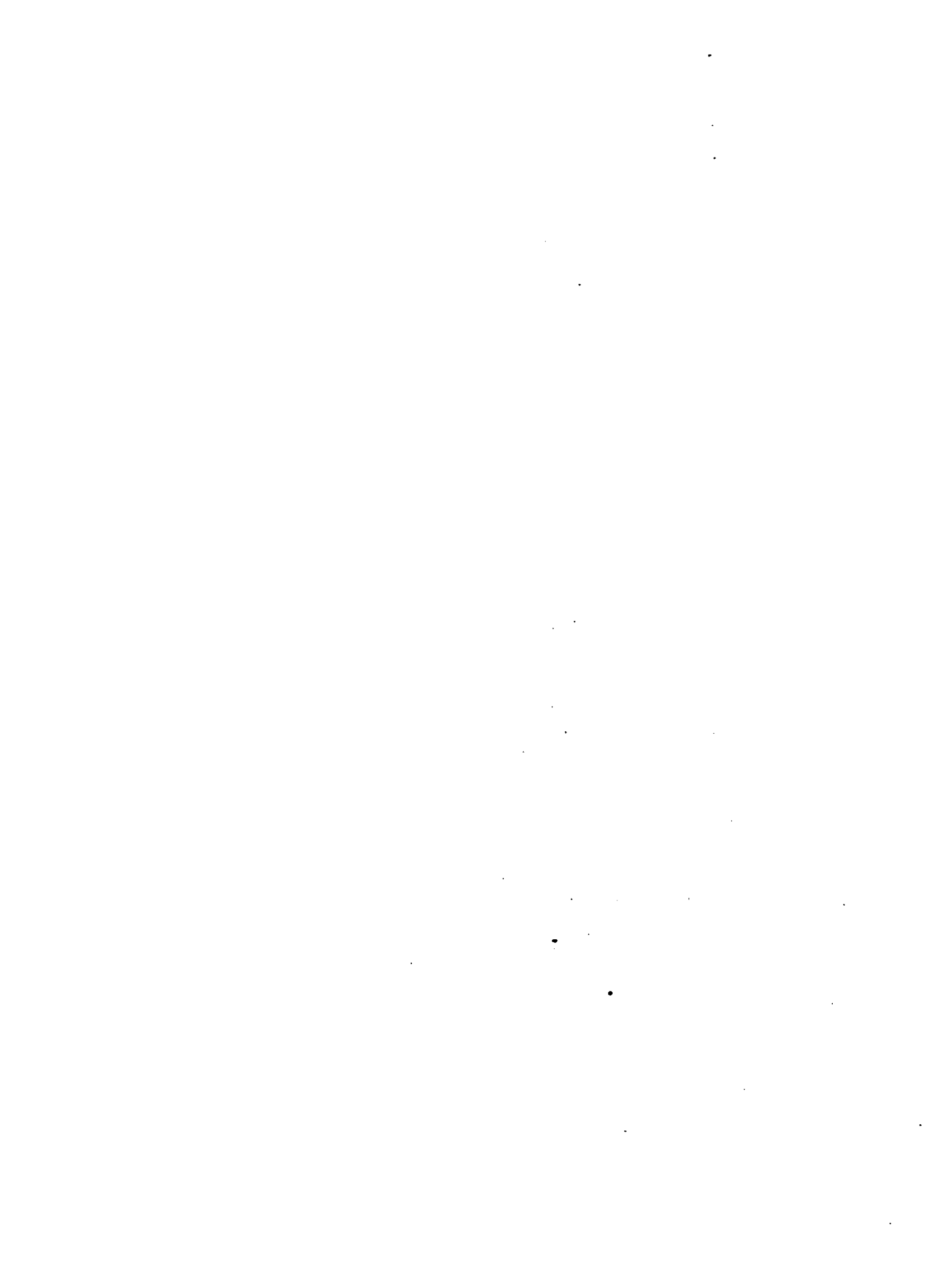




Lewis Swift
1892-1935

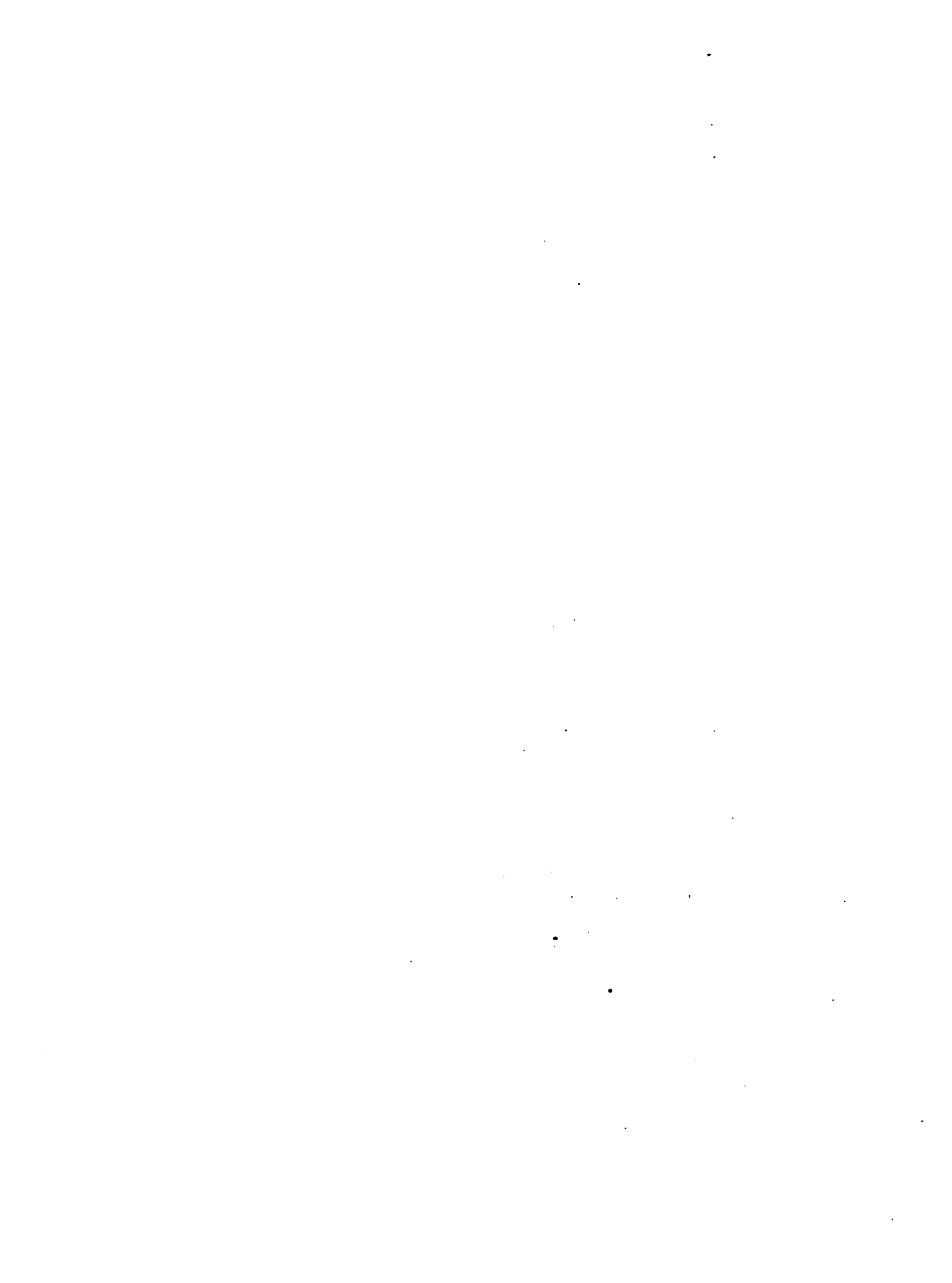
THE PALISADES CENTRE - CULTURE

	Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)	Uniqueness
Existing Features		
- Rock Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intentionally positioned on slope to maximize water flow towards wheel/ditches - Use of river stones blends dam into natural surroundings. Mortar was later added to help reinforce dam. Highly visible during early Spring, late Fall and winter. Creates beautiful waterfall in Spring and summer - Dam approximately 4' high, originally constructed from only river stones. Wooden gates were constructed in order to direct water towards wheel and irrigation ditches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported to be the only dam/irrigation system in the region at that time. the entire system, especially the waterwheel became synonymous with Lewis Swift.
- Childrens' graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of a formal plan. Swift positioned the graves so that the children could overlook their home and the Athabasca Valley - Simple earthen graves with small wooden crosses/headstones. Parks eventually surrounded graves with an 11'x11'x4' metal fence. Peaceful and tranquil experience. - Views were already established for Swift (a fire had swept through the area several years earlier.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are several other graves of early settlers within the area. However, most are in the Jasper cemetery. Graves are special because of the view they once had
- Railway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engineers surveyed rail line to cross through the middle of Swift's property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a
- Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highway was built on the old rail bed to accommodate increased vehicular traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a
Remnant Features		
- Waterwheel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned in order to maximize water power. Became part of extensive irrigation system Swift planned for his property. - The wheel was created out of necessity more than for aesthetic design. Today, remnants of the wheel are covered with leaf litter. Only clearly visible part is the power wheel. - Highly technical in design. Reported that all Swift had to work with is an axe, hammer and a few nails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only waterwheel in the region. It is reported that people came to Swift's place just to see the wheel. Synonymous with the man.
- Irrigation Ditch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned to follow contours of land to reach gardens and field - Simple, rock-lined trench about 2' wide and 6-8" deep - The trenches were fitted with wooden sluice gates to direct flow of water to any given part of the property. System was quite extensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Known for the extent of the irrigation system. Each main trench extending down the slope had several lateral trenches leading to various parts of the property.
- Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned to be near house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a
- Pasture/Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located in flat, sheltered area at end of the irrigation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market garden idea (late 1920's) was unique.- with increased tourism, Saladana believed he could make a profit.
Eliminated Features		
- Swift House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informally designed - house was constantly added onto for the next 40 years. Located to have commanding view of Colin Range - Simple log structure with few windows. Front porch where Swift greeted his visitors. - Additions are noticeable by change of materials and form. Approximate size 36' x 14' - Probably technically difficult given the few tools Swift had to work with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on photographs of that period, appears to be standard type of house.
- Shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informally designed. Location in close proximity to house - Log construction. Large overhang to keep rain out. - Probably technically difficult given the few tools Swift had to work with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on photographs of that period, appears to be standard type of building.
- Garage/Stable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable converted into garage once Swift acquired a vehicle. - Log structure built into side of old creek bank in order to construct roothouse.. - Probably technically difficult given the few tools Swift had to work with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garage-roothouse complex is unique



NATURAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

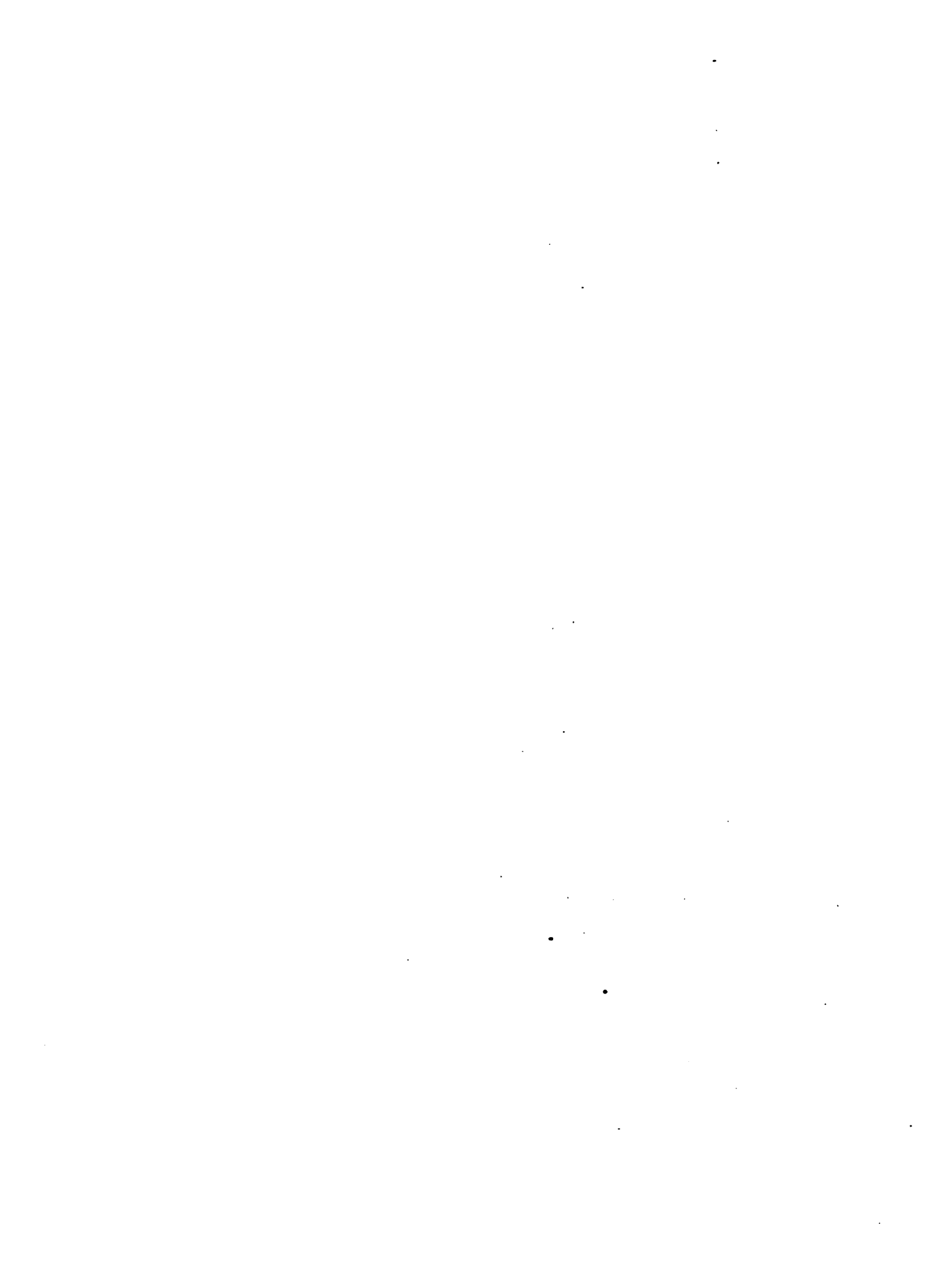
Current Condition	Landuse / Function	Sight / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rock wall is still intact with the exception of a few stones which have come loose; the dam is heavily overgrown with trees and shrubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in 1897, used until the 1940's, still present today - The entire irrigation system is unique to the property. Synonymous with Swift 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The visual, auditory and tactile sense are easily stimulated when near the dam 	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The graves are heavily overgrown with herbaceous plants; wooden cross and headstone are badly weathered; mounds of dirt which mark the bodies are barely visible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The graves have been in existence for almost a century (1906 and 1911) - Unique to property, other members of family buried in Jasper cemetery. May be other small grave sites in area. Positioning upon the hill is special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The small grave site evokes strong emotions. Vision and sense of touch are stimulated. - Arouses curiosity to how graves got there 	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Line is in good condition; repaired on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single rail built in 1911, double line constructed in 1923 - Divided Swift property in half 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual and auditory senses stimulated regularly. On hot summer days, the smell of tar and grease fill the air 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highway is extremely busy, repaired on a regular basis - talk of twinning the highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Built in 1923 - Separated Swift property from river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highway is not visible from main area on the property 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wheel is badly weathered; squirrels have burrowed in the leaf fall, shrubs and trees have rooted themselves in structure; wood is rotting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in 1897, used until the 1940's, barely visible today - Only waterwheel within the region. - Synonymous with Swift 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Power-wheel stimulates imagination. Very textural/tactile. Takes one to a time long ago 	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the trenches are still intact with the exception of those leading to the garden; rocks are rarely visible due to grasses and shrubs; after initial 50 meters, trench is easy to follow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in 1897, used until the 1940's, barely visible today - Extensive system had tremendous influence in appearance of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compelling desire to follow trench. Always looking ahead. Very visual and tactile. Can almost see the water flowing 	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline of garden is still visible, a small patch of rhubarb remains on southern edge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formed in late 1890's, used until the 1940's. - Standard garden for early settlers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining rhubarb stimulates imagination of what else the Swifts grew in the garden. Open valley provides commanding view of Colin Range. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate - low</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No remnants except for the main shape are left; area still invaded by many non-native herb species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formed in late 1890's, used until 1940's - Market garden in late 1920's unique to area - sold produce to tourists/residents in Jasper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vision is stimulated - commanding view of the Colin Range. Can feel the mountain breeze against skin. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Low</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No remnants remain - location has been mapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in 1895, continually added onto for the next 40 years - Unique in the sense that 6 people lived so comfortably in a space of about 14' x 36' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong feelings of family and closeness. Position offers a commanding view of the Colin Range. Strong sense of place. Very tactile/textural images conjured up. 	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No remnants remain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in late 1890's/early 1900's, in use until 1936- none. simply a storage shed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can begin to imagine all of the things Swift collected and saved. Very textural images. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate - low</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only remnant appears to be area of earth removed for roothouse area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in late 1890's, in use until 1936, removed in the 1950's recycled stable building, converted into garage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can imagine smell of animals, fuel and dirt. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p>



Lewis Swift
1892-1935

THE PALISADES CENTRE - CULTURE

Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)	Uniqueness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roothouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located in the back part of the stable-turned-garage. - Only visible part of roothouse was the ventilation shack - wooden structure surrounded by a 7-rail fence to keep the animals off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Size of Roothouse is quite unique given the era it was constructed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given Swift's lack of machinery, structure probably difficult to build. - Located near the house, eventually became separated by the rail line . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard type of building of the period. Represented in house and other shed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swift's shack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Log structure similar to house. Large front overhang to keep the rain out. - Similar to the house. Few tools and little help probably increased difficulty. - Located across the river so Swift could entertain his friends - Appearance is unknown. No photographic documentation and little written about the structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Footbridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conveniently placed between house and shack. - Simple log bridge, supports horse and foot. - Relatively simple structure- 2 logs laid perpendicular to the creek with smaller logs laid over top of them, parallel to the creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively standard type of early bridge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View from graves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graves were strategically placed to give children commanding view of their home and the Athabasca Valley. - Very tranquil atmosphere. Spectacular view of the valley. - n/a simple earthen graves marked by wooden crosses / headstones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jasper cemetery is located along valley bottom next to the highway. - Unique because graves were not on Swift's land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation trench <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned to extend to garden by house - Simple, rock-lined trench - The trenches were fitted with wooden sluice gates to direct flow of water . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of system is unique and synonymous with Swift
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7-rail fence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 1/2 miles of fencing to surround buildings and garden simple post-and rail design - 5 horizontal rails with 2 rails forming an "X" Relatively simple to construct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard type of fence for pioneers before page wire or barbed wire was available



RURAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Current Condition	Landscape / Function	Spirit / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in late 1890's, in use until 1948, removed in the 1950's - Allowed for storage of surplus goods so Swifts could be self-sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong visual images of light filtering through ventilation shaft. Smell of dust and earth. Very quiet and still place. 	Moderate - high
n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in late 1890's, in use until 1936 when it was removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can begin to imagine all of the things Swift collected and saved. Very textural images. 	Moderate
n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed late 1890's/early 1900's. Removed in 1936 - Allowed Swift to entertain his friends out of his family's view. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to imagine sounds of drinking and laughter, smell of alcohol and smoke. Visual images of the night. 	Low
n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in late 1890's, removed in 1936 - None, simply provided access over the creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sound and image of rushing water below feet 	Low
- No views to/from graves remain (Park fire control limits natural fires, resulting in even-aged stands of trees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View already established when children were buried in 1906 and 1911. - Provided children with a view of their home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Images of panoramic views of the valley - sense of watching over someone/thing 	High
- Portion of trench has been eliminated (where Wilby put in buildings and roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in 1890's, in use until 1936 - Influenced appearance of landscape - supplied water to garden near house (dry, sandy soil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual images of water rushing down dry channels - sound of water moving over rocks - touch of cold water on hands 	High
n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First started construction in late 1890's, added onto for next several years. - Attempted to keep wild animals out of garden/field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong textural image of weathered, jackpine rails. Gives sense of enclosure and settlement 	Moderate - low



A.C. Wilby
1935-1952

THE PALISADES CENTRE - CULT

Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)

Uniqueness

Existing Features

- Lodge
- Icehouse
- Garage
- Servant's Cottage
- Barn
- Saddle Shed
- Blacksmith Shop
- Implement Shed
- Bunkhouse

- All of the buildings were part of an overall site plan, designed and located according to function
- For discussion of individual buildings, see report, Section 5.3.1 Architectural Elements

- Log construction standard building type of the era. (Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper Information Center)

- Wilby's Grave

- Formally placed so as to provide commanding view of valley
- Large headstone with bronze plaque on it. Grave area lined with stones

- Third grave on site, but most prominent of the three. Choice of materials reflects cultural /economic status of Wilby

- Retaining Walls

- Formally designed with the rest of the property to deal with elevation changes
- Very simple yet elegant way of dealing with elevation changes. Very textural -relates well to environment
- Required some knowledge of retaining walls - most are still structurally sound although somewhat weakened

- System of four retaining walls was unique to the property

- Planting Island

- Planned to provide formal "frontage" for Lodge
- Lush planting consisted of honeysuckle and lilacs - island enclosed with rocks

- Unique area on the property, especially for dude ranch - Jasper Park Lodge probably had a number of planting islands/

Remnant Features

- Entry Road

- Designed to open up property to the viewer. Minimized area required for road
- Simple, narrow gravel road, leading through dense forested area and then opens up onto productive fields.

- n/a

- Gas Pump

- Integral part of plan for ranch to become self-sufficient
- Only the gas pump was visible, remainder of system was buried

- First/only time gas pump used on site

- Path by Greenhouse

- Formally designed path
- Formal, yet simple gravel path lined with white-washed stones. Sweet peas lined the side next to the greenhouse so they could climb up the wall, pansies and poppies lined the other side of the path

- All paths on property were lined with white-washed stones. Probably standard for highlighting paths at night

Eliminated Features

- Greenhouse

- Formally designed as part of the building layout
- Wooden foundation, approximately 16'x30' in size - always full of color (gardener started the annuals in early Spring)
- Highly technical - although probably standard type of greenhouse. Needed excellent ventilation because of wood stove

- Jasper Park Lodge had greenhouses

- Garden

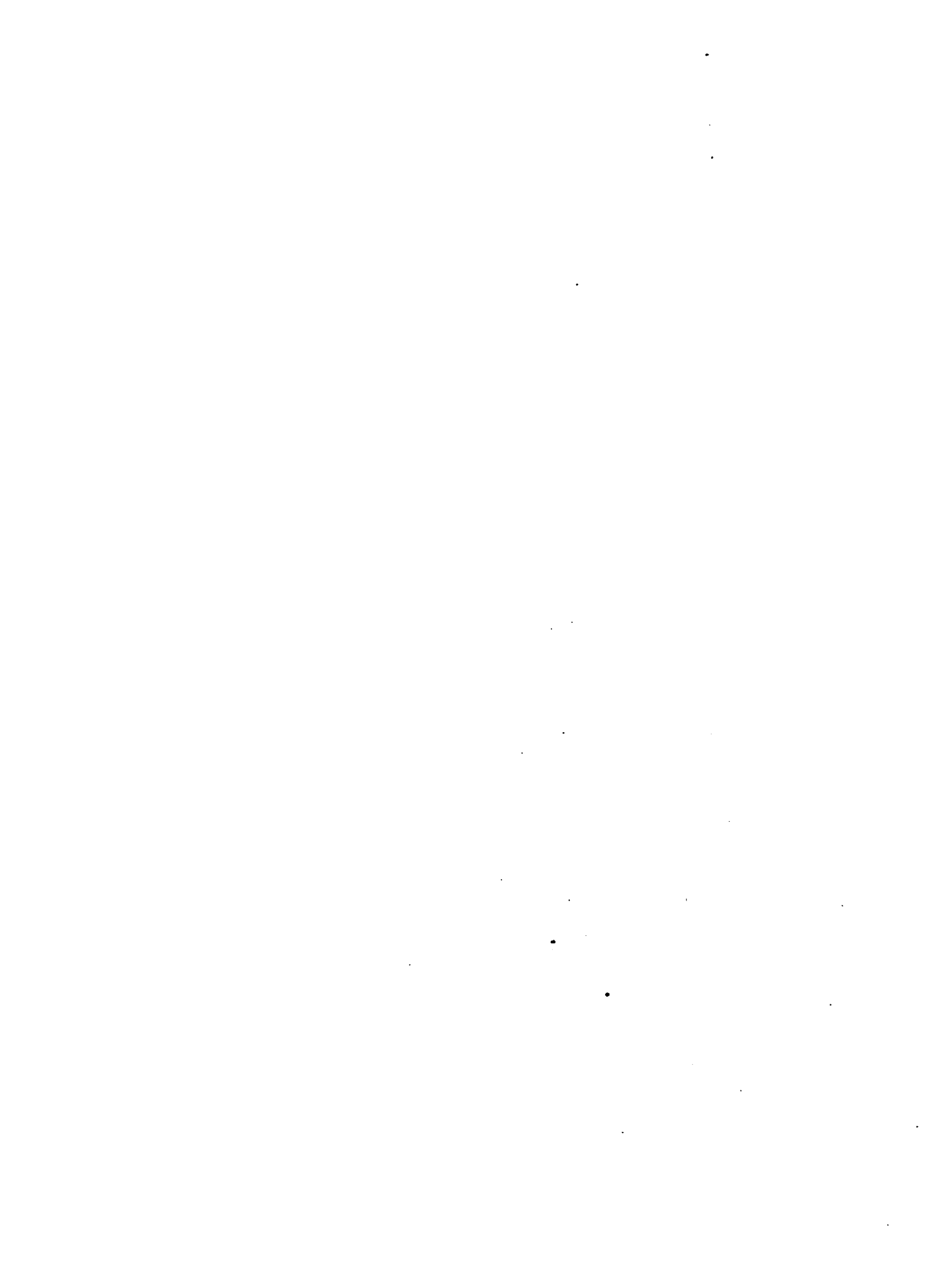
- Planned to be next to the greenhouse and servant's cottage
- Small garden approximately 16'x30' in size. Well-sheltered by garage and trees.

- Numerous gardens in region

- Most exotic veg.

- Integral part of Wilby's extensive landscaping
- Created lush environment - plantings used to control views and movement - overwhelming variety of flowers and shrubs - bright and colorful
- Valued for aesthetic design

- Unique for dude ranch, but extensive landscaping using exotic vegetation also carried out at Jasper Park Lodge and around Information Center in town.



URAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

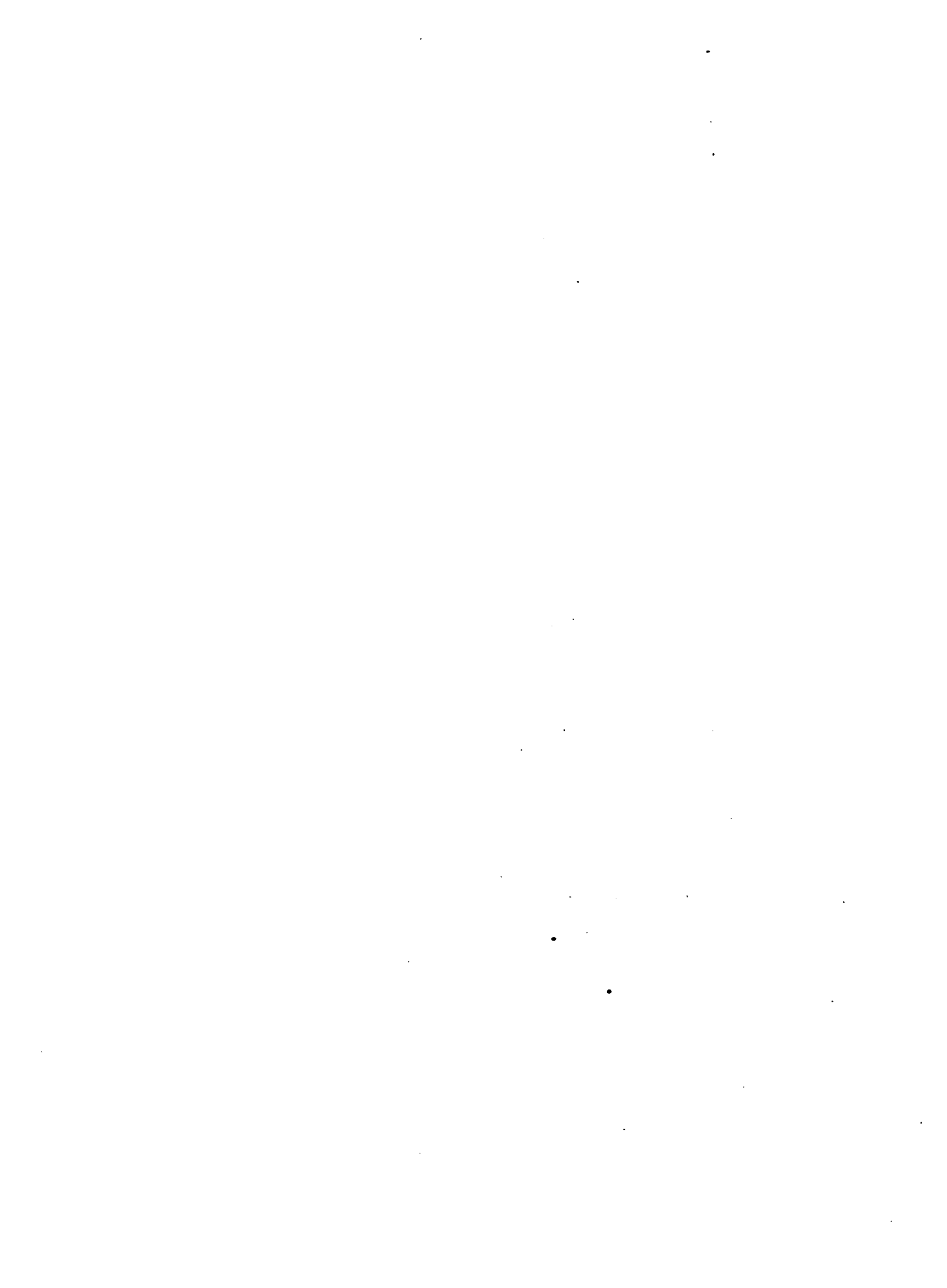
Current Condition	Landuse /Function	Spirit / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
<p>All of the buildings have undergone extensive interior renovations, but the exteriors are still relatively intact and are in good conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The buildings have been in use since 1936-1937. See report, Section 5.3 for year of construction. - All of the buildings have undergone a function change over the last 60 years. See report, Section 5.3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exterior appearances of buildings are relatively intact - style contributes to overall character of ranch - very rustic and western 	<p>High</p>
<p>Grave is heavily overgrown; headstone is highly visible but rocks surrounding grave are not; view from grave is completely eliminated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In existence since 1948 - Two other graves exist on site - all three were located to have commanding view of property / valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very secluded and tranquil location. Faint sound of creek in the background. Headstone rich in texture. Stimulates imagination about type of man Wilby was 	<p>High</p>
<p>- Most of the retaining walls are in good condition with the exception of being overgrown with grasses, shrubs and trees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed in 1937-38 - Simply to support earth where changes in elevation occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walls rich in texture, both visually and physically. Strong desire to reach out and feel stones. Moss on rocks leaves strong visual images 	<p>High</p>
<p>- Vegetation species in island have changed completely; rocks which surround its edge are overgrown and barely visible.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong visual images - lots of color and smell from lilacs 	<p>High-moderate</p>
<p>- First part of road is still in existence but blocked off to prevent vehicles from travelling on it; old railway crossing is gone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed/planted in 1937-38 - used from 1936-1954 - Maximize amount of land dedicated to Dude ranch operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sense of anticipation as one proceeds further into the site. Sound of gravel beneath tires. Variety of strong visual images. 	<p>Moderate-Low</p>
<p>- Base of gas pump is still in place - hose and nozzle have been removed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from 1936/7 to 1948 - Enabled the ranch to become as self-sufficient as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sense of smell 	<p>Moderate-Low</p>
<p>- Rock edge and gravel base have been removed; remaining path is simply worn down grass.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use since 1936 - Reinforces pedestrian movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides sense of visual delight, stimulates sense of smell, sound of gravel crunching beneath feet. 	<p>High</p>
<p>- Parts of foundation are still visible but everything else has been removed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from 1937-early 1960's, removed in 1994 - Contributed to self-sufficiency of ranch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong visual images - sense of productivity/occupation 	<p>High</p>
<p>n/a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from late 1930's to early 1980's - Contributed to self-sufficiency of ranch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong visual images and sense of touch associated with garden 	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>- Most exotic species have been removed or died out; that which remains is overgrown and requires severe pruning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planted in 1937/38, maintained up until the early 1980's - Created pleasure grounds on the ranch, helped control views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong visual images - lots of color, carefully controlled views - always had cut flowers. Stimulates sense of smell. 	<p>High</p>

	Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)	Uniqueness
<p>- Fences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned to keep out animals and trespassers - including Park officials - The two types of fences include 8' high page wire fence surrounding the property and rail fences used as interior fences (for horses) - Simple post and wire fence - post and rail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of page wire quite common (heavy gauged wire)
<p>- Gates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed to provide access into property at key points - Approximately 8' high, metal and page wire - attached to large fir posts - Metal and page wire gates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Height of gate is particularly unique (8' high and often had wooden planks to increase height, keeping animals out.
<p>- Trellis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formally planned to act as terminus for the main lawn - Approximately 8' high, jackpine lattice trellis, covered with Virginia Creeper - used as screen for traffic - allowed views only of mountains beyond. - Simple jackpine structure - valued for its aesthetic appearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unique feature for a dude ranch
<p>- View from Lodge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formally designed - View from lodge controlled by plantings and trellis to provide scenic view of mountains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost every element/feature was formally planned.
<p>- Corrals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integral part of functioning of ranch - Two, hexagonal shaped corrals, one larger than the other - approximately 8' high with 10' high gates - constructed from fir posts and rails - Standard type post and rail construction. Scale of corral makes it impressive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shape and scale of corrals is interesting and unique - larger than life impression. - Form is particularly unique
<p>- North Pasture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned to accommodate horses for the majority of the time - Fairly open meadow with a few bluffs of trees - very well sheltered by trees and Palisades Range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two pastures on property - numerous pastures in conjunction with other trail ride outfits in area.
<p>- South Pasture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smaller pasture - most often used for hay field - Open meadow, well-sheltered by trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two pastures on property - numerous pastures in conjunction with other trail ride outfits in area.
<p>- Original Smithy location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned to be directly behind Saddle Shed - easy to shoe and saddle horses before they went out. - See report, section 5.3.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard log type construction, open floor plan. See report, section 5.3.1.



URAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Current Condition	Landuse /Function	Spirit / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
<p>Page wire has been removed; most f posts have either been removed or ut down to ground level. Many of the ence posts remain along back side of roperty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed around 1937, still intact in 1962 - date of removal unknown - Kept both wildlife (Elk) out of property as well as trespassers (including Park officials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eyes followed posts as they ran across the landscape 	<p>High</p>
<p>All except one gate have been emoved from property; remaining ate is lying on ground, page wire still nctact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed around 1937, still intact in 1962 - date of removal unknown - Kept both wildlife (Elk) out of property as well as trespassers (including Park officials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong texture - metal, wood, page wire 	<p>High</p>
<p>Has been removed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed around 1937, removed after 1957 - Acted as screen to control views from lodge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong visual images - color of Virginia Creeper on trellis - carefully controlled view out to mountains 	<p>High</p>
<p>View has become obscured with veg- tation planted at the end of the lawn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed in 1936, lasted until about the mid-1950's - n/a - numerous accounts of planned views onto spectacular scenery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created very picturesque environ- ment - sense of beauty of the ranch and environment. 	<p>High</p>
<p>Have been removed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructed around 1936/37- removed in early 1950's - Used for breaking new horses - reason for the ranch's existence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ranch hand always breaking new horses - strong sense of smell and sound 	<p>High</p>
<p>Has been left to naturalize</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from 1936/37 until 1952 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open views connected ranch to larg- er context 	<p>Moderate - low</p>
<p>Has been left to naturalize</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from 1936/37 until 1952 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open views connected ranch to larg- er context. 	<p>Moderate-Low</p>
<p>No evidence of original location pre- sent on site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original Blacksmith's constructed in 1936, date it was moved is unknown (late 1940's early 1950's) - Created better connection between corrals and saddle shed - After horses were brought to corral - their shoes were checked and then they could be saddled. - still in fenced area. 		<p>Moderate-Low</p>



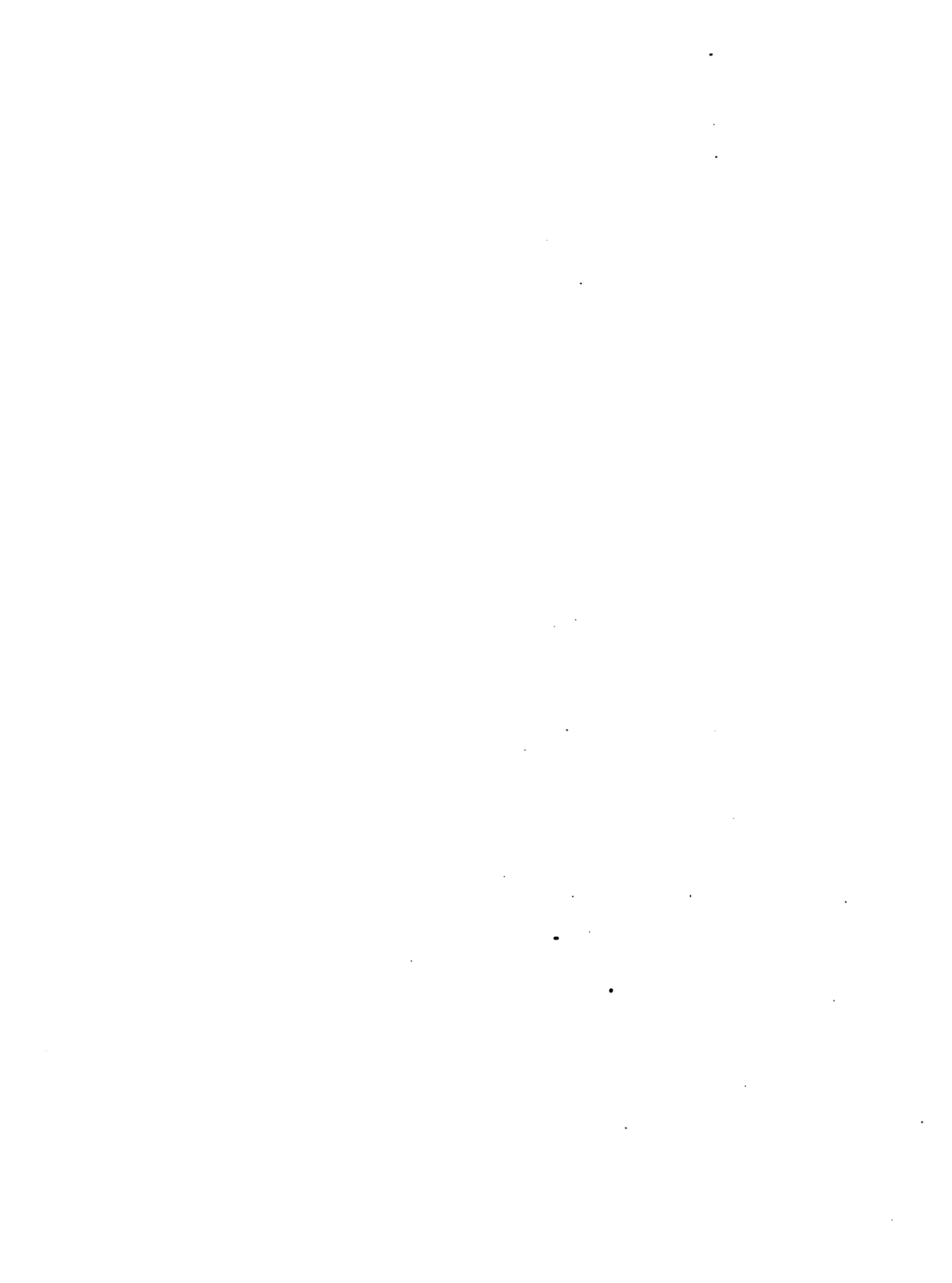
THE PALISADES CENTRE - CULTURE

Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)	Uniqueness
<p>igned to match style of existing buildings. irst building seen when coming up main drive. aintains color and style of existing buildings. Spectacular view of Colin Range oss the valley. Landscaped with retaining walls, flowers and shrubs. ot traditional log construction - typical frame construction covered with log siding.</p>	<p>- Building designed to blend in with existing environment. - Not log construction - frame construction with log-siding</p>
<p>igned to match style of existing buildings. aintains color and style of existing buildings. Originally landscaped with rock plant- beds and numerous types of flowers. ot traditional log construction - typical frame construction covered with log siding.</p>	<p>- Building designed to blend in with existing environment</p>
<p>onsciously placed between the new guest cottage and lodge - the two most important ildings on the site. mall, shady, quiet area. Landscaped with rock, planting beds, retaining walls. iginally had view out towards the Colin Range. oncrete shuffleboard with 1 1/2' high rock retaining wall to the east of it.</p>	<p>- Second formal "recreation" area on grounds. Jasper Park Lodge provided many other recreational facilities (Wilby's tennis courts were removed)</p>
<p>emingly random placement on the lawn in front of lodge. Placed towards the edge. mall, rectangular-shaped BBQ made of rock collected from Marlborough</p>	<p>- First formal outdoor cooking area on property.</p>
<p>ell-integrated with existing cottage structure onstructed with large picture window facing Colin Range. Landscaped with flowers l shrubs ot traditional log construction - typical frame construction covered with siding and oden shakes.</p>	<p>- First addition to existing building on the property. Well-integrated with existing structure. Addition noticeable in foundation</p>
<p>ame as a result of converting bridges into vehicular bridges imple gravel road with shrubs and trees on either side</p>	<p>- n/a</p>
<p>igned to provide easier access to residence (one road was removed with construc- 1 of new guest cottage) imple gravel road with native shrubs, trees on either side.</p>	<p>- n/a</p>
<p>onstructed to facilitate vehicular movement around the property imple gravel road with native shrubs, trees on either side.</p>	<p>- n/a</p>
<p>onstructed to facilitate vehicular movement uilt in similar design to Wilby's foot-bridges except in larger scale crease size of logs to support vehicular traffic</p>	<p>- Two vehicular bridges, identical in form and style as existing pedestrian bridge</p>
<p>ut in by Bechtel Corporation lass and iron lantern on a 6' iron post.</p>	<p>- Only character light on property</p>
<p>xtends from entry gate to existing road structure imple gravel road, slightly meandering through the landscape, well- integrated into sting road structure</p>	<p>- n/a - simple gravel road - designed to extend through property rather than go around it</p>
<p>3uilt in response to new entry road</p>	<p>- n/a</p>
<p>esigned to provide first, public entrance into the site arge, western-style gate, lit by small glass and iron lanterns. Contributes to character ranch; valued for its aesthetics</p>	<p>- First public entrance into the site - gate used to signify entrance / attract attention</p>



URAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

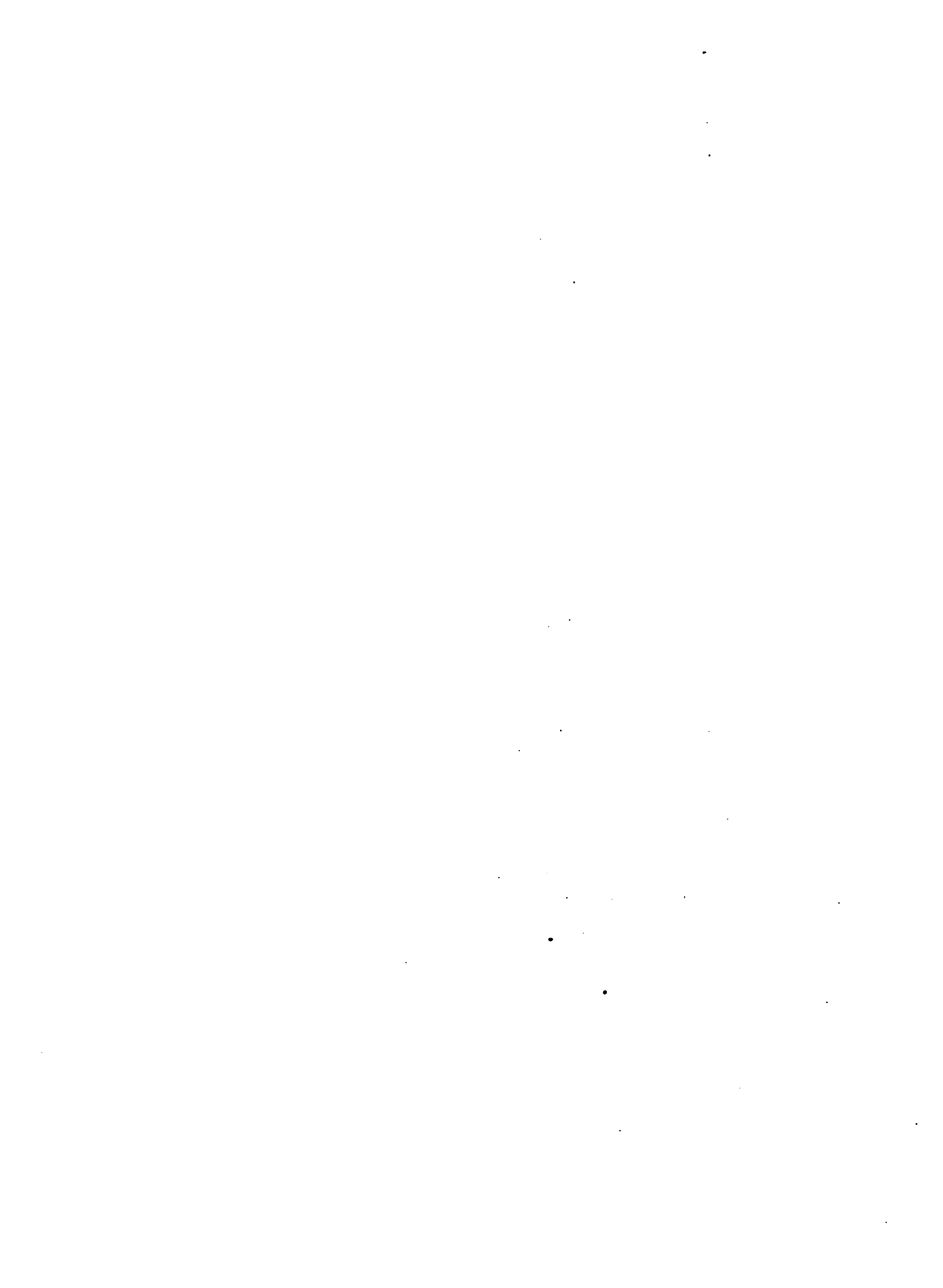
Current Condition	Landuse / Function	Spirit / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
- Cottage has remained the same, landscaping around cottage has declined in quality, quantity and variety	- Constructed in 1957, continues to be used today - Became the new "elite" guest cottage	- Spectacular view from new cottage, rough stone steps/ ledge very tactile.	High
- Has moved from original location, surrounding planting has been removed.	- Constructed in 1952, continues to be used today - new dining room for guests	- Can begin to imagine smells of cooking, sense of friendship and family, laughter and voices.	High
- Area has become overgrown and very introverted: concrete has been painted a reddish-brown color; there are no views provided from shuffleboard area	- Constructed in 1954, still present today - Provision of formalized recreational activity on site - passive recreation.	- Sense of peace and relaxation. Provided with very good view out towards Colin Range. Sense of smell and vision stimulated by variety of plantings.	High
- Still in original location / has not changed	- Constructed in early 1950's, no longer used today - Provided opportunity for large, social gatherings on the main lawn.	- Sense of smell and sound of cooking food, laughter and people's voices. Sense of enclosure provided by plantings. BBQ's material very tactile.	Moderate
- Planting around addition has decreased in quality; lilac in front of window has obscured the view out to the mountains	- Constructed in 1952	- Visual stimulation with picture window looking out to mountains.	Moderate-High
- Gravel road with ill-defined parking areas	- Constructed around 1957 - Facilitates vehicular movement	- n/a	Low
- Gravel road with native shrubs on either side.	- Constructed in 1957 - Facilitates vehicular movement	- n/a	Low
- Gravel road: slope on west side is beginning to erode	- Constructed in 1958 - Facilitates vehicular movement	- n/a	Low
- Excellent condition; wood has rustic, weathered appearance to it	- Converted to vehicular bridges in 1957 - Increase sense of connection between both sides of the creek	- Tactile sensations when driving / walking over bridges. Sound of creek rushing below your feet. Cool sensation on your skin	Moderate
- Glass in lantern is broken, light does not work; iron pole has nice, rustic appearance	- Installed in the early 1950's - First/only light standard installed on property during Bried's time	- Can begin to imagine this rustic, old-fashioned quality of site long ago.	High
- Turn off from road has been removed; some asphalt patches remain but are covered with grasses; form is still evident from air photos.	- In use from 1954 to 1979 - Provision of new access into the site	- Strong visual images as proceed through old field into site, elements begin to unfold before your eyes. sound of gravel beneath tires	Moderate-High
- Approach to crossing has been bermed up; crossing itself has been removed	- In use from 1954 to 1979	- Sense of "crossing" into something.	Low-Moderate
- No remnants are present	- In use from 1954 to 1979 - First "public" entry into the site - openly publicized	- Strong visual images - gain a sense of entering into a space/area. Gate rich in texture - use of wood and stone.	High



Gordon
Bried
1952-1962

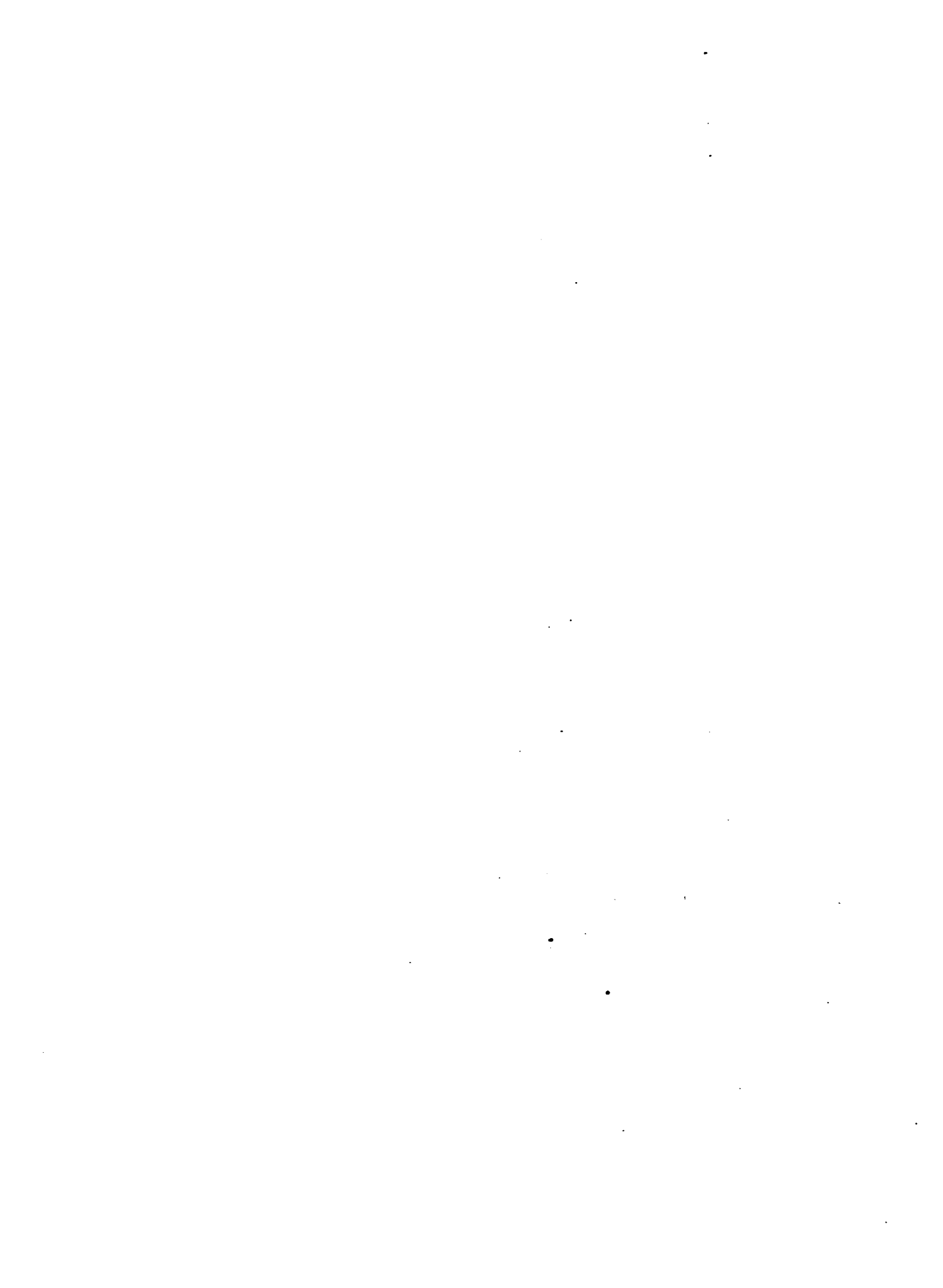
THE PALISADES CENTRE - CULTU

	<p>Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)</p>	<p>Uniqueness</p>
<p>Estimated Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bungalow Cabins - Parking Lot b/n bunkhouse and barn - Parking west of the Lodge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed in order to increase number of accommodations for guests - Grouping of 11 bungalow cabins - have appearance of log cabins. Bried excavated a pond in order to create beach for guests of the cabins - Standard frame construction - Designed in response to increased number of visitors to the site - Gravel parking lot, some trees for shade - very open space - Informal parking area, especially for the guests of the new guest cottage - Simple, gravel parking area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were a number of other small cabin groupings within the region. - n/a - n/a



RURAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Current Condition	Landuse /Function	Spirit / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
No remnants are present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from to 1962 - Reconnected site back to the Athabasca River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to get sense of connection to the river. Strong visual images of mountains and pond/beach 	Moderate
Has been converted into lawn area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from 1952 to early 1960's. - Gravel parking lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hearing and sense of touch stimulated by gravel texture (Rustic quality of ranch) 	Low - moderate
Has been grassed over (left to naturalize)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In use from 1952-1960's - Removed vehicles from front of new guest cottage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a 	Low



THE PALISADES CENTRE - CULTU

Parks
Canada
1962 present

	Design (Formal/Aesthetic/Technological)	Uniqueness
Existing Features		
- Entry Road	- Planned for safety requirements - No sense of entry is gained. Asphalt road leading to Center branches off from Snaring River Campground	- n/a
- Parking Lot	- Planned to accommodate large numbers of visitors - Asphalt parking lot unappealing as first image one gets of the ranch - Simple asphalt parking lot	- n/a
- Chip-seal Asphalt	- Conscious decision to pave roads for easier maintenance - Choice of road surface is inappropriate to rustic quality of ranch. Many areas are eroded to gravel surface	- n/a
- Palisades Sign	- Placed in order to introduce ranch to visitor - Style of sign is appropriate but scale and location is not	- n/a
- Lighting	- Appears to be no order for placement of lighting fixtures - Style of lighting is inappropriate given character of buildings	- Lights are unique- in Jasper either traditional streetlights are used or ornamental lighting
- Grass turf b/n barn and bunkhouse	- Designed to accommodate a large number of visitors - Well-maintained, provides ample opportunity to look at buildings.	- n/a
- Recycling bins	- Part of environmentally-friendly mandate of Parks Canada - Could be better integrated into environment	- Found everywhere throughout Jasper
- Fire pit	- Appears to be informally placed - Fire-pit is inappropriately sited, Style of pit inappropriate to style of ranch	- Makeshift fire pits found throughout campsites
- Horse shoe pits	- Informally placed - Underused and displeasing way to terminate view at end of lawn	- n/a
- Volleyball net	- Informally placed - Not aesthetically pleasing, interferes with view of lawn from lodge	- n/a
- Paths across lawns	- Planned along desired lines of travel - Character of paths do not blend with character of the ranch	- n/a
Remnant Features		
- Horse Corral	- Intentionally made use of open field on south side of property. - Simple post and rail fence Large corral had smaller corral in one corner. Unsure of number of horses kept. - Simple design. In certain places, small trees had been used as the posts.	- There are a number of other horse corrals within the Jasper area given the number of trail ride operations. Used by Parks Canada for back-country trail checks
Eliminated Features		
- Dog Kennels	- Strategically placed to be close to Warden's residence/ - Appearance and size of kennel is unknown.	- Used for Search and Rescue operations
- Plant Maintenance	- Conscious decision on behalf of the Center to stop maintaining the formal plantings - Most of the exotic plantings have been removed. However, the caragana has spread profusely throughout the property and are now invading many naturalized areas.	- n/a

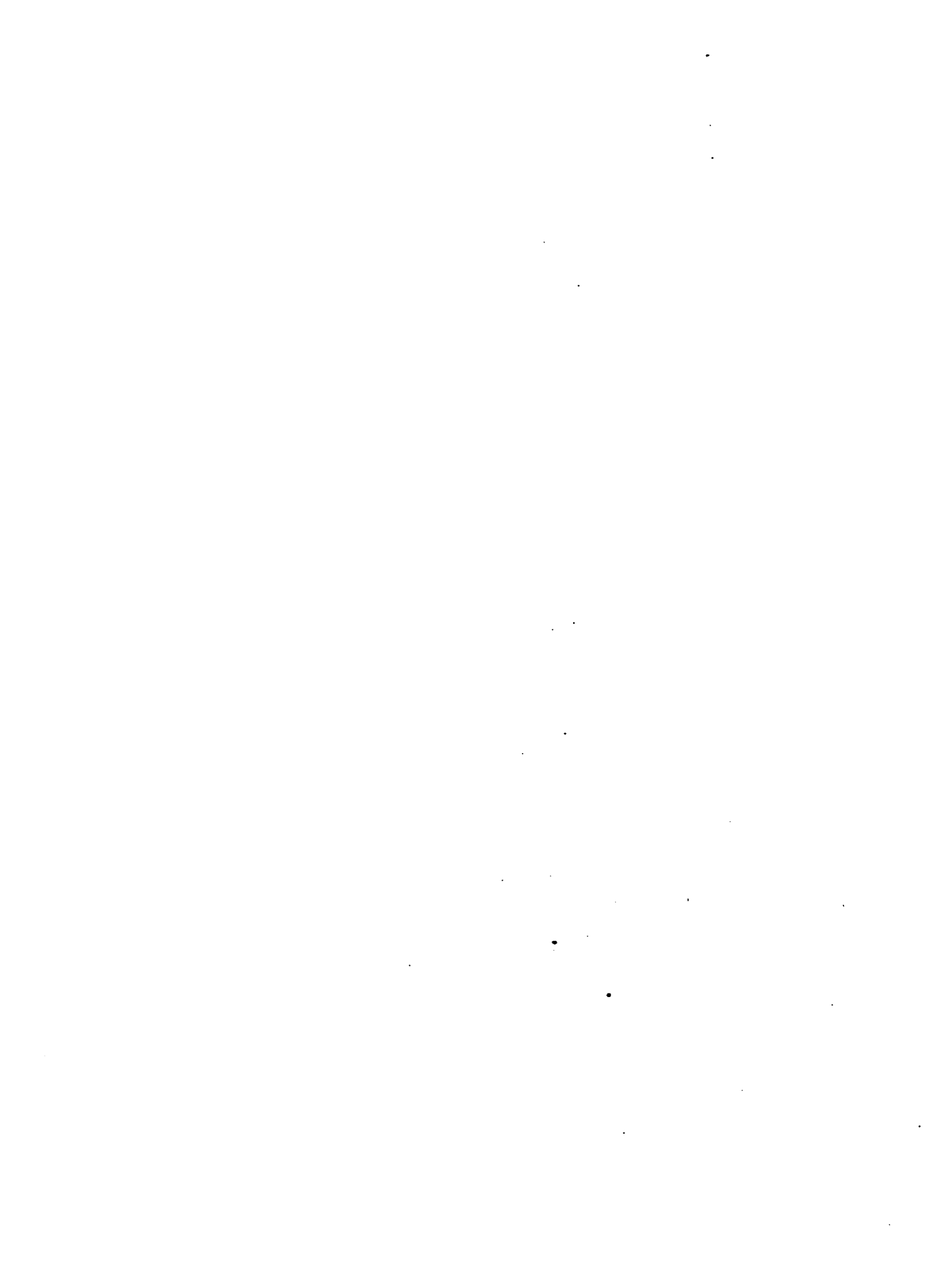


RURAL ELEMENTS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Current Condition	Landscape / Function	Spirit / Feeling	Significance (High, Moderate, Low)
- Asphalt is in good condition, little signage to mark the entry	- In use since late 1979 early 1980 - Road planned for safety purposes	- Some sense of entry - visual and auditory - First impression is of an open, asphalt parking lot	Low-Moderate
- Large, asphalted area (good condition); used as a makeshift basketball court	- In use since late 1979 early 1980	- Sense of anticipation is deflated	Low-Moderate
- Roads around the buildings have a patchy, asphalt surface	- In use since late 1979	- Takes away from texture and sound of gravel as well as rustic quality of area	Low
- Sign is in good condition; hard to see in summer when vegetation is thick.	- Marks entry first complex of buildings	- Get some sense of entering a space - scale appropriate for pedestrians not vehicles	Low-Moderate
- Few lights at irregular intervals; does not provide a large area of light at night	- Installed in late 1970's - Provides night lighting	- Modern lighting detracts from character of place. Does not create appropriate atmosphere	Low
- Edge of lawn is ill-defined, many areas are patchy and filled with clover	- Provides new open space for gathering	- Buildings give sense of enclosure	Moderate
- Hidden next to the bunkhouse and employee parking	- Reinforces Parks ecological mandate	- n/a	Moderate
- Informal gathering area, seating is ill-defined; small circle dug into ground and lined with rocks	- In use since the late 1980's - Provides evening gathering place	- Provides atmosphere for gathering (Visual, auditory and olfactory delight)	Moderate
- Sand-pits are becoming overgrown with grasses; ground is very "slopey"	- Not used very often	- Brings to mind old-fashioned games	Low
- Located on slope, grass around court area is worn out - lots of clover and other "weedy" species	- Not used very often	- n/a	Low
- Asphalt paths along desired lines of travel; asphalt well-maintained	- Facilitates pedestrian movement	- No senses stimulated when walking on path - not focused on any special element	Moderate-High
- Rails and most fence posts have been removed; holes are still visible, other posts are lying in between the trees.	- In use from 1975-1995, removed in Spring of 1997 - Horses for Park staff were kept here	- Smell, Tactile, Visual, Auditory senses are all stimulated	High
- No longer present	- In use from 1974-1995 - Parks Canada's Search and Rescue dogs were housed at the center	- Stimulates sense of Park staff being somewhat "heroic"	High-Moderate
- Most of the vegetation is badly overgrown, exotic species need lots of pruning; grounds have been left to naturalize with the exception of the grass lawns.	- Parks stopped maintaining the formal plantings in early 1980's and decided to let area naturalize	- Strong sensation of wilderness taking over	Moderate - high


















LEGEND

- — ■ Palisades Centre Boundary
-  Swift Character Zone
-  Swift Character Feature
-  Swift Character Element
-  Wilby Character Zone
-  Wilby Character Feature
-  Wilby Character Element
-  Bried Character Zone
-  Bried Character Feature
-  Bried Character Element
- Parks Character Zone
- Parks Character Feature
- Parks Character Element

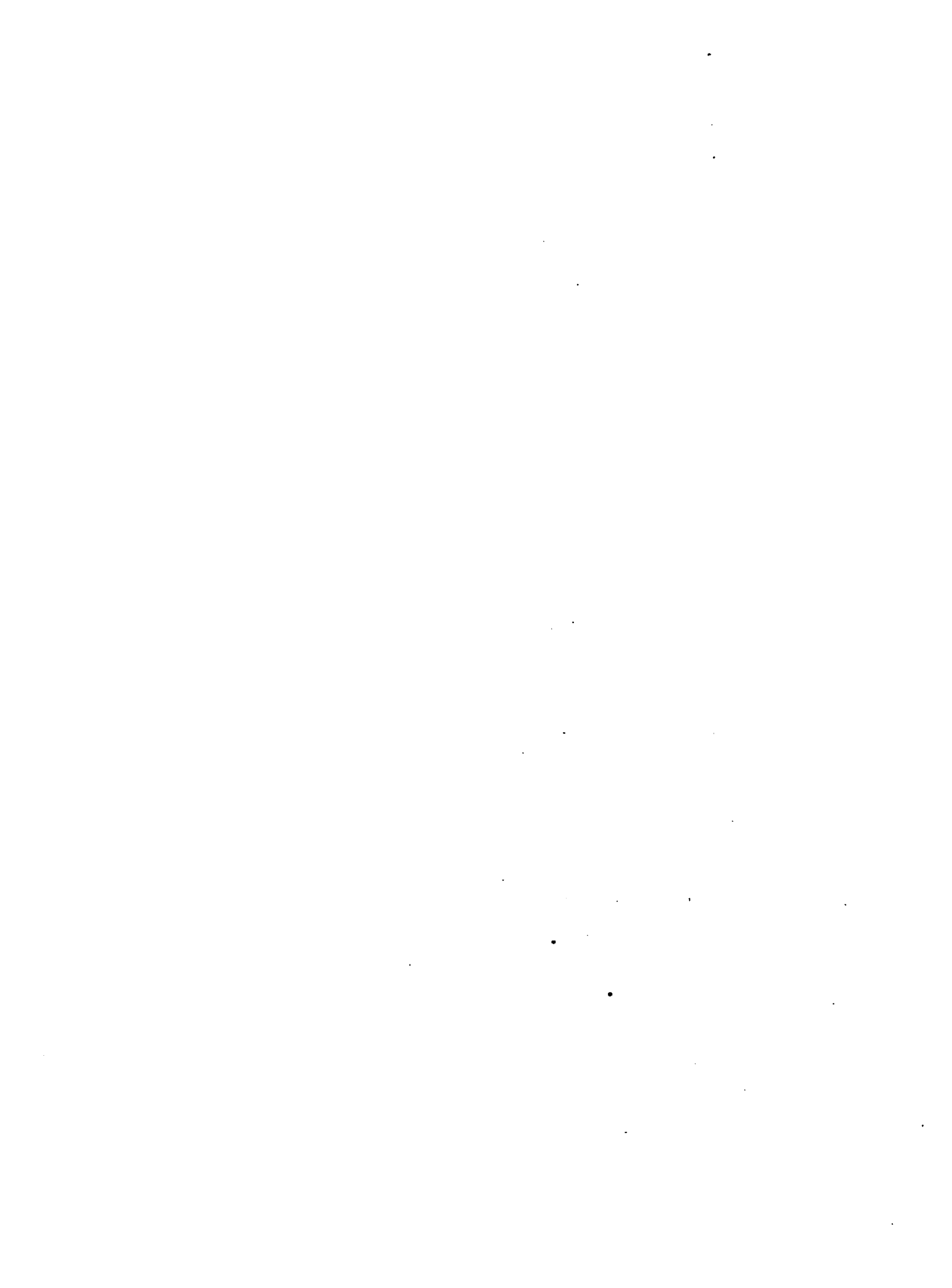
Primary Character Zones

**Figure 109
Character Zones
Overlaid on Present Day
Landscape**

THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*

NORTH



6.2 Recommendations

In conjunction with the process of determining character zones, there was also a need to propose additional and, more importantly, appropriate uses in order to successfully adapt and rehabilitate the site. These proposed uses not only had to allow for the continuing use of the site in an economically sustainable fashion, but also had to reinforce the character and the spirit of the site's past.

The driving concept behind the proposal of additional functions for the site was that they would work in cooperation with one another as opposed to in isolation from each other. The proposals would take advantage of particular character zones while sharing other areas and structures.

While the Palisades Centre will continue to be used for a training, research and education centre, there is the opportunity to open the site to the general public through new uses including a trail-ride operation, a childrens' day camp, and an interpretive tourist site.

1. RESEARCH CENTRE:

The Centre will continue to operate as a research / education centre for Parks Canada staff and researchers.

Key aspects of the operation include:

- accommodation for approximately 40 researchers per night in rooms designated for research use (rooms located on the north side of Swift's Creek);
- maintaining the "Research Centre", offering larger research groups a semi-private working area;
- encouraging the interaction between researchers and visitors to the site, promoting education about Parks Canada's mandates and programs along with the natural and cultural history;
- promotes year-round use of the centre through longer running research programs which may extend into the winter along with increased use for Parks Canada programs in the off-season.

2. TRAIL-RIDE OPERATION:

The trail-ride operation encourages local trail-ride outfitters to make use of the site, thereby increasing interaction between the Federal government and local residents. It also:

- respects one former function of the site, connecting visitors with one aspect of the site's diverse past;
- reintroduces animals, helping to recreate the character of a dude ranch through smell and sound;
- connects the site to the larger regional context through trails, educating people, not only about the site, but also the cultural and natural history of the Palisade's surroundings;
- can be used by the other programs of the Centre including guest/researcher recreation/trail-rides, day-camp trail/hay rides and education and enhances the general visitor's overall interpretation of the site;
- encourages year-round use / visitation to the Palisades Centre with winter sleigh rides / day trips around the area.

CHILDRENS' DAY CAMP

The childrens' day-camp would accommodate local children staying for longer periods of time (two week programs) as well as day drop-off for visitors. The program which could be suited to several different age groups blends well with the Palisades Centre for a number of reasons including:

- it responds to the Centre's and Parks Canada **focus on education (both natural and cultural history)**;
- it provides a place where children can meet and **learn more about their own history** in fun, outdoor classes including nature hikes, cultural history charettes, hay/trail rides and plant propagation programs;
- it allows the **children to interact with Park staff and researchers** who can share their knowledge; and
- it brings the **spirit and sound of children** back to the site.

INTERPRETIVE SITE

For many people, the Palisades Centre will simply be a point of interest within the park. The site allows for several unique photo opportunities, providing visitors with "snapshots" of the site and its evolution. To accommodate the broad range of visitors, a number of different interpretive walks are possible. These range from:

1. Short Guided / Self-guided Walk (Approximately 45 minutes)

- Allows visitors to take in the buildings and their immediate surroundings (including exotic plantings) and gain a basic understanding for the various programs the site has to offer.

2. Moderate Guided / Self-guided Walk (Approximately 1 - 1.5 hours)

- Allows visitors to take in the major character zones (including trail-ride operation and day-camp area) and to better understand the evolution of the site and the interaction between the various programs

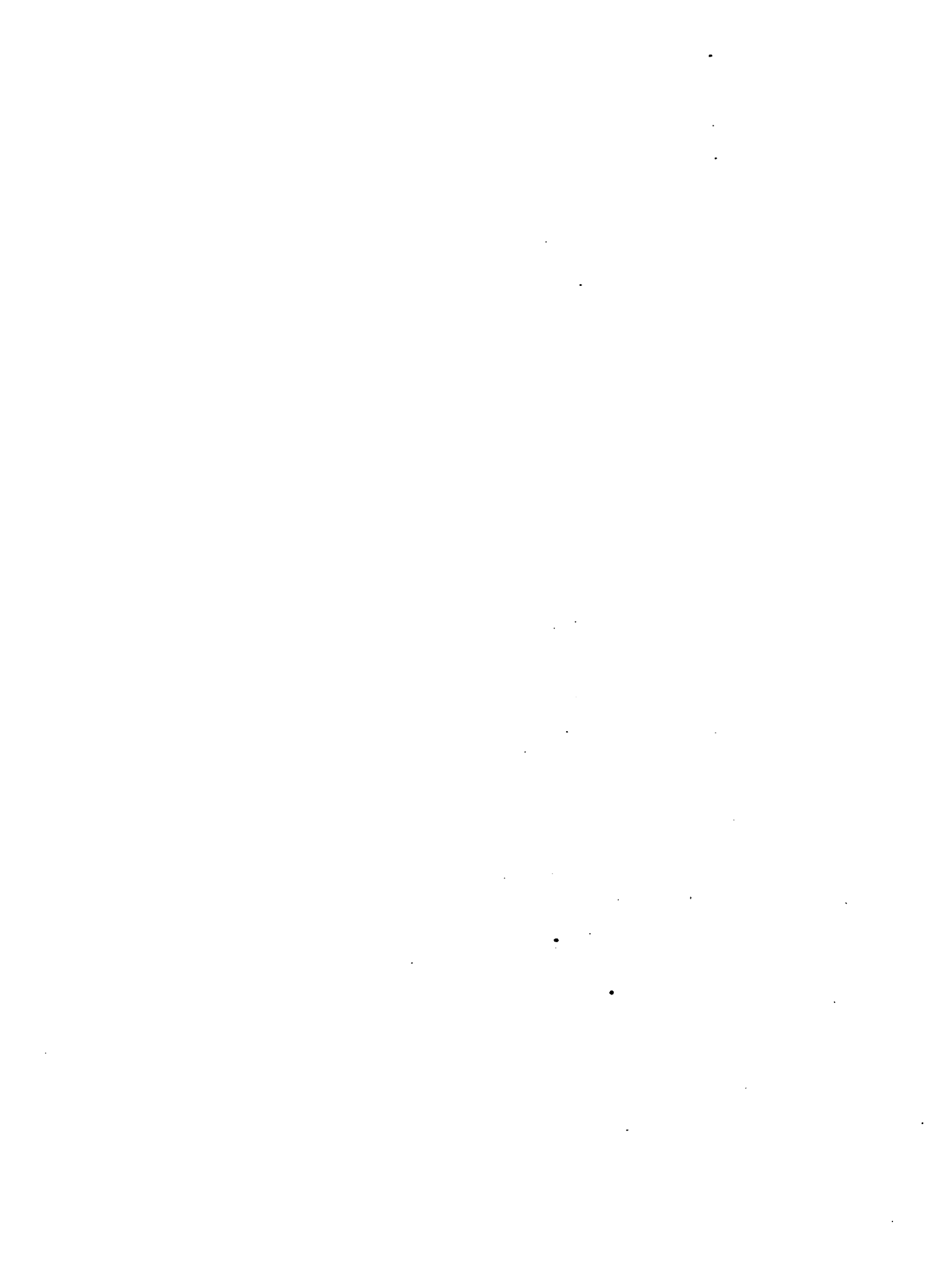
3. Self-guided hikes (1.5 hours - 2 hours)

- These walks would allow the visitor to explore the most remote locations and features of the site (including Wilby's remnant fence line and Swift's Childrens' graves) and fully appreciate the uniqueness and evolution of the landscape

Based on the preliminary analysis as well as the proposal of alternative uses for the site, a second analysis was conducted. This examined a number of alternative treatments (i.e. reconstruction, restoration, representation, etc.) for each artifact. Each alternative was examined in terms of its disadvantages and benefits to enhancing the character of the site (character zone) and significance of the artifacts as well as how each alternative might enhance, and be enhanced by the proposed functions of the Centre. Once the benefits and disadvantages of each alternative was examined, a final recommendation was made. (Refer to pages 78 to 84) The recommendation was then given a high, moderate, or low priority rating to determine which treatments were critical to the enhancement of the character of the landscape and the functioning of the Centre.

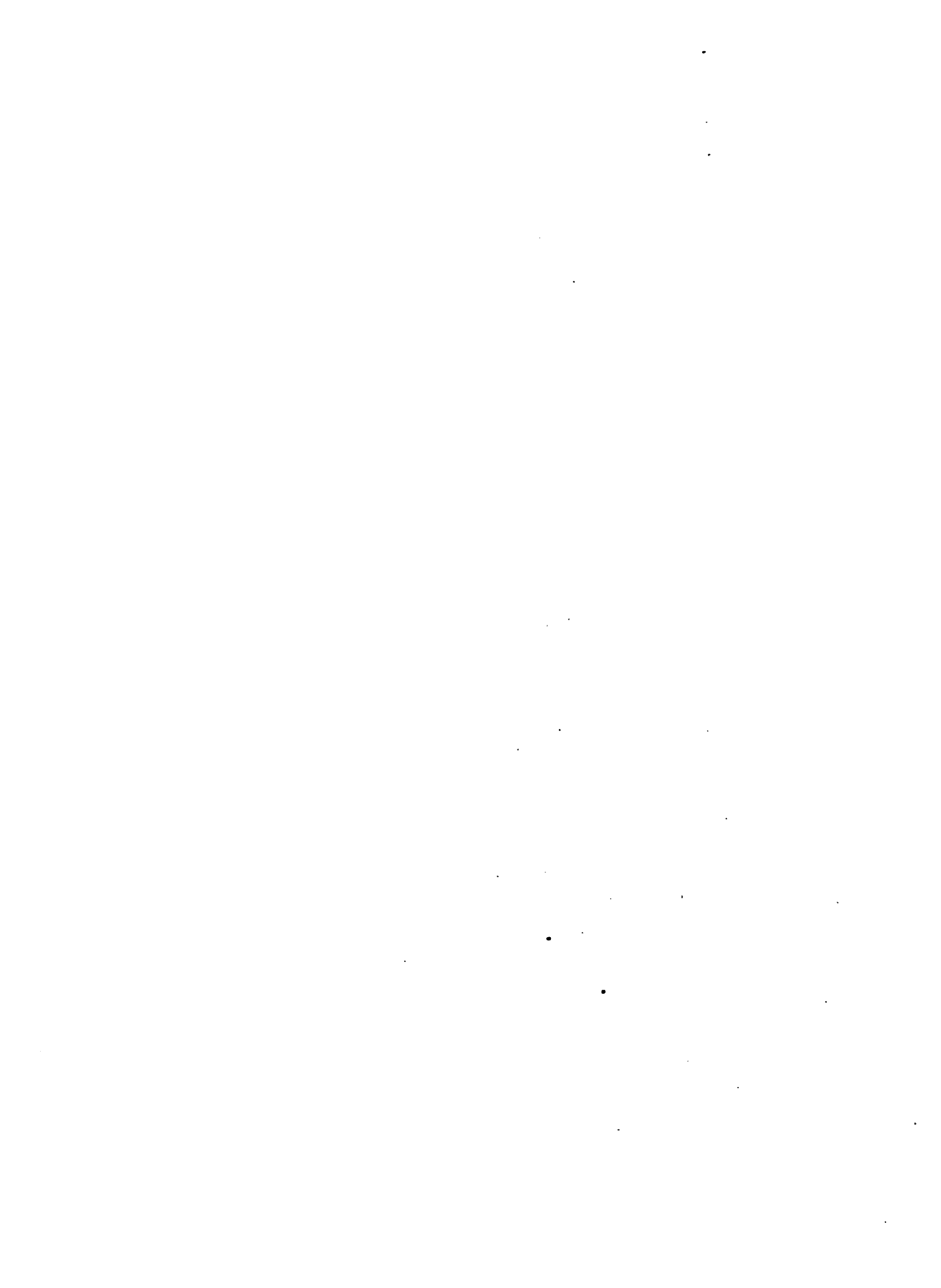
Finally, the proposed uses and recommendations were merged, resulting in an adaptive rehabilitation of the Palisades Centre. (Refer to Figures 110, page 85 and 111-114, pages 88, 89, 92 and 94)

	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
Existing Features			
- Rock Dam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remains overgrown and parts cannot be seen, hinders flow of water to power the water wheel, chance of further deterioration 2. Costs/labor involved in replacing/maintaining stones and gates 3. True message/story of artifact may not be perceivable from remains; chance of misinterpretation of dam and how it relates to rest of system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No advantage 2. Allows for stimulation; view 3. One is able to see
- Childrens' graves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Conservation 3. Restoration 4. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Graves will continue to become more overgrown until barely noticeable; headstones will further deteriorate until nothing marks graves 2. Arresting deterioration will not improve condition of grave site 3. Labor/costs involved in restoring/maintaining graves and views 4. Interpretive signage is often visually obtrusive; correct messages may not be conveyed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saves habitat 2. Will preserve 3. Not sure 4. Can limit important view
- Railway	- n/a	-n/a	
- Highway	- n/a	- n/a	
Remnant Features			
- Waterwheel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction 3. Interpretation 4. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheel will continue to deteriorate and its messages will not be able to be read 2. Costs/labor involved,; may not be in exact position 3. With heavy overgrowth, messages may not be clear, will result in removal of natural habitat 4. Costs/labor involved in rehabilitating site; not completely true to historical use of waterwheel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No real benefit 2. Gives people sense of delight 3. Allows people fill in 4. Reconstruction, allow water
- Irrigation Ditch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction 3. Interpretation 4. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barely visible as is, will become further overgrown until cannot trace its path; loss of valuable story 2. Impacts on later additions to property (Wilby's road and landscaping); costs/labor involved 3. People will not get complete sense of extent of system 4. Costs/labor to clear/maintain remaining ditches - providing interpretive trail alongside portions of it. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No maintenance 2. One gains have been to 3. Allows people 4. Allows for watching water
- Garden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Conservation 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garden will continue to naturalize until form and location cannot be seen, loss of valuable artifact which had been used for a long time 2. Labor involved without getting much in return; people may not be able to interpret remains 3. Costs/labor involved in adapting area into garden today for day camp; keeping animals away from buildings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No impact on species; no conservation 2. Allows for reintroduction 3. Sense of productive for lived in Swift interact with
- Pasture/Garden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area will continue to naturalize; views from garden will eventually be lost 2. Message may not be interpreted correctly due to the multiple uses of area in past 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allows area 2. Low negative imaginations
Eliminated Features			
- Swift House	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Reconstruction 4. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of scale of house (small for large family), no sense of occupation by early settler, no sense of view of mountains from house 2. Costs/labor involved, do not know what interior looked like (no photo documentation; becomes too much like a museum piece 3. Costs/labor involved; interior may not be true to history 4. Cost of reconstruction; finding appropriate use for structure so it becomes functional but portrays proper historical messages 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No physical involved 2. Strengthens family, very story - lots of 3. Does not 4. Adapt when building for view



CULTURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

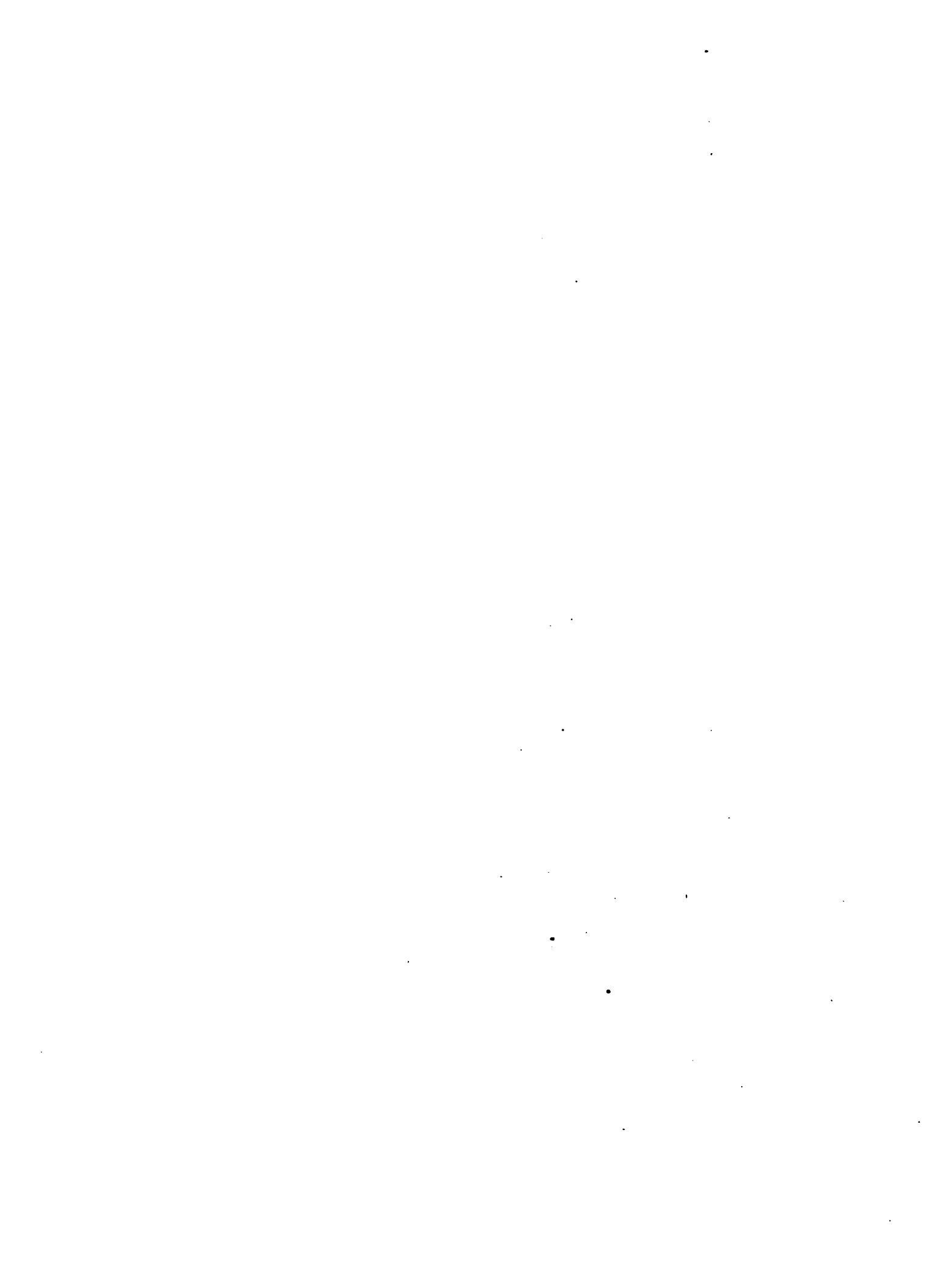
Benefits	Treatment	Priority
<p>Advantage to not treating rock dam</p> <p>People to see how dam work, sense of delight and sensory; watch children operate gates to see water go to wheel</p> <p>able to use one's imagination more</p>	<p>- Reconstruct dam and reconstruct gates based on description in writings; clear out vegetation and clear trench down to waterwheel for operation</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Habitat, no maintenance costs involved</p> <p>Present site as weathered and beaten - very old site</p> <p>are how extensive views were, which areas were clear</p> <p>mit interpretive views to a few keys views, play on current views, actually emphasizes and frames the valley</p>	<p>- Preserve headstones and crosses, clear out vegetation from main grave area, remove current fence and replace with rock edge; restore a strategic view of the valley</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>- n/a</p> <p>- n/a</p>	<p>- n/a</p> <p>- n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
<p>Benefit to not treating except no money invested</p> <p>people a sense of scale of waterwheel, very tactile, gain delight from seeing wheel turn</p> <p>people to use their imaginations of how wheel worked, lets in some of the blanks - makes them think</p> <p>reconstruct waterwheel to fit in overall adaptive scheme of prop- v water to flow by wheel, use wheel more for learning</p>	<p>- Preserve remnants of 1939 reconstruction and use for interpretive purpose at orientation points; reconstruct waterwheel and ditch system based on 1994 study; fit with motor for auxiliary power</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Maintenance/costs involved</p> <p>gains sense of extent of Swift's system; how hard it must to construct it, sense of connection through site. (Swift people to use imagination; no impact on other elements</p> <p>s trench to become part of interpretive trail, sense of delight water run through trench - educational - working gates</p>	<p>- Adapt remaining irrigation ditches so they still carry water (clear out vegetation); incorporate them into interpretive trail; use underground pipes to carry water down to Swift's garden - bring irrigation ditches once near garden</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Impact on other elements/ reintroduction of non-native</p> <p>no costs/maintenance involved</p> <p>vs people to use imaginations of what used to be there, no action of non-native species; does not impact other elements</p> <p>of delight children at camp will get from working in garden; re for center to produce its own food, sense of people once Swift's house. Allows day-camp staff, children and visitors to with one another</p>	<p>- Adapt garden so it becomes productive garden for Center and part of educational tool for children's day camp - children can participate in planting, maintenance of garden</p>	<p>High - moderate</p>
<p>vs area to naturalize, no maintenance, no costs involved</p> <p>negative impacts on other elements, allows people to use</p> <p>ions of market garden and Swift's pasture</p>	<p>- Use market garden as part of interpretive trail; maintain openness of area but allow native grasses to flourish</p>	<p>Low - moderate</p>
<p>Physical impact on the landscape, no costs/maintenance</p> <p>Strengthens one's knowledge and experience of Swift and his</p> <p>very educational - great place for children to learn about his-</p> <p>s of neat, old stuff for visitors to look at and touch</p> <p>s not have to be historically correct</p> <p>ot what we know about building, convert it/use it as main</p> <p>for visitors and day camp children to come to</p>	<p>- Reconstruct basic form, adapt interior in order to support some children day camp programs; adapt Swift elements for interior and exterior environments (i.e. use both wood and dirt floors on interior); use quotes from stories on interpretive panels in order to create feeling of family and their lifestyle.</p>	<p>High</p>



THE PALISADES CENTRE - CU

Lewis Swift
1892-1935

	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
- Shed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of valuable storage space; does not give sense of the extent of Swift's homestead 2. Not completely sure of dimensions or location (must be interpreted from photos); costs involved; removal of native vegetation 3. Costs involved in adapting structure (see above) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No mor 2. Does n 3. Does n able to use that Swift l
- Garage/Stable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of integral part of Swift homestead; loss of storage space 2. Not exactly sure of dimensions/construction style; costs/labor involved; physical impact on other cultural elements (Bried road) 3. Uses not true to historical use of building; may be misleading to the public; costs/labor involved in rebuilding 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No tim 2. Provide building, tr 3. Does nc camp, stor visual, tact
- Roothouse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Interpretation 3. Reconstruction 4. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of integral part of garage area; loss of potential interpretive/functional space 2. If area just left, interpretation may be incorrect; loss of potential usable, functional space for center today 3. Costs/labor involved, not sure of dimensions or interior (based on one person's memory) 4. Costs involved in reconstructing; finding suitable adaptive use for space 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does n 2. Does nc allows peo 3. Provid vegetables, 4. Does n for center,
- Shed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of valuable storage space; does not give sense of the extent of Swift's homestead 2. Not completely sure of dimensions or location (must be interpreted from photos); costs involved; removal of native vegetation 3. Costs involved in adapting structure; finding appropriate use today 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No mor 2. Does n 3. Does n use it as pa had establi
- Swift's shack	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of unique aspect of Swift's life and homestead - no evidence of it remains today 2. Fixing area up for interpretation requires removal of natural habitat, people may not perceive message of space; not a lot of information about space is known 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very litt removal of 2. Does n happened a
- Ffootbridge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. loss of transition from entry to the day-camp 2. Removal of natural habitat, requires paths leading up to it on either side (further removal of habitat) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No con 2. Very se becomes a
- View from graves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of sense of space and panoramic view of valley; loss of what children might have seen 2. Removal of habitat; costs/maintenance in keeping views clear 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No rem sense prote 2. Provide
- Irrigation trench	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An important aspect of Swift landscape goes unacknowledged 2. Removal/impact on later additions (Wilby landscaping and additions), not exactly sure where some trenches were located 3. Does not represent entire system; people will have to be educated in some way about the extent of the system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not l 2. Provide down each 3. Can use water run t
- 7-rail fence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of enclosure of Swift elements; loss of representation of fencing type from Swift era 2. Not sure where fence line was exactly - must be interpreted from photos and air photos 3. No real disadvantage to adapting fencing in locations where fence line is known. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No real 2. Gives s creates a hu 3. Can use homestead fence - sen

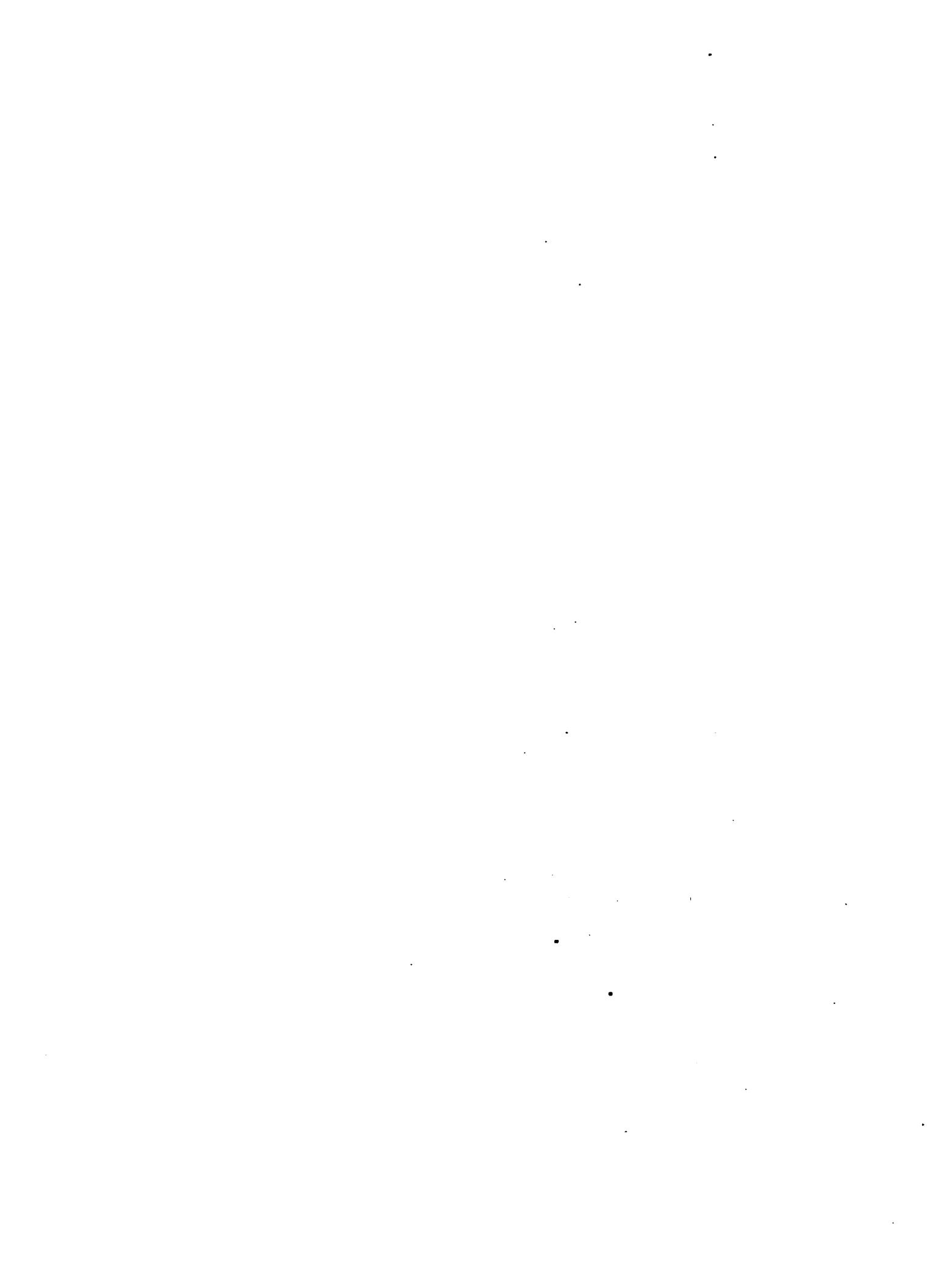


CULTURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Benefits	Treatment	Priority
<p>money invested, no maintenance involved</p> <p>not have to be exactly true, just simulate appearance,</p> <p>not have to be an exact replica, just simulate appearance, use it as part of day camp, storage, heightens sense of place that Swift had established, visual, tactile experience</p>	<p>- Reconstruct shed based on information from photos and documents; adapt use for children's day camp - use interior space for classroom; quiet time; use Swift elements in and outside to recreate feeling of the family. Also becomes part of interpretive trail</p>	<p>High-Moderate</p>
<p>time, money, maintenance involved</p> <p>essential structure to Swift era in landscape, very unique and interesting to look at</p> <p>not have to be true to history, able to use it as part of day camp, heightens sense of place that Swift had established, tactile experience, adapt appearance of surrounding landscape</p>	<p>- Reconstruct based on hand drawn sketches and photos; use to store carriage and sleigh and other items for Center; incorporate into interpretive trail through site</p>	<p>High-Moderate</p>
<p>not have to be maintained</p> <p>not have to be reconstructed, area just used in interpretation, people can use imagination, can make use of historic photos and photos, valuable space for people to visit, center can use it for storage, unique little room in back of garage, sense of delight</p> <p>not have to be exactly correct, can be used to store things, provides sense of what used to be there, interesting and fun</p>	<p>- Reconstruct based on information from personal interviews; use small elements to heighten senses (i.e. mousetraps, kerosene lamps)</p> <p>- Can be used by the Center and for interpretive purposes</p>	<p>High-Moderate</p>
<p>money invested, no maintenance involved</p> <p>not have to be exactly true, just simulate appearance,</p> <p>not have to be exactly true, just simulate appearance, able to use it as part of day camp, storage, heightens sense of place that Swift had established, visual, tactile experience</p>	<p>- Reconstruct shed based on information from photos and documents; adapt use for children's day camp - use interior space for classroom; quiet time; use Swift elements in and outside to recreate feeling of the family</p>	<p>High-Moderate</p>
<p>little is known about shack, no treatment, no maintenance, no removal of vegetation</p> <p>not have to be reconstructed, provide sense of events which took place around shack - entertainment, "moonshine"</p>	<p>- No treatment (No detailed description or photos available about structure)</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>construction/labor costs, no removal of vegetation</p> <p>sensory experience crossing bridge - sense of Swift's time - a transition from one area to another</p>	<p>- Reconstruct bridge according to photos and use as an entry into the Swift landscape</p>	<p>Moderate-Low</p>
<p>removal of vegetation, graves become hidden (almost in a way not detected from intruders)</p> <p>restores sense of spectacular view children might have had</p>	<p>- Restore view from graves by cutting sight lines from grave (selective removal of trees)</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>not have to remove any other element from later times</p> <p>restores sense of extent of system - have fun watching water flow through the trenches to specific areas</p> <p>use areas as part of trail; delight in sight and sound watching water through trench; children racing with water to garden</p>	<p>- Restore remnant irrigation trench, adapting it so it becomes incorporated into hiking trail through site; use underground irrigation system to replace missing portions to get water down to garden</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>real advantage to no treatment except no costs/labor involved</p> <p>sense of how much land Swift had fenced off by himself, sense of homestead within a ranch feeling, very tactile type of fence.</p> <p>use parts where location is known to keep animals, Swift's fence is not totally separated from the rest of the site by the sense of integration with the site.</p>	<p>- Reconstruct fence along known fence lines; adapt fences into small corral areas for animals on site; cannot restore all fences since exact locations are unknown</p>	<p>Moderate</p>



	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
<p>Existing Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lodge - Icehouse - Garage - Servant's Cottage - Barn - Saddle Shed - Blacksmith Shop - Implement Shed - Bunkhouse 	<p>- All building exteriors will abide by FHBRO rules and regulations</p>	<p>- n/a</p>	
<p>- Wilby-s Grave</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grave remains overgrown and hard to see; hard to determine that area was originally planned. 2. Costs/labor involved; requires removal of habitat; not sure of exact appearance of grave site 3. Adapting it so it is interpreted as being part of Wilby elements; will result in increased traffic to location 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Give the el 3. Vie modific on othe
<p>- Retaining Walls</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration/Reconstruction 3. Conservation 4. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Left to deteriorate and be covered with vegetation; loss of integral part of Wilby landscaping 2. Costs/labor involved 3. Simply arresting deterioration will not emphasize beauty of walls 4. Loss of integral part of Wilby landscaping 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Give impres 3. Wor 4. No
<p>- Planting Island</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All sense of design and order is lost; currently appears "messy" 2. Not sure of original plant species; no photos from Wilby's time display planting in island 3. Not especially true to planting during Wilby's time; interpreted from later photos of area 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Pro delight 3. Req correct
<p>Remnant Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry Road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of sense of entry into the property 2. Removal of habitat, construction costs, requires new railway crossing; impacts on other elements those of Swift which were removed for road) 3. Integrating path into rest of site; portraying it as former Wilby road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre 2. Pro ing site 3. Doe trail w
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas Pump 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of unique cultural artifact from Wilby's time 2. No real disadvantage from just representing artifact without having it function 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Req ment; ter Will
<p>-Path by Greenhouse</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Treatment 2. Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of design, order to property, loss of visual stimulation 2. No real disadvantage to restoring path 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Vis your fe
<p>Eliminated Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greenhouse 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Reconstruction/Adaptive Use 3. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of what used to be there, loss of productive part of Wilby era 2. Costs involved with labor/maintenance 3. Does not provide same sensory stimulation as real greenhouse would 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Prov tion for 3. Peo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garden 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use 3. Interpretation 4. Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of function of space, no sense of people living there 2. No real disadvantages with the exception of costs/labor 3. Loss of important tactile experience associated with gardens; not a true sense that actual people lived there and grew vegetables 4. Not sure of what was planted where, not enough photos to interpret information from 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No n 2. Adap ficient; 3. Thr there 4. Ca year), e

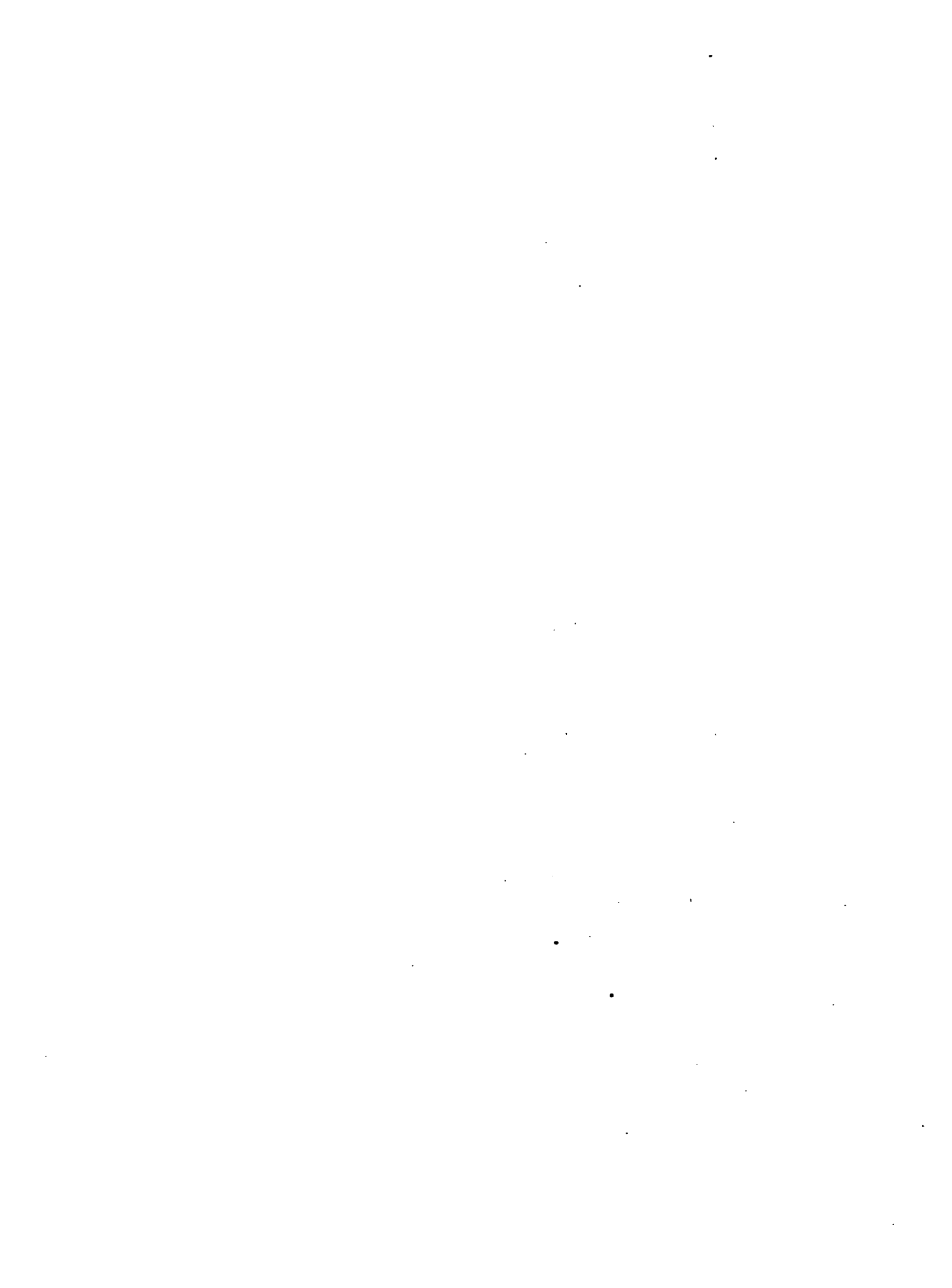


NATURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Benefits	Treatment	Priority (High, moderate, low)
<p>- n/a</p>	<p>- n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>real advantage to not treating area</p> <p>gives sense of type of view Wilby must have had from grave; displays sparseness of his grave - reflection of character</p> <p>view/approach to grave does not have to be historically correct; can be adapted to fit into interpretive trail and so it minimizes negative impacts on other elements.</p>	<p>- Use grave site as part of interpretive trail, restoring rocks lining grave, removing vegetation and restoring view out to the mountains</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>costs/labor involved; falls into Parks notion of letting area naturalize</p> <p>gives sense of beauty/splendor of walls and associated planting; gives impression that people lived there and cared for the grounds</p> <p>won't further deteriorate; gives sense that walls are of past era</p> <p>advantage</p>	<p>- Restore existing walls to new condition; do not reconstruct missing wall behind barn area due to later grade changes</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>advantage</p> <p>provides sense of how view to lodge was during Wilby's time, visual; stimulates sense of smell; sense someone lived there cared for it</p> <p>planting area according to memories, later photos is not historically accurate but gives an impression of what area was like, delights the senses</p>	<p>- Restore rock edge and adapt planting to what is known of during Wilby's time (Honeysuckles and lilacs with flowers) use later photos for variety of flower species</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>prevents people from turning down road, no removal of vegetation</p> <p>provides sense of entry that Wilby had, sound of crunching gravel, having unfolded before your eyes - visual delight, sense of anticipation</p> <p>does not require costs that rebuilding road would require, can be part of trail which simulates the Wilby entry into the site, sensory delight</p>	<p>- No Treatment</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>advantage - does not impact other elements, kind of a fun element</p> <p>place hose and nozzle use for interpretive purposes - fun kind of element</p> <p>no negative impacts on other elements- reflection of type of character Wilby was</p>	<p>- Restore hose and nozzle - adapt use to become artifacts which are interesting and unique in wilderness setting</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>low maintenance involved</p> <p>visual delight of looking down path, sound of crunching gravel beneath feet; sense that people once lived there; beauty of landscaping</p>	<p>- Restore path - gravel, rock edges and flowers, based on information from photos from that time and personal interviews</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>low costs/maintenance involved</p> <p>provides research area for center (plant propagation) food/flower production for Center; educational tool for children; beautiful; delights the senses</p> <p>people can use imagination to create sense of beauty and delight</p>	<p>- Reconstruct greenhouse based on drawings, using rock foundation put in by Bried</p> <p>- adapt use for food/flower production, research purposes and educational tool</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>low maintenance involved; does not attract animals close to buildings</p> <p>adapt garden so it can be used by Center today to become more self-sufficient</p> <p>sense that someone lives there, snacks for tourists</p> <p>rough images /signs, can begin to imagine what might have been</p> <p>can pinpoint garden to specific date and time (altered from year to year)</p> <p>exact replica of what it was like during Wilby's time</p>	<p>- Adapt garden form and size in order to fit in with new road structure - Use it for food production for the Center - use it as part of interpretive tour of site - gives sense that people used to live here</p>	<p>High-moderate</p>



	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
- Most exotic veg.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Adaptive Rehabilitation Restoration Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of remaining exotic species- loss of cultural artifact Costs/labor involved; not entirely true to history Not sure what species were planted where (no planting plan) - seemed to change from year to year Destruction of heritage landscaping; loss of sense of what property had once been 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allow Adapt: tos and m: Sense senses; se Allows
- Fences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Restoration Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No sense of enclosure of property; no protection from animals on site Costs involved with reconstructing many of fences; Exact location of some fence lines is unknown No real disadvantage to reconstructing only what is needed and allowing rest of fence lines to become part of interpretive trail 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allow Prever buildings Prever incorporat know exa
- Gates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Adaptive Rehabilitation Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No sense of scale of fences that Wilby used to keep animals out Costs/labor involved in reconstructing those which are needed ; form and size is known based on remnant gate found on property Exact location of all gates is unknown; approximate locations based on hand drawn map from memory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No re: Recon on the ran No re: were into
- Trellis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Reconstruction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of important heritage landscape element Costs/labor involved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No cos Does n an excelle element o
- View from Lodge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Adaptive Rehabilitation Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of order and design had decreased. mountain view was important aspect into layout of landscape elements Removal of some vegetation to give sense of what view was like in the 1940's, Removal of a lot of vegetation, replanting of exotic species required 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No ren Provid not have t Clear v delight; re
- Corrals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Reconstruction/ Adaptive Rehabilitation Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No sense of where corrals were, loss of important aspect to ranch Exact location unknown - approximate location and size must be interpreted from photos and maps; costs/labor involved Sense of scale is not perceivable; loss of important sensory stimulation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No co Provid ment; deli useful spa Peopl
- North Pasture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No large open space to put horses for trail ride operation No real disadvantage; requires getting water out to horses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No re Using pasture an on natural
- South Pasture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of alternative large open space to graze horses Costs to fence area; overlaps with other cultural elements (area was once market garden and part of it became Parks corral area) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No neg den, no co Provid into interp
- Original Smithy Location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No treatment Restoration Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No real disadvantage except people believe buildings current locations has always been so Costs/ labor involved, interior of building not known exactly No real disadvantage to use area just for interpretive purposes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No co Peopl for trail ri al tool for possible s Use fo education "neat" bla



CULTURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

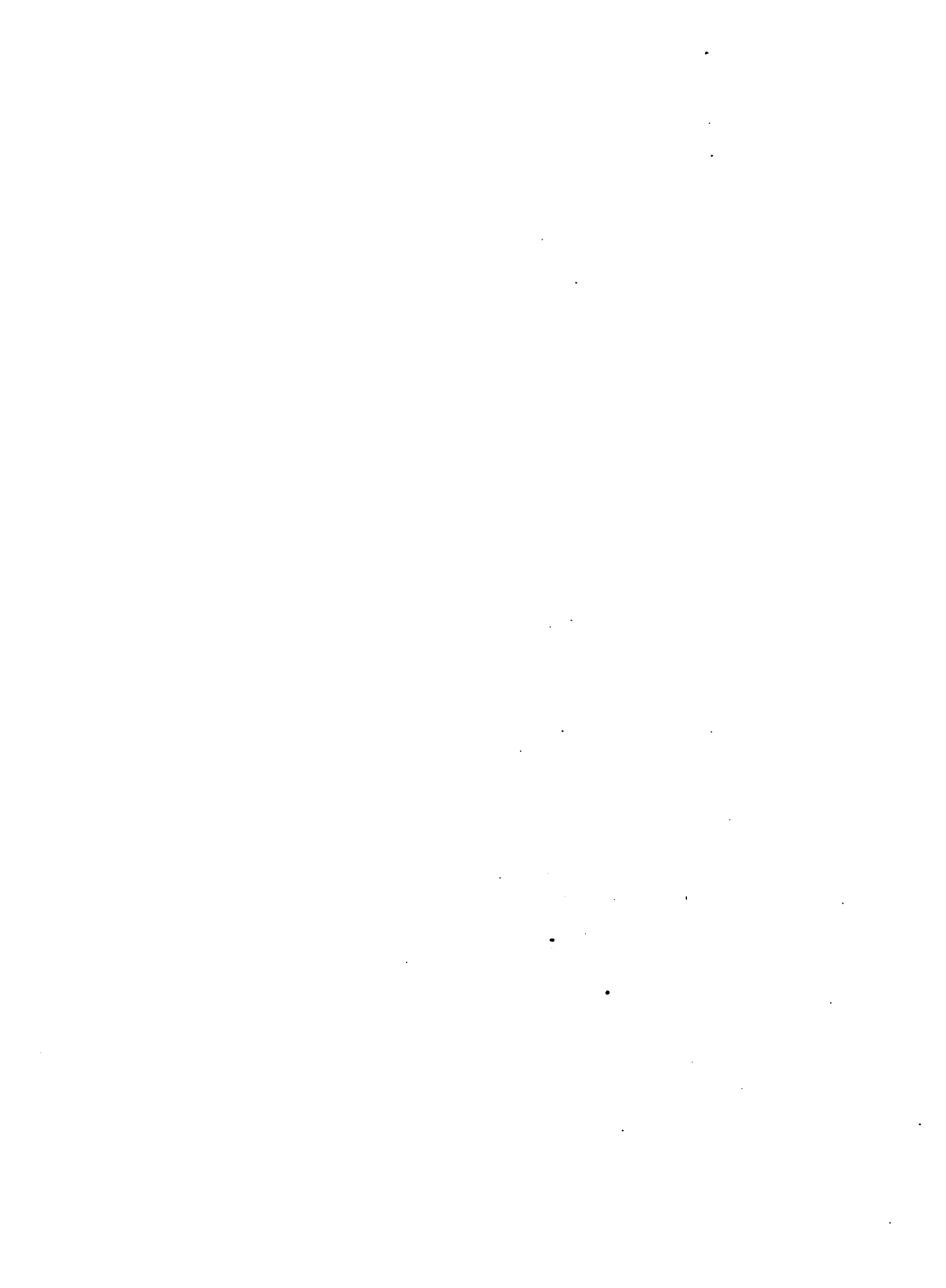
Benefits	Treatment	Priority (High, moderate, low)
<p>allows area to naturalize; no maintenance involved adapts planting to what it might have been like based on historic photo- maps drawn from memory sense of what property was like during Wilby's time; delights all the ; sense of beauty and vibrant colors and smells allows area to naturalize, no costs associated with plant maintenance</p>	<p>- Adapt new and rehabilitate remnant plantings in order to provide a sense of appearance of property during Wilby's time - use information from photos, maps and personal interviews</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>allows wildlife to migrate through property freely, no costs/labor prevents wildlife from accessing the property, keeps wildlife away from people and people, given sense of scale of fences prevents wildlife from accessing only certain parts of the property; can incorporate other parts of fence line into interpretive trail; do not need to know exact location.</p>	<p>- Adapt fences so that they enclose areas which require fencing - adapt remnant fence lines so they become part of interpretive trail through site</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no real advantage to not treating element reconstruct gates which are required, provides sense of scale to those on ranch; work remnant gate into part of interpretive trail no real advantage to restoring all of the gates, sense of where entries into the site</p>	<p>- Reconstruct gates but adapt reconstruction to areas which require gates - use remnant gate as element of interest along hiking trail</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no costs, maintenance, no removal of vegetation does not impact other elements; helps restore view from lodge; makes excellent transition element between Swift and Wilby elements (curtain); element of visual delight - interesting structure, very tactile</p>	<p>- Reconstruct trellis and restore planting (Virginia Creeper) based on photographs and information gained from personal interviews.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no removal of vegetation provides sense of what view must have been like during the 1940's; do not have to remove much vegetation; no negative impact on other elements far views out to the mountain, sense of place in larger context; visual delight; restores sense of space to how it originally was.</p>	<p>- Restore view from lodge through selective removal of trees; gives sense of order and formal design</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no costs/maintenance involved provides one with sense of scale of corrals; very visual and tactile ele- ment of visual delight for children as they climb fence to look at horse; provides open space for Center and trail ride operation people are encouraged to use imagine more</p>	<p>- Reconstruct and Adapt to fit in with current trail ride operation;</p>	<p>Moderate- High</p>
<p>no negative impact on natural environment; area left to naturalize using area as pasture; visual delight for those entering site (first seeing horses and horses)- relates back to history of site; minor negative impacts on natural environment (area already disturbed)</p>	<p>- Adapt current area in order for it to be used as pasture which is in proximity to barn and tack area - first element one sees when driving into property</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no negative impacts on other cultural elements like corral or market gar- den no costs/maintenance involved. provides valuable alternative pasture space for horses, can be combined with interpretive trail so people get a sense of different uses of site</p>	<p>- Do not reuse area as pasture, but keep views open to mountains. Area can be used as informal picnic area for hikers</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>no costs/ labor involved, no maintenance, no removal of habitat people get sense of original building layout, provides functional aspect of trail ride operation (need to shoe horses), becomes important education- al tool for children day camp and other visitor's to Center (reconstruction is possible since original building drawings are available through Parks office) use foundation as gathering area with some remnant tools, important educational tool for children and visitor's, very tactile, people like touching "blacksmith" tools; not as high of costs for full reconstruction.</p>	<p>- Use area as interpretive area - partial reconstruction can provide small gathering area for people - may use some Blacksmith artifacts to create interest and intrigue</p>	<p>Moderate-low</p>

	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
Existing Features			
Guest Cottage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Rehabilitation of planting and retaining walls 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of splendor of appearance and quality of setting 2. Maintenance involved with plantings and keeping walls free of debris 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No re 2. Bring t
- Dining Room	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Rehabilitation of plantings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of character of past setting; building less integrated into existing landscaping 2. Maintenance of plantings, minor costs associated with plantings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No m 2. Help
- Shuffleboard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration of planting and views 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shuffleboard well-hidden from view: no views out from area 2. Maintenance of keeping vegetation pruned and views cleared 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No m 2. Add
- BBQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N/A (no change from original) 	<p>- n/a</p>	
- Addition to Cottage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restore Views and plantings 3. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. View from window is obscured - cannot see mountains; looks "messy" 2. Maintenance of vegetation and planting beds 3. Loss of character to building-looks less like someone's home 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No e 2. Prov 3. Main
- Road to Dining	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Rehabilitation 3. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ill-defined parking areas - interferes with views across bridge 2. May cause change in circulation patterns 3. Loss of close vehicular access to building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No m 2. Prov 3. Allo
- Road to Residence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreased sense of hierarchy on site; impacts upon other cultural elements 2. Less direct route to residence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fast 2. Allo
Road around Garage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Rehabilitation 3. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edges of road remain ill-defined, looks poorly designed, impacts on other past cultural elements (garden) 2. Money needed to be invested in order to adapt current road 3. Removes invaluable link in vehicular circulation of site 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No m 2. Allo 3. Allo
- Vehicular Bridges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicular circulation becomes main movement (pedestrian de-emphasized) 2. Vehicular circulation may have to be reorganized (slightly) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No c 2. Ada
- Light by Icehouse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Conservation 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remains an non-working light, only visible during the day 2. Does not become a useful object in the landscape - only seen during day 3. Unique light may get lost as element from era if duplicated around site 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Bec 3. Ada
Remnant Features			
- Entry Road	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No real disadvantages 2. Must provide clear path for pedestrians, must cut through pasture area 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prev 2. Giv
- Railway Crossing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of connection between elements on either side of tracks 2. Danger in having people cross the rail line 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Incr
Eliminated Features			
- Entry Gate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of history or past entry of site (only real public entry) 2. May encourage vehicles to turn when they cannot 3. Danger in having pedestrians cross highway to enter pathway system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doe 2. Prov 3. Prov



CULTURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Benefits	Treatment	Priority (High, moderate, low)
<p>real benefit to not treating area brings back splendor of area and setting of cottage as the Prestige cot- tery visually stimulating</p>	<p>- Rehabilitate planting and retaining walls as interpreted from photos from era</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>maintenance required</p>	<p>- Rehabilitate plantings surrounding building to better integrate into main lawn landscape</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>helps restore character of lawn area and "horticultural" landscape</p>	<p>- Rehabilitate plantings and views as best interpreted from historic photos from era</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>maintenance of area would be required - becomes hidden treasure leads to visual delight of site, provides rich setting for shuffleboard</p>	<p>- leave as is</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>- n/a</p>	<p>- Restore views and adapt plantings</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>no costs involved, no maintenance; allows area to naturalize provides sense that someone lives (lived) in the house - nostalgia; inte- grates cottage into landscaped setting; provides great view of mountains maintenance free</p>	<p>- Adapt road into designated parking area for better views across bridges and empha- size pedestrian movement across bridge</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no real advantage to not treating area provides greater sense of order to site; emphasizes pedestrian circulation allows for views out from front door to mountains without vehicles</p>	<p>- Remove vehicular access by this route, change into small footpath to help increase order rehabilitate and reconstruct other his- toric elements</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>not direct route to residence - very efficient allows for rehabilitation of other cultural elements if removed, begins emphasize pedestrian movement, brings back some of original order</p>	<p>- Maintain road but adapt slightly in order to replace other elements and make it more aesthetically pleasing; restore gravel surface and designated parking areas</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no money invested</p>	<p>- Adapt one bridge, making it into pedes- trian only, to emphasize pedestrian movement and to have better control of views across bridges</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>allows for better appearance of road and restoration of other elements allows for restoration of other cultural elements within this area</p>	<p>- Conserve existing light and use it as a precedent for new light standards on prop- erty to better fit with character of property</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>no costs involved, keeps current circulation patterns</p>	<p>- Adapt road for pedestrian path from picnic area into site and so it will have no negative impacts on other elements</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>adapt one bridge for pedestrian use only to emphasize pedestrian movement and increase sense of order to site</p>	<p>- Adapt old crossing so it becomes a safe pedestrian crossing from one side to the other</p>	<p>Moderate - Low</p>
<p>no money invested in night lighting becomes a preserved cultural artifact in the landscape adapt basic character of light to use throughout the site - respects her- itage and character of the site - no big impact on other elements</p>	<p>- Reconstruct gate as best known from photos and adapt it so it becomes a pedestrian only gateway into the site</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>prevents vehicles from mistaking it as the entry into the site gives pedestrians from Picnic/Visitor area a separate entry into site - on the two sides of the highway - provides a "walk through time"</p>	<p>- Reconstruct gate as best known from photos and adapt it so it becomes a pedestrian only gateway into the site</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>no real advantage for not providing designed crossing for pedestrians increase sense of connection and ease of movement between two sides links - provide better connection between different cultural elements</p>	<p>- Reconstruct gate as best known from photos and adapt it so it becomes a pedestrian only gateway into the site</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>does not cause anyone to slow down or turn suddenly provides a strong sense of what used to be there - what site used to be provides a strong sense of what used to be there, but only allows pedes- trians to access site through gate.</p>	<p>- Reconstruct gate as best known from photos and adapt it so it becomes a pedestrian only gateway into the site</p>	<p>High</p>

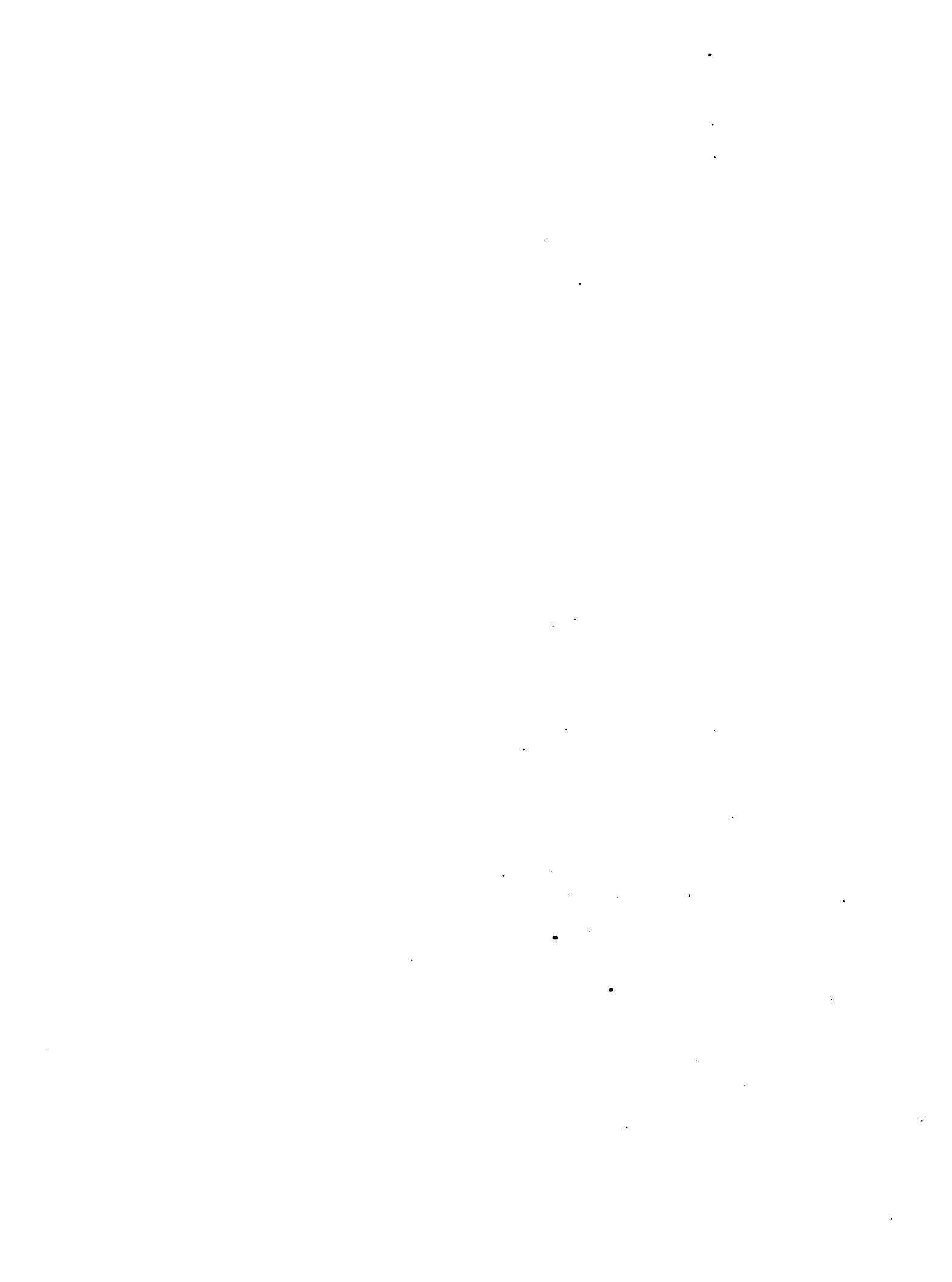


	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
Eliminated Features			
- Bungalow Cabins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sense of connection to rest of site- no sense of past use of site 2. Extensive Costs in reconstructing cabins - disturb natural environment 3. Requires some building construction (costs and maintenance) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do 2. Pro 3. Pro
- Parking Lot b/n bunkhouse and barn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Treatment 2. Restoration 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No real disadvantage of not treating this aspect 2. Removal of exotic and native vegetation, not true to character of site: loss of gathering area 3. Does not relate to "parking lot" at all. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ma 2. Be 3. Sti
- Parking west of the Lodge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of defined parking areas, currently area appears "messy" 2. No real disadvantage to restoring defined parking areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do 2. We 3. buildin

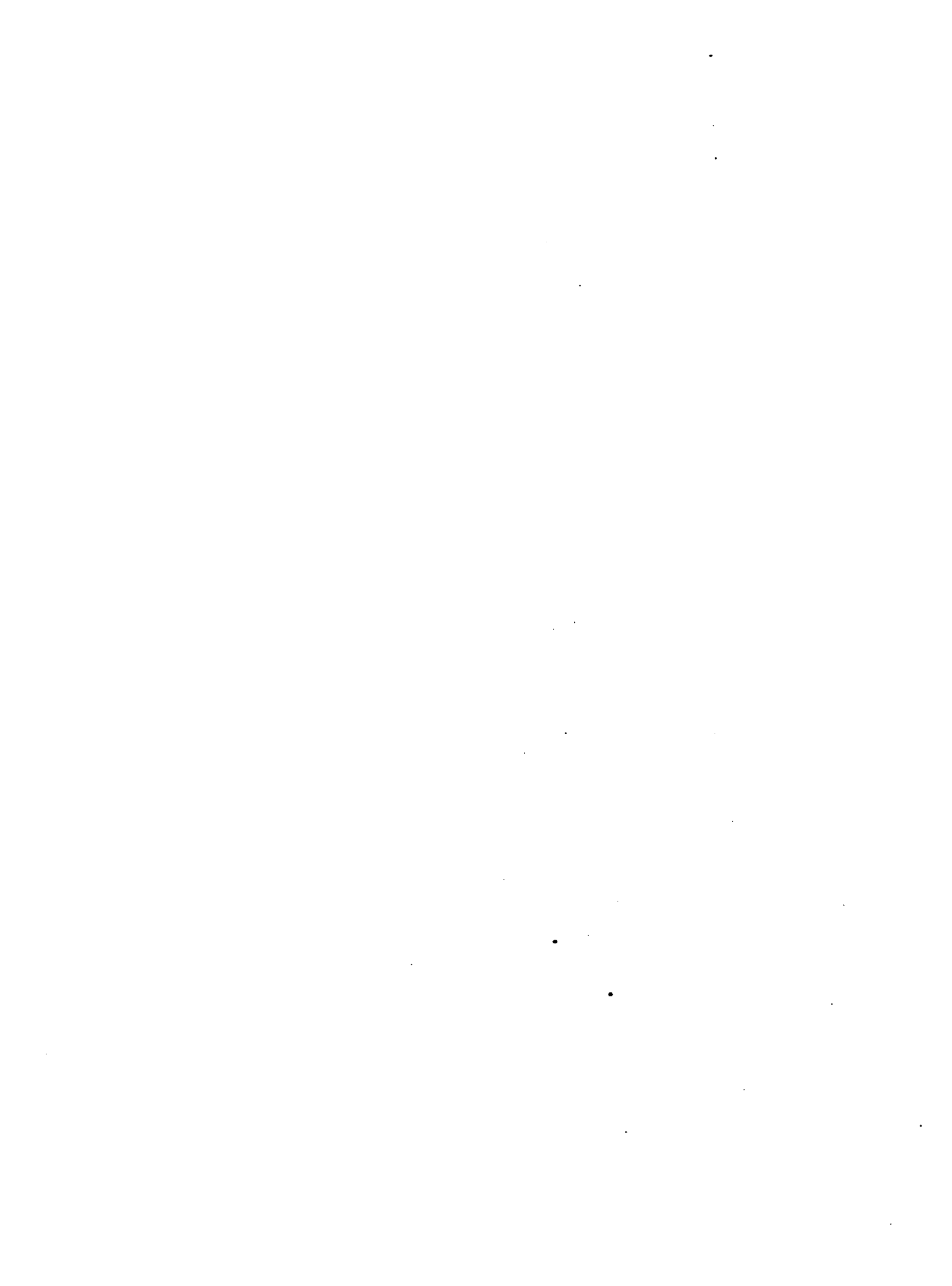


NATURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Benefits	Treatment	Priority (High, moderate, low)
<p>does not require large investment of funds</p> <p>provides accommodations for guests, sense of connection to the river</p> <p>rest of the site - sense of history is restored</p> <p>provides a connection to river, history and rest of the site - becomes an area where visitors can pick up information on the site and its events.</p> <p>maintains large open area for guests to gather in</p> <p>creates well-defined parking lot - good for busy tourist season</p> <p>can be used for gathering; character true to history of site; can use existing rails as temporary parking stalls.</p> <p>does not put vehicles next to the buildings (hinders views towards and buildings)</p> <p>well-defined parking areas will limit negative impacts on views to/from buildings including the Lodge, Icehouse and Garage; Will remove current storage pile; can be used to delineate former position of dining room</p>	<p>- Adapt area so it can still be used for picnicking but also becomes a place where people can pick up information about the Palisades and its programs</p> <p>- Adaptive Use - keep area as informal gathering area- rustic in character like during Wilby's time</p> <p>- Restoration - remove grass and wood pile, replace with gravel surface to use as designated parking spaces</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p>

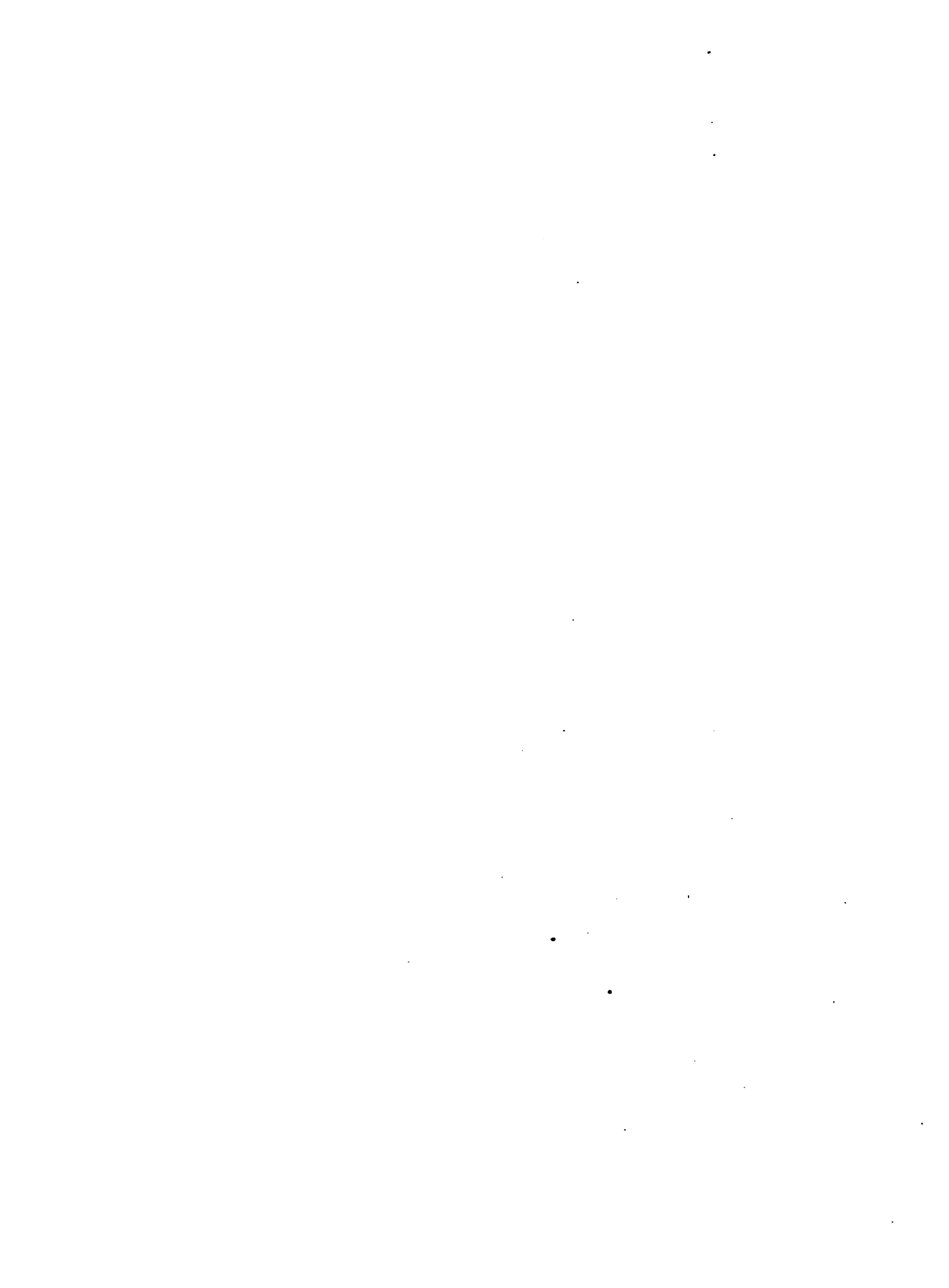


	Alternatives	Disadvantages	
Existing Features			
- Entry Road	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of sense of entry into site; loss of sense of order and hierarchy 2. Cost involved in making new road; disruption to existing ecosystems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No di 2. Provi
- Parking Lot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use 3. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsightly entry way; not worthy of richness of site's history and beauty 2. Cost in changing surface material to porous material 3. Loss in valuable parking space during high use season 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No m 2. Still r 3. Allow ecologic
- Chip-seal Asphalt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsightly appearance; not characteristic of rustic quality of site; cost of maintenance. 2. Cost in labor to remove asphalt 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No m 2. Surfa
- Palisades Sign	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low visibility of sign - often hidden behind vegetation 2. Clear out, perhaps move sign to more visible location - make it part of pedestrian circulation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No n 2. Maki addition
- Lighting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Representation 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Character of lighting not in keeping with character of site 2. A representative of this type of lighting will remain out of character with style of site 3. Adapt lighting style/quality/quantity to maximize and highlight important aspects of site at night without creating visual "noise" 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No a 2. A rep 3. Light landscap
- Grass turf b/n barn and bunkhouse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Rehabilitate 3. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High maintenance area - most of space often unused by guests 2. Restore entire area back to time when buildings first constructed - give sense of rustic quality of dude ranch 3. Restore portion of area to represent quality of rustic dude ranch 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No c 2. Provi intuned v 3. Give down
- recycling bins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Important Park practice not reinforced 2. Costs associated with better incorporating bins and idea into site; extra caution required not to attract more wild animals to the area 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No n 2. Use l into site
- fire pit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use/Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsightly, area restricts number of people around fire 2. Relocate fire pit to new location - better reinforce planning and important views 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No r 2. Reloc area for s planning
- horse shoe pits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Adaptive Use/Rehabilitation 3. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current condition is unsightly and not used 2. Reposition and maintain landscaping around pits 3. Loss of old-fashioned game (nostalgia) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No r 2. Provi 3. Gain
- volleyball net	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No treatment 2. Removal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsightly; incongruent with site's history 2. n/a 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No re 2. Provi
- Paths across lawns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptive Use/Rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adapt current character of paths (gravel surface, rock-lined), restore some of original path lines based on new desire lines 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provi ordered a on grass
Remnant Features			
- Horse Corral	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration 2. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of restoring rails/posts; maintenance (low) 2. Valuable area not used to fullest potential (i.e. animal corral) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being of history 2. No p
Eliminated Features			
- Dog Kennels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration 2. Interpretation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of having animals out / unsure of appearance of kennel 2. Use general area as part of interpretive program - about past uses of site by Parks; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give 2. Allow
- Plant Maintenance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labor intensive 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resto and 50's



NATURAL ELEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Benefits	Treatment	Priority (High, moderate, low)
<p>ruption to ecosystem; on of sense of entry into site; restore sense of order and hierarchy</p>	<p>- Adapt in order to create a series of views and introduce the site to visitors</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>ney invested maintain large public parking area but lower maintenance and more friendly area to naturalize and integrate with surrounding ecosystem</p>	<p>- Adapt to create an orientation point as well as enhance the rustic quality of this area of the ranch</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>ney invested becomes more characteristic of original dude ranch</p>	<p>- Removal</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>l benefits for no treatment - sign is hidden and goes unseen sign visible at pedestrian level of movement; perhaps provide map next to sign for people to orient themselves</p>	<p>- Remove sign, construct new sign along new entry road for better orientation</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>advantages: current lighting is unattractive and incongruent with site representative will cover Parks area of lighting g will provide additional character to buildings and surrounding - help to highlight elements at night</p>	<p>- Remove current light standards and replace with lights which enhance the character of the ranch</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>sts involved in removing sod; keeps large open area for guest es more sense of character to "working" aspect of ranch: more th original quality of space some sense of quality of space yet more inviting to people sitting</p>	<p>- Rehabilitate area so it assumes rustic quality present during Wilby's time</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>ney invested: very "out of the way" ns as part of education program for Day Camp; better incorporate</p>	<p>- Adapt recycling bins container to fit in with character of the ranch and place in a more prominent location</p>	<p>Moderate - low</p>
<p>al advantages ate to main lawn area - reinforces idea of lawn as main gathering ocial events - make site look more "ordered" (part of original</p>	<p>- Adaptive Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>al advantage to not treating area le more order and quality to space- how it could have been extra lawn area for gathering - clear view out from lodge</p>	<p>- Removal</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>al advantage - area rarely used le areas for paths; clear view out to mountains</p>	<p>- Removal</p>	<p>Moderate-High</p>
<p>le more quality when walking through site. makes site more nd clean - well-designed; paths along desire lines reduces impact</p>	<p>- Adapt path structure to follow desired movement lines and restore gravel surface and rock-lined edges</p>	<p>Moderate-High</p>
<p>able to use space for horses in current dude ranch operation - part of the site oblem with maintenance - do not have to watch/feed horses there</p>	<p>- Restoration in order to be used as a horse corral as well as interpretive area</p>	<p>Moderate - high</p>
<p>people hands on experience with animal people to understand Parks roles in safety with no maintenance re appearance and quality of landscape as it had been in 30's, 40's a showplace- prevent invasion of exotic species into natural areas</p>	<p>- Interpretation of area where dog kennels were. explaining the role of the Search and Rescue Unit</p> <p>- Restoration</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p>



Cut-Line From Childrens Graves
Swift's Creek

Mountain Road
Swift's Childrens
• Grave area lined with
• Interpretive Sign located
with view looking down

Fallen Log Bridge

Hiking Path Along
Old Fence Line

Cut-Line on Axis With
Childrens' Graves

Hiking Trail Along
Irrigation Ditch

Horse Corral
• Interpretive Panel
explaining the role of
horses for Parks Canada
and history of horses at
The Palisades

Open Field

Water Trough
Rail Fence Corral
Path Back to
Buildings

Trail-Ride
Outfit

Orientation
Point

Research
& Tourism

Research
& Tourism

Day-Camp

7-Rail Fence Corral

US Railway

Page-Wire Fence

Gravel Path
Following Old
Road Bed

Pedestrian
Entry Gate

Palisades
Highway

Wintering Pasture

Hiking Trail

Bike Stop / Access to
Palisades Hiking Trails

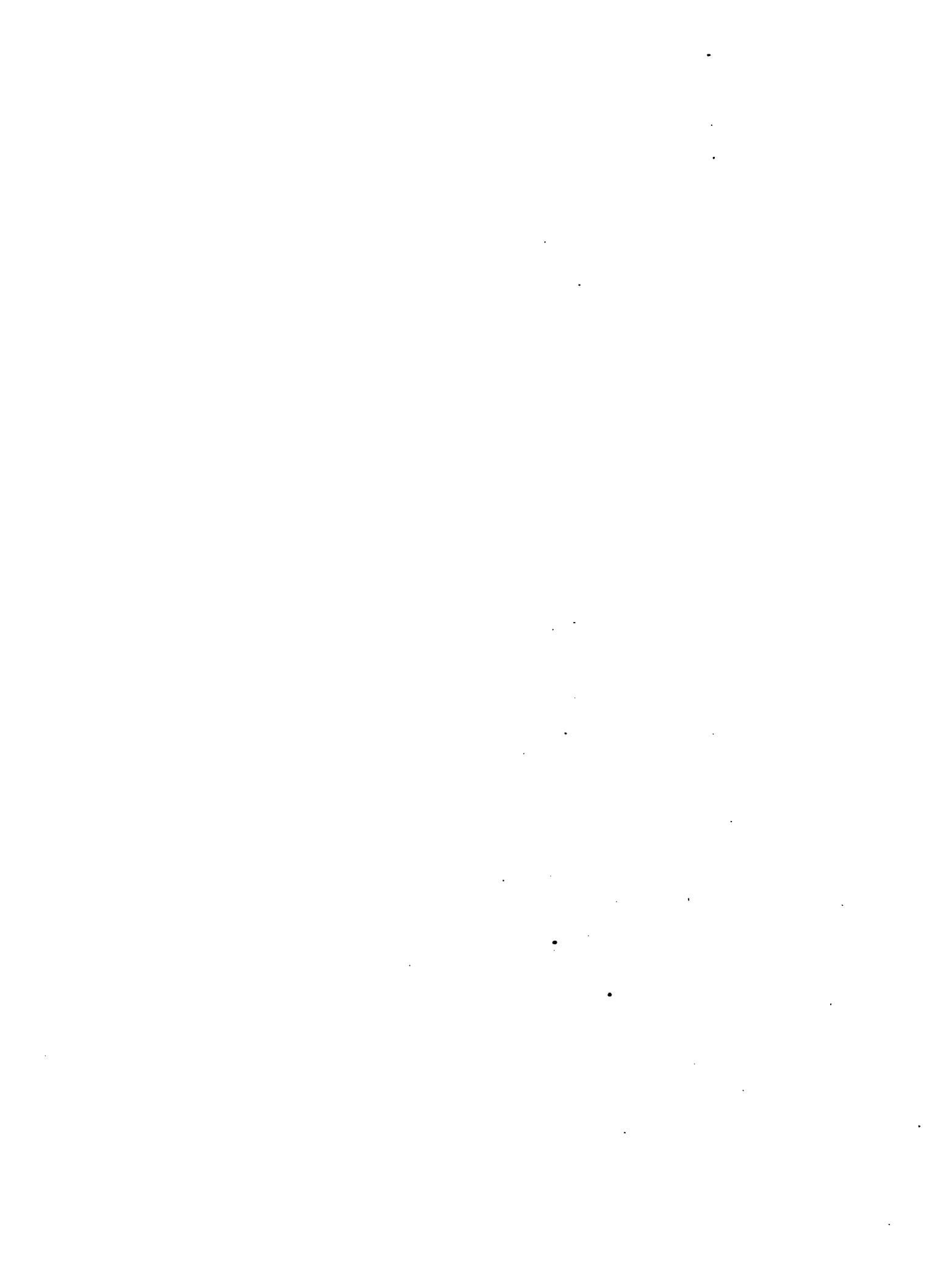
Narrowed Road
Shoulder Between
Property Boundaries

Planting Labels
at Palisades
Visitor's Centre
Viewing Deck

Palisades
Pond

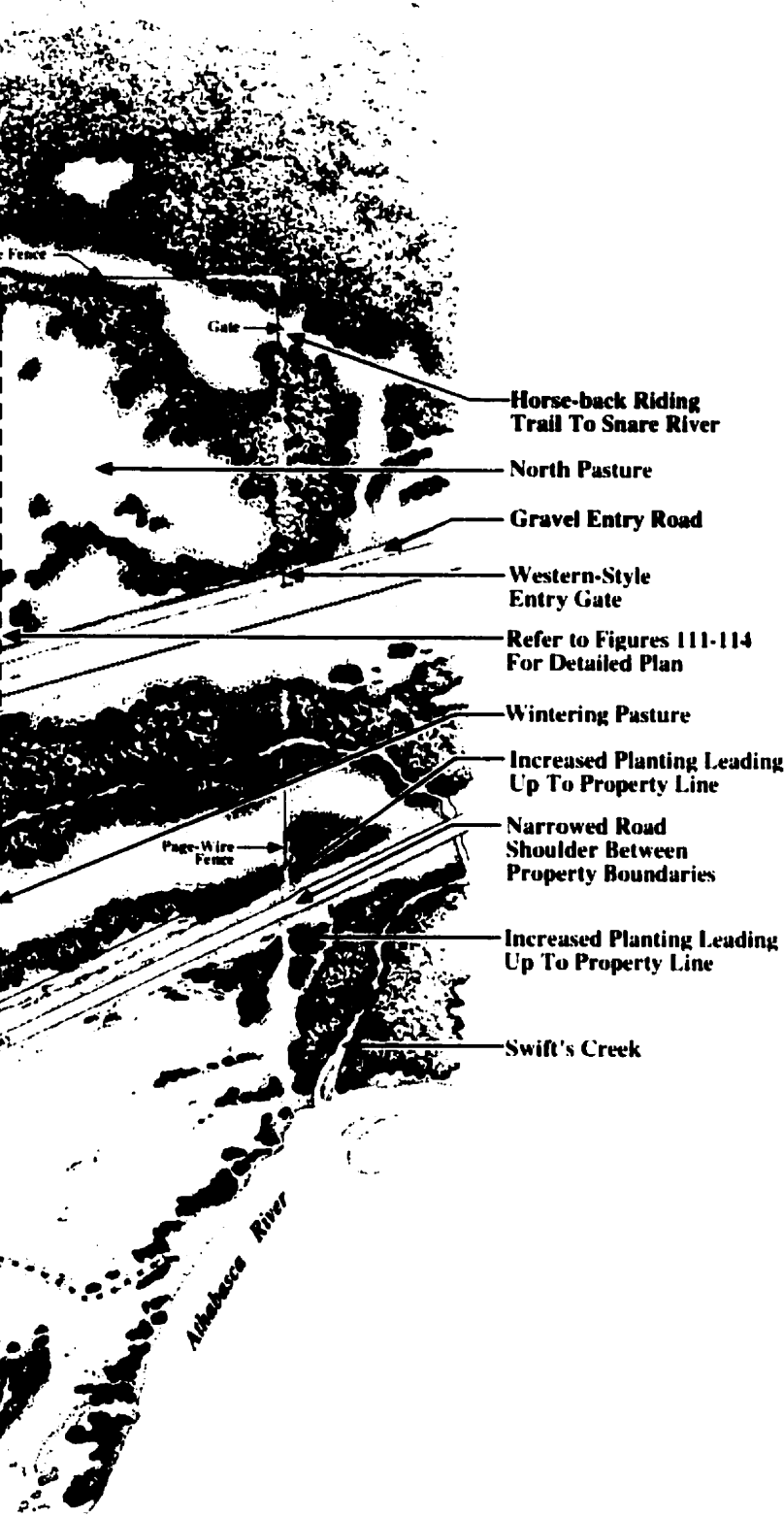
The Palisades Visitor Centre

- Visitor's Centre
- Information about The Palisades Centre (Brief history, programs, points of interest and location)
- Wooden Viewing Deck and Picnic Area
- Hiking Paths To Palisades Pond and Athabasca River



Road Hiking Trail To Canyon Falls

Childrens' Grave
 lined with river-washed stones
 sign located at the head of the graves
 sign down cut-line



LEGEND

... Hiking Trails

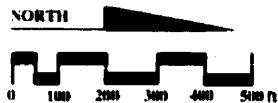
Recommendations

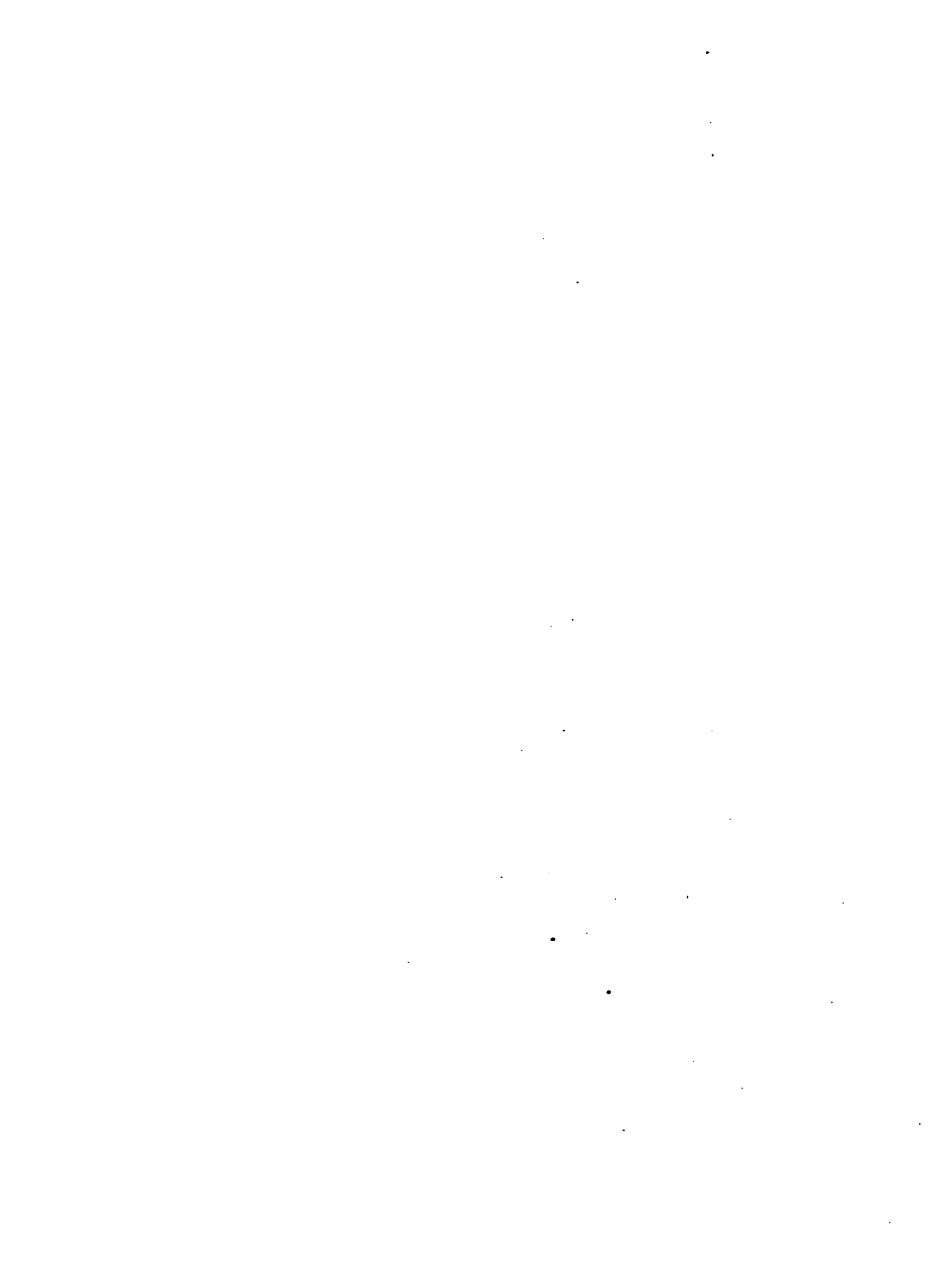
**Figure 110
 Palisades Centre
 Site Plan**

THE PALISADES CENTRE

*Adaptive Rehabilitation
 of a Cultural Landscape*

Brief history.
 onasca River





6.2 Design Recommendations

6.2.1 The Palisades Centre - Peripheral Design Recommendations (Refer to Figure 110, page 85)

Even though the Palisades Centre is no longer separated from the rest of the park, there is the opportunity to treat it as distinct. As one travels the highway to and from Jasper, one does not realize that this unique landscape exists. To heighten this awareness, there are a number of solutions including:

- Increased planting around the north property line, creating a glimpse down the property line either way;
- Narrowing of the road shoulder at the property line to slow traffic and create a different driving atmosphere; and
- Better and distinct signage at the south and north property lines, promoting the Palisades Visitor's Centre.

The Palisades Picnic Area

Importance

The picnic area reestablishes a connection with the Athabasca River, once an integral part of the property (Swift's original property line extended to the river), as well as providing a second area for visitors to gain information and access to the Palisades Centre.

Elements

- An entry planting area with flowers and trees (permitting views to the Visitor's Centre), reminiscent of the Bried's entry to the bungalow cabins.
- Defined picnic area with formal parking to accommodate visitors
- Log Visitor's Centre, similar in fashion to the existing buildings at the Palisades Centre, where visitor's can obtain information about the programs and activities at the Centre
- A wooden viewing deck to the north of the Visitor's Centre where visitors can rest and take in the views of the Colin and Queen Elizabeth Mountain Ranges (and associated peaks).
- Walking trails down to the Palisades Pond (picnic area) and the Athabasca River

The Palisades Centre Pedestrian Entry

Importance

The entry provides the Centre with a presence along the highway and provides a semi-formal entry for pedestrians while enhancing the Centre's connection with the Athabasca River.

Elements

- A reconstruction of Bried's wooden entry gate to become the entry point for visitors to the Centre.
- A 6' high page wire fence running along the highway to fence in the horse pasture.
- A gravel path (following the 1954 roadway) for pedestrians and cyclists to enter the site (leading them back in time to "Swift's homestead", which is the main day camp area. The trail is closed during the winter months to allow the horses in the wintering pastures.

The South Field

Importance

The area begins to give the visitor the sense of the scale of the surrounding landscape with views out to the mountains

Elements

- A reconstruction of the **Parks' horse corral** for the horses from trail-ride operation
- **An interpretive panel** which explains the role of horses in Parks Canada (back-country trail checks) as well as the history of the Parks horses at the Palisades Centre.
- The **open meadow** is maintained by regular controlled burnings (part of the public education) to allow views out to the Colin Range.
- Access to number of different hiking trails throughout the property

The Swift Childrens' Graves

Importance

The remote location of graves starts to indicate type of character that Swift was and his deep physical and emotional connection to the land.

Elements

- Two simple, earthen graves with badly deteriorated headstone/cross allowed to age with time.
- The grave area is lined with rocks (11' by 11' - dimension of current metal fence).
- Interpretive Panel which reads:
"The most delightful days of my Jasper trip in 1923, twenty years after the episode of the early women travellers, were spent in Suzette Chalifour's cabin.....It was not her bridal gown that she showed me, but the pictures of her boy, Dan, the flowers from his grave pressed in her prayer book ". The panel is located at the head side of the graveyard and when one looks up, one has a view down a cut line, offering a small sample of the view the children must have originally had.

Palisades Centre Vehicular Entry Road

Importance

The new vehicular entry begins the procession into the site and builds up the sense of arrival through the creation of views and stimulation of particular senses.

Elements

- **The asphalt road** leading under the railway bridge then forking off from Snaring River Campground access road, becomes a gravel road (sense of past road material and slows traffic). The road gently curves back and then travels in a straight line along the pasture fenceline, reminiscent of the original entry road during Wilby's time.
- **A small wooden entry gate** positioned where the road crosses the original property line to alert the visitor that he/she is entering the Palisades Centre.
- **A 6' page wire fence** running along the road to close in the pasture. The fence, pasture and views of the horses begin to relate the history and functions of the site to the visitor.
- Near the end of the road straight-away, the view in front of the visitor is clear, offering a **glimpse of a small cluster of buildings (Swift's buildings)** indicating what else is to come.
- The entry road curves away from the open view of the building, leading into a wooded area, **building up to one's arrival.**

Hiking Trail to
Children's Graves
and Canyon Falls

Stabilized
Rock Dam
Waterwheel

Wilby's Grave

Hiking Trail Next
To Irrigation Ditch

Path From
Research Centre
to Trail System

Ice House
Garage

Garden
Greenhouse

Research Centre

Interpretive Sign

Lodge

Princess Margaret
Cabin

Bullpen

Walking Path

Trail to Field
and Horse Corral

Jackpine Trellis

Area for Tents
in Summer

Garden

Swift's
Storage Shed

Swift's
House

7-Rail Fence

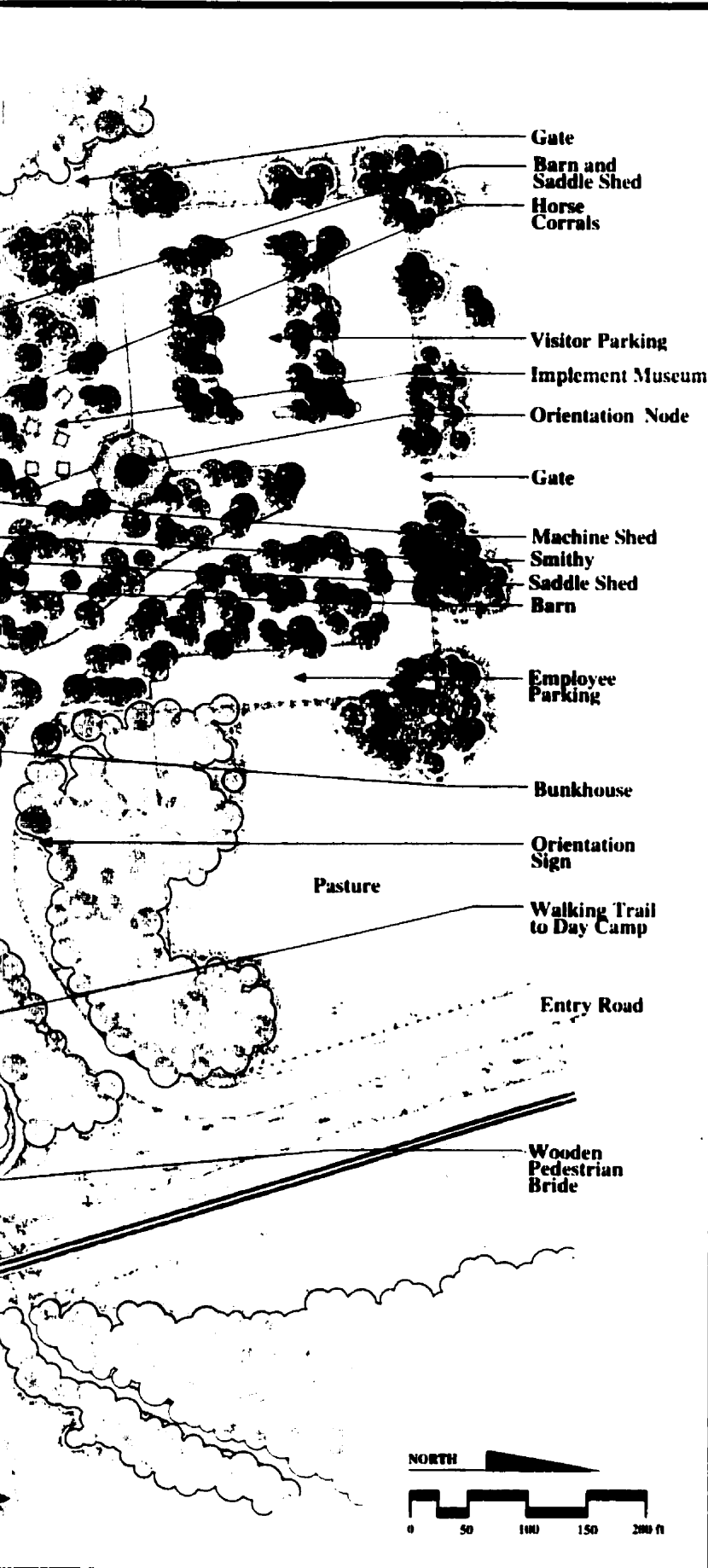
Walking Trail
To Field

CN Railway

Railway Crossing
Storage Shed
Garage / Roothouse

Walking Trail to the
Palisades Visitor Centre





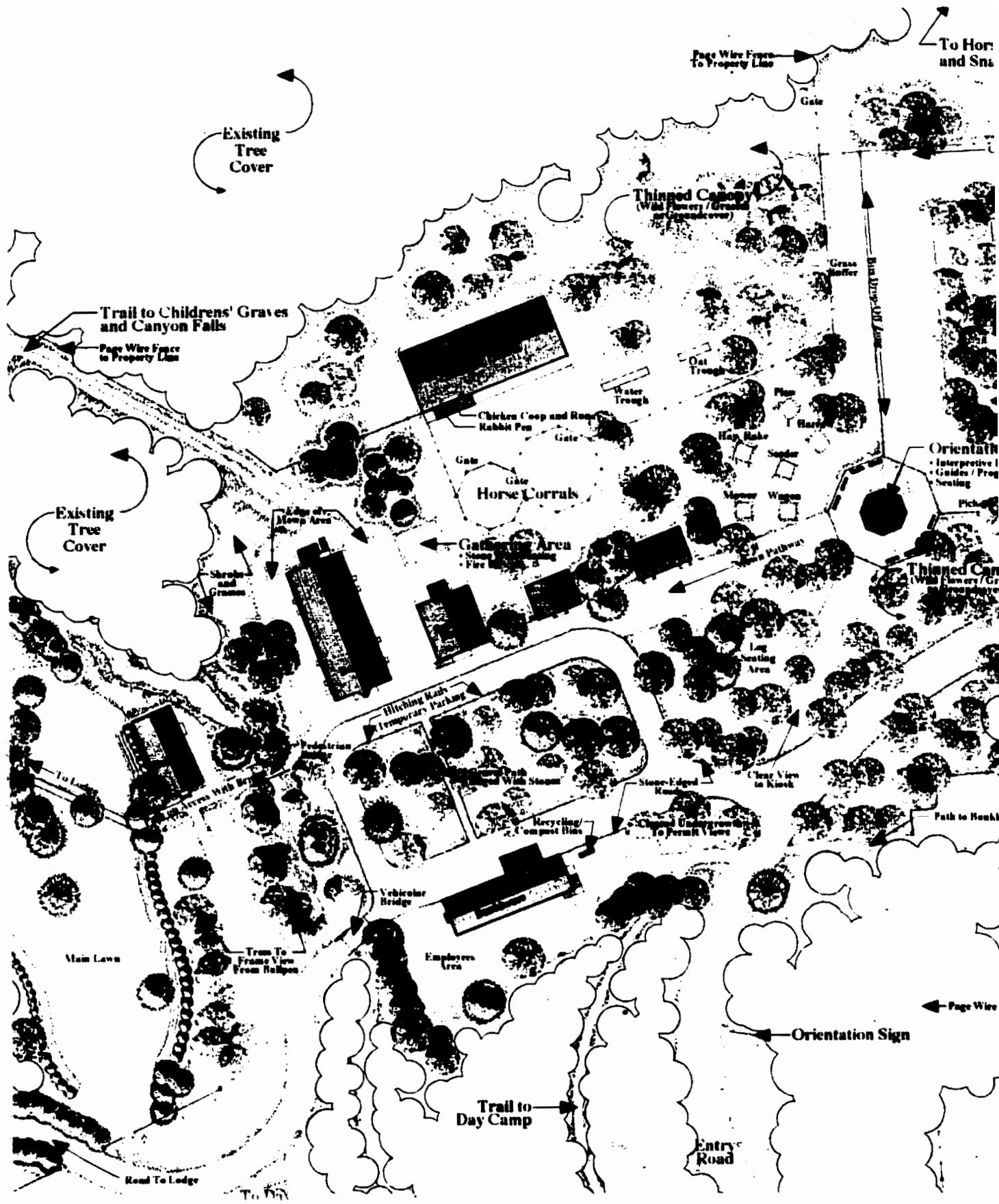
Recommendations

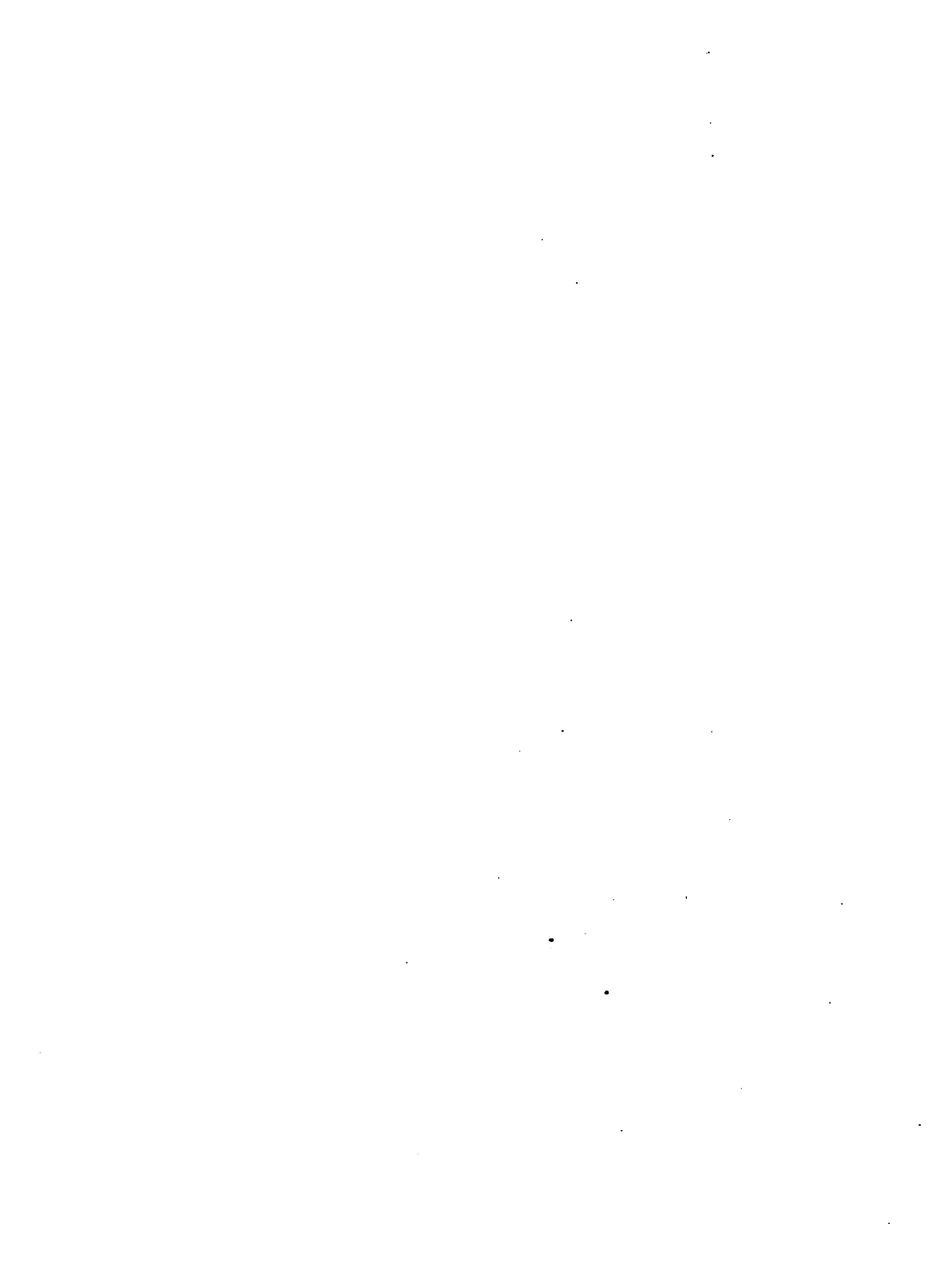
Figure 111
Detailed Plan
Of The Palisades Centre

THE PALISADES CENTRE

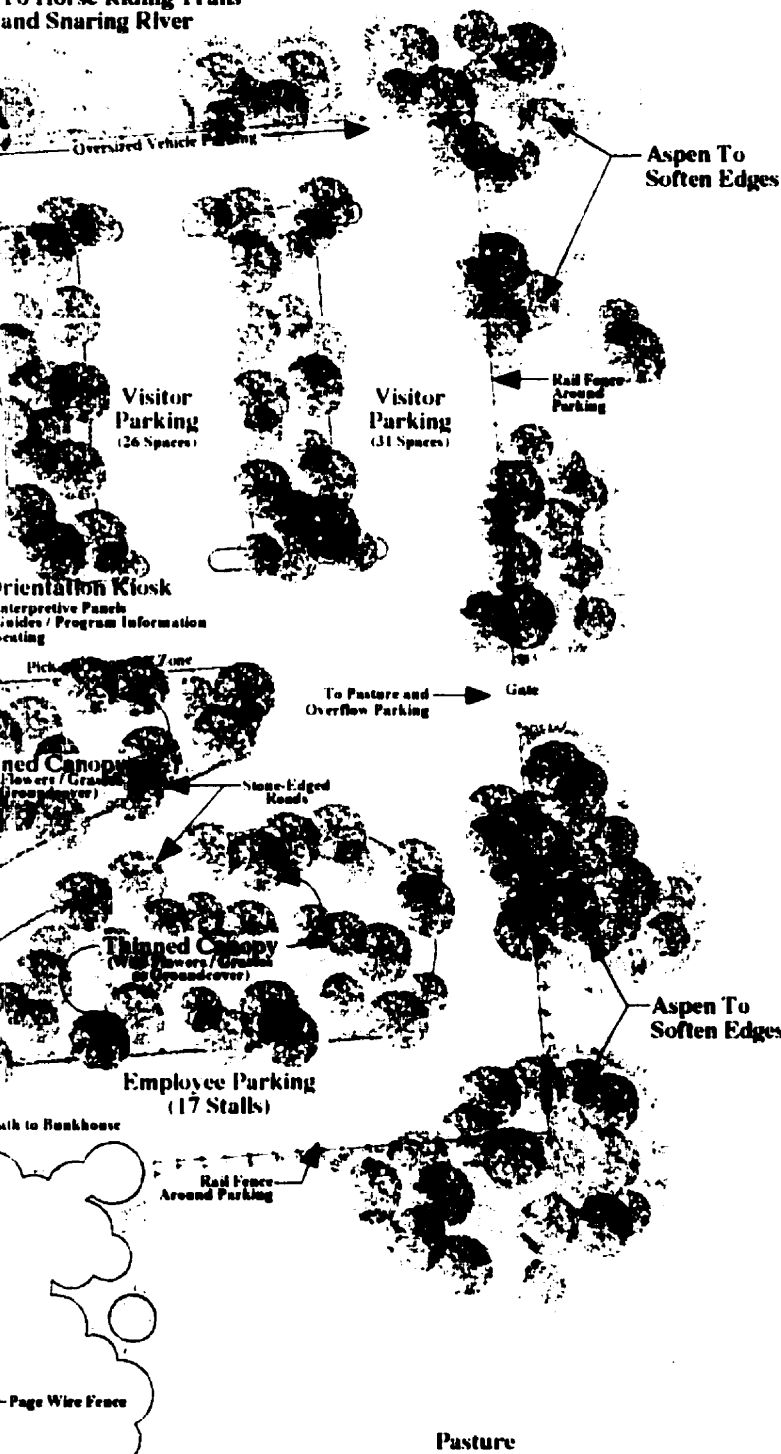
*Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape*







To Horse Riding Trails
and Snaring River



Recommendations

Figure 112
Detailed Plan of
Palisades Centre
Entry Area

THE PALISADES CENTRE
ADIRONDACK NATIONAL PARK
Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape





6.2.2 Palisades Centre - Central Design Recommendations

Visitor Entry/Orientation (Refer to Figure 112, page 89)

Importance

The entry into the site is broken down into a series of views which relates information to the viewer. Everyone is directed to a common area in order to ensure that the process of experiencing the site (but not the experience itself) begins in a similar fashion.

Elements

- From the wooded area which the road passes through, the understory begins to clear, providing a glimpse of the log buildings and rustic landscape style.
- A **Western-style orientation sign located in an opening in the trees** directing all visitors to the parking area.
- Gravel parking lot which is divided into:
 - (a) **staff parking** - room for 17 serviced stalls - which is separated from guest parking via a wide buffer of trees and connected to the staff bunkhouse by a small, gravel path, and
 - (b) **visitor and guest parking** which can accommodate buses, RVs and regular vehicles.

The parking area, **fenced in by a rail fence**, is softened by Aspen groves in the centre as well as the corners of the lot. On the south side of the parking, there is a wide grass buffer for people coming off buses or just observing the horses in the corral.

- A **gate** provides access to overflow parking which is in the pasture.
- **Orientation kiosk** - an octagonal shaped (reflecting the shape of the corrals) field-stone patio and roofed log kiosk becomes the guest reception area and starting point for each visitor. Along two edges of the wooden deck are rustic log benches for people to rest. Under the kiosk roof, the remnants of the waterwheel are displayed to intrigue people to explore the site. Four display panels provide a brief history of the site (Swift, Wilby, Bried, Parks Canada). Maps and brochures regarding the hiking trails and programs at the Centre are also available.
- A **historic implement display** is positioned just to the south-west of the kiosk, in close proximity to where they were originally stored. Each of these implements (including plow, hay rake, mower, wagon, seeder and harrow) have a small interpretive panel and become elements of play, interest and photo opportunities for visitors.
- Just to the east of the information kiosk is an **informal waiting area**, consisting of simple logs for benches, arranged in a loose octagonal formation. The area is characterized by wildflowers and Aspen trees, with relatively few shrubs, providing views out to the buildings. This area is where day-camp children are greeted each morning and picked up at the end of the day.
- The entire entry area is a **public space** with the exception of the staff parking lot, allowing all visitors to orient themselves according to their interests.

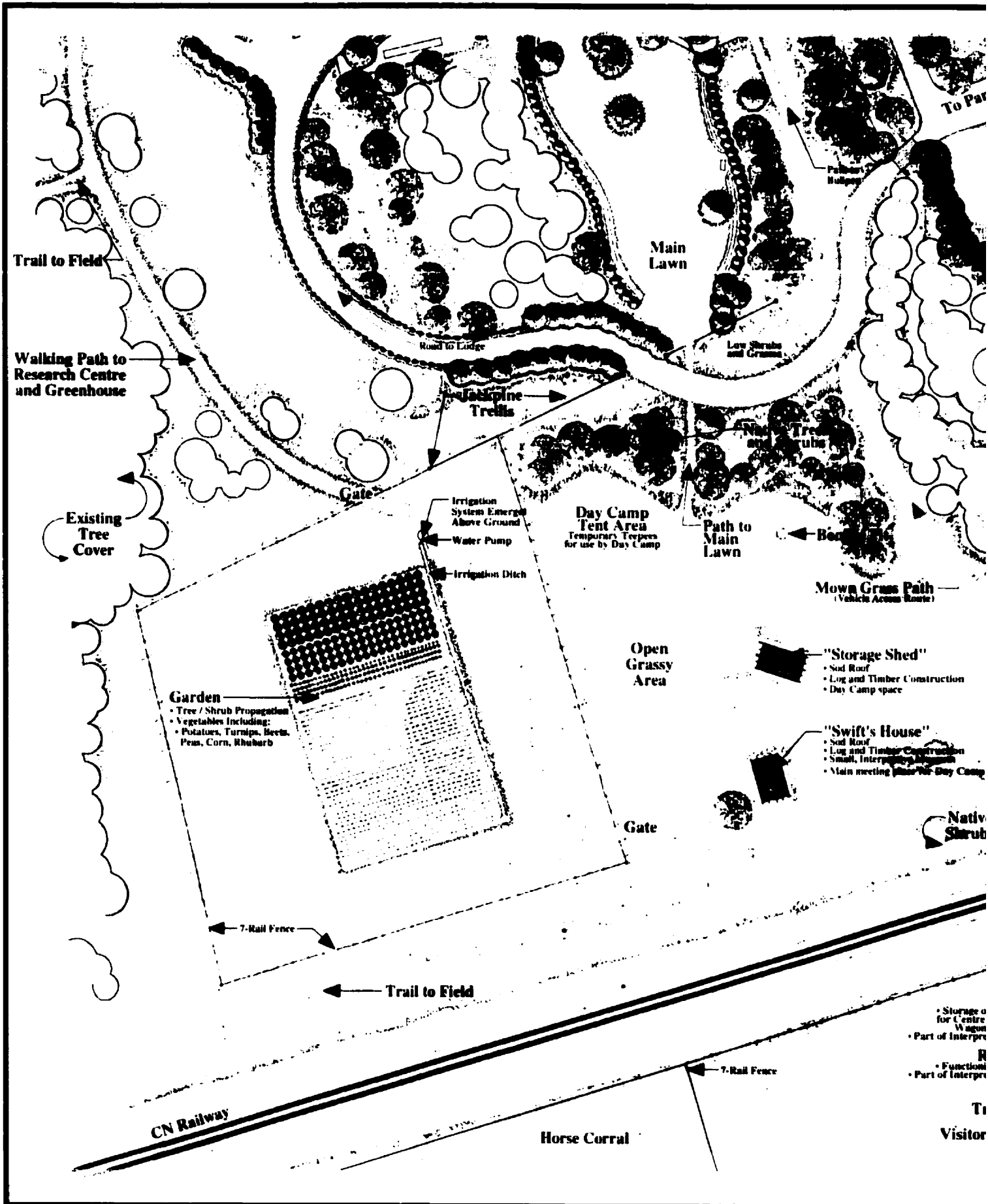
The “Ranch” (Refer to Figure 112, page 89)

Importance

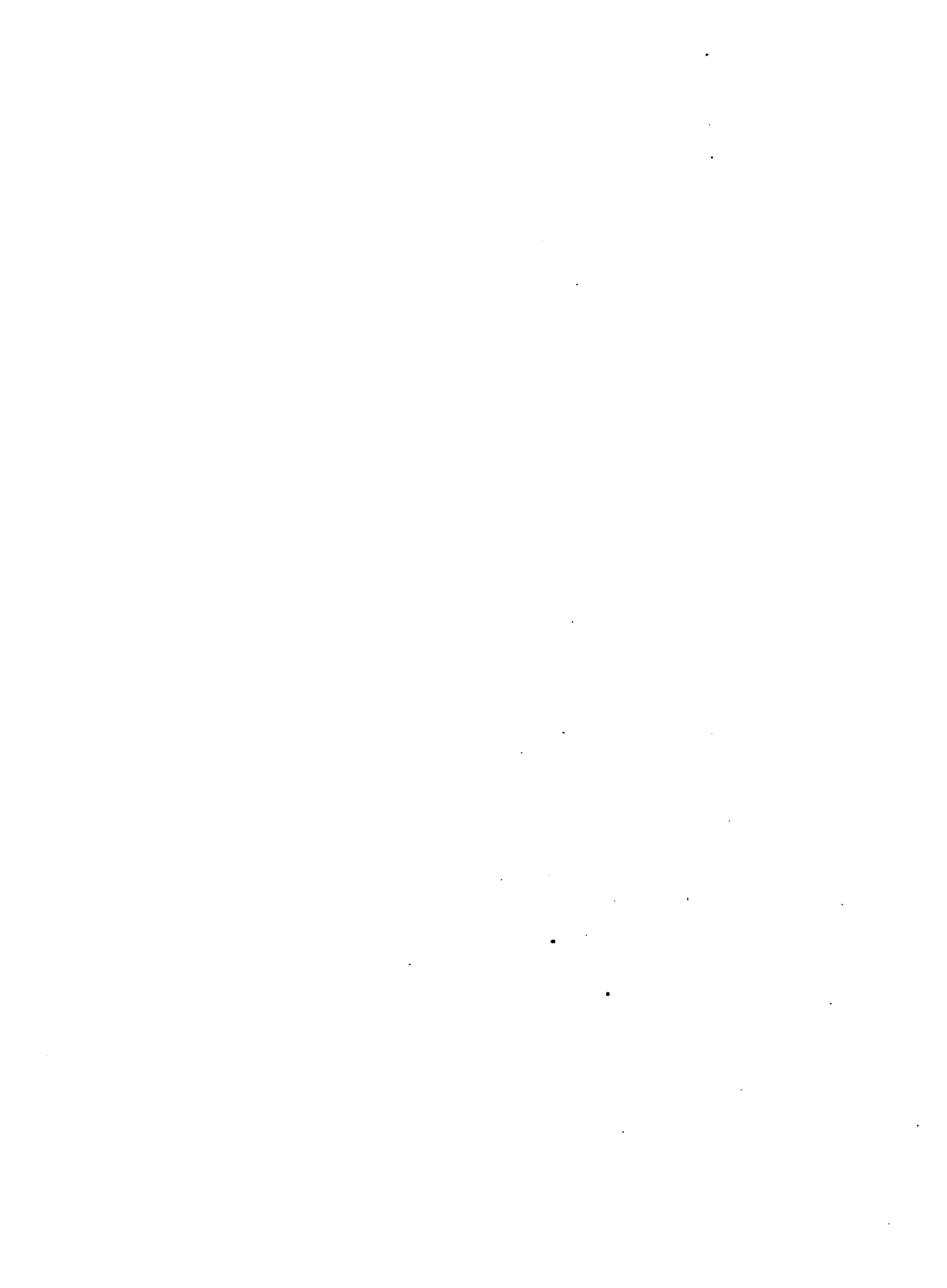
Reconnects the visitor with one of the past functions of the site.

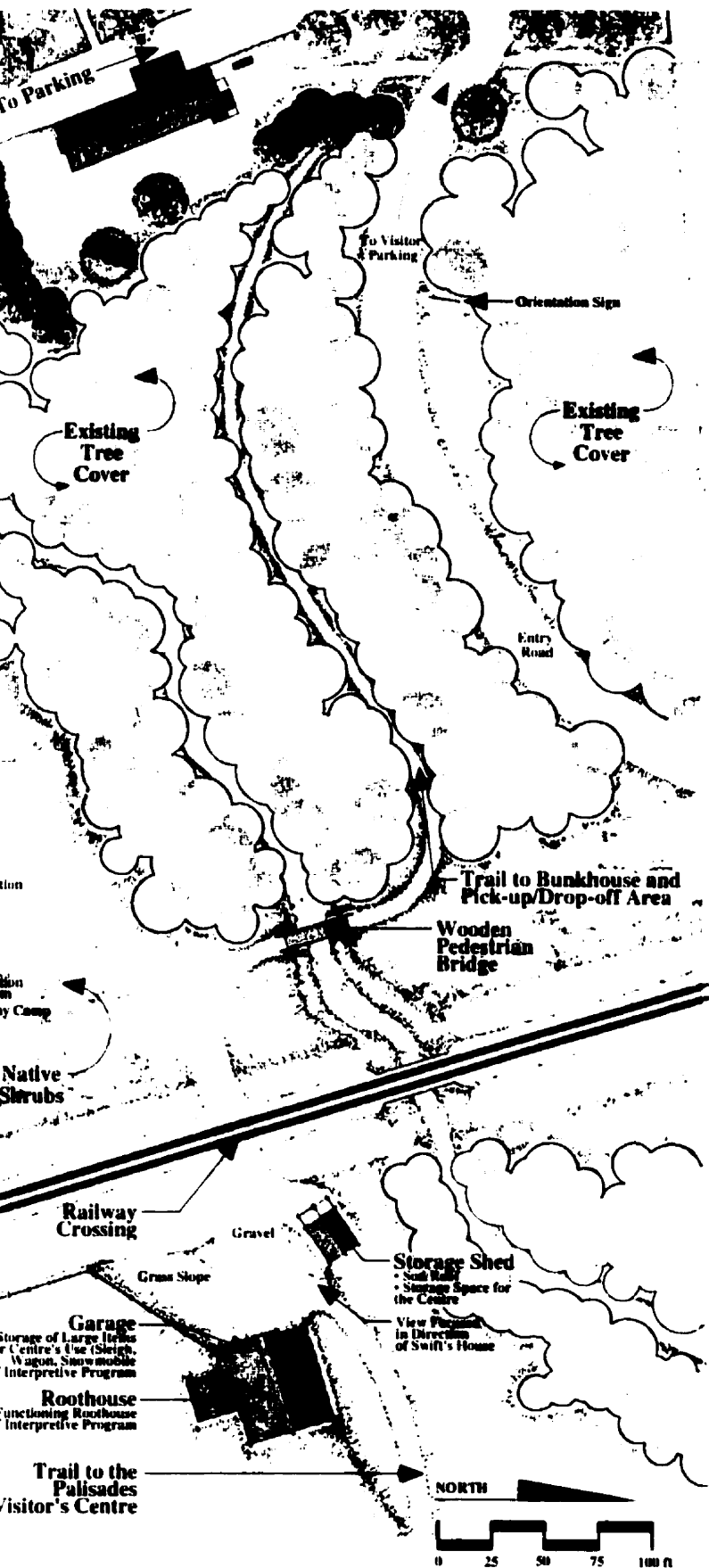
Elements

- The area is comprised of both **Public and Private buildings**.
- **Private Buildings** - Smithy, Implement Shed, Bunkhouse (upper floor), Barn (lower floor)
- **Public Buildings** - Barn (upper floor) and Bunkhouse (lower floor with washrooms)
- **A 5' buffer** is maintained between the buildings and the path. This buffer becomes a semi-private zone and takes on several different appearances:
 - in front of the Implement Shed and Smithy this zone is grassed over with the exception of the field stone steps into the building.(original frontage)
 - in front of the Saddle Shed this area becomes a wooden boardwalk
 - in front of the barn this zone is covered with field stone (to accommodate heavy foot traffic)
- **Large central planted** area consisting primarily of Aspen, native grasses and flowers and a few Douglas Fir. The entire area is lined by white-washed stones and crossed by a gravel path (running from the barn to the bunkhouse). On the eastern side of this area are reconstructions of the hitching posts which designate temporary parking for those who need to go to the office as they drive to the south side of the site.
- All of the gravel roads are lined with white-washed stones and the one bridge is cut off from vehicular traffic, promoting pedestrian circulation throughout the site.
- **Recycling bins** are located north of the bunkhouse in a more prominent location, giving the Park's recycling mandate a higher profile and providing easier access to them.
- The **original blacksmith shop's location** is demarked by the foundation behind the saddle shed and becomes a small gathering area for those waiting to go on a trail ride. In the centre of this area is a small fire-pit for evening gatherings (reflecting upon the former use of the structure).This area has an interpretive panel with Elaine Mellor's sketches and childhood memories of the shop.
- Around the barn, new log, steps will replace the existing plank steps.
- **Two horse corrals** which are reconstructions from Wilby's era become elements to sit on while waiting to go on a trail ride while lending to the overall character of the ranch.
- A new **barn** approximately the same floor dimensions as the original is planned for the area behind the buildings and will be accommodate ten horse stalls, a small tack room, and a boot room.
- Next to the barn will be a **chicken coop** and run as well as a **rabbit cage**. These animals are not only important in recreating a character to the area but can also be used as part of the day-camp program in learning how to reduce and recycle household waste.
- A **page-wire fence** will enclose the barn area, following the original fence line along the path which leads to the childrens' graves.



THE PALISADES CENTRE



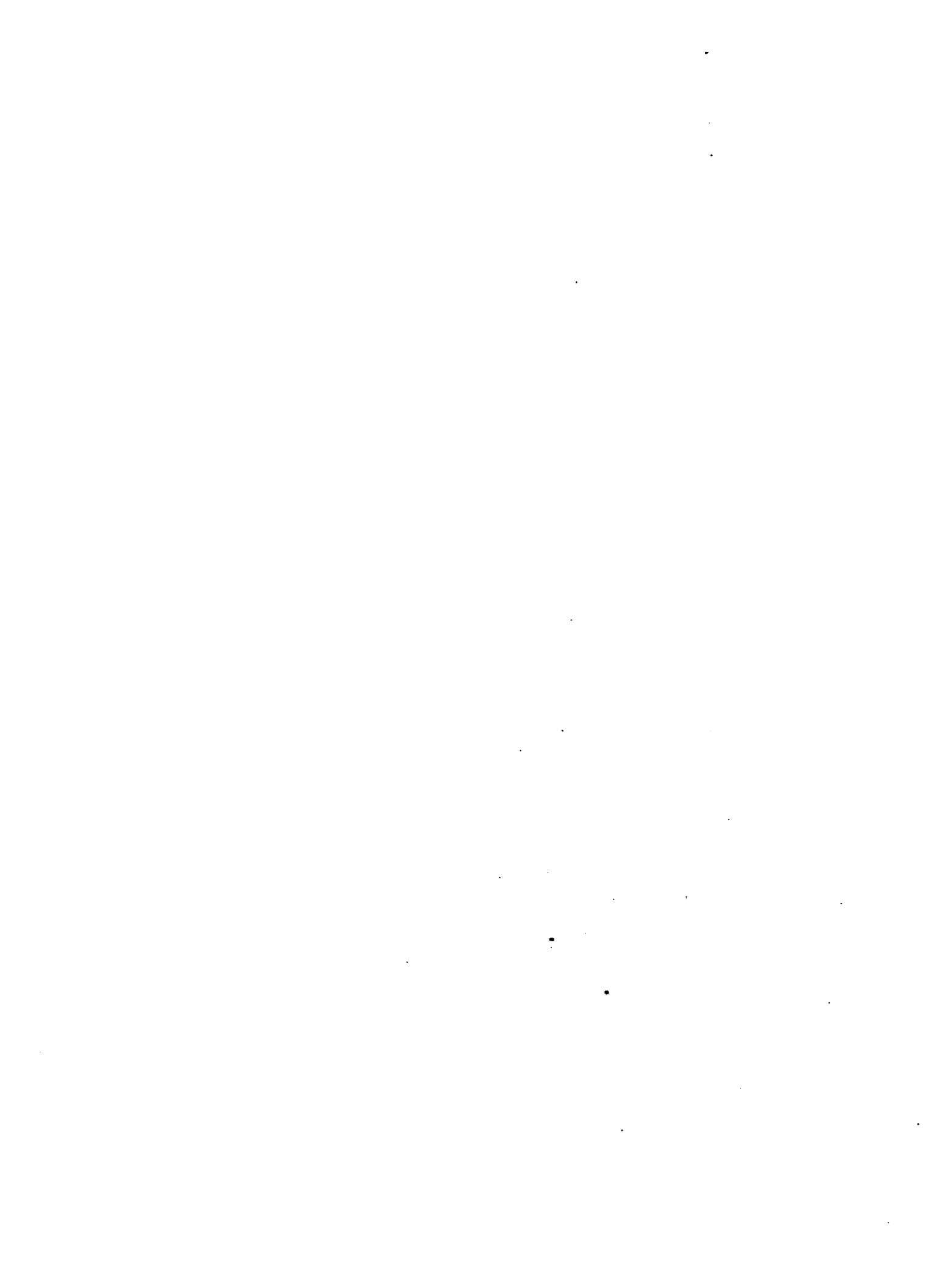


Recommendations

Figure 113
Detailed Plan Of
Primary Day Camp Zone

THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation
of a Cultural Landscape



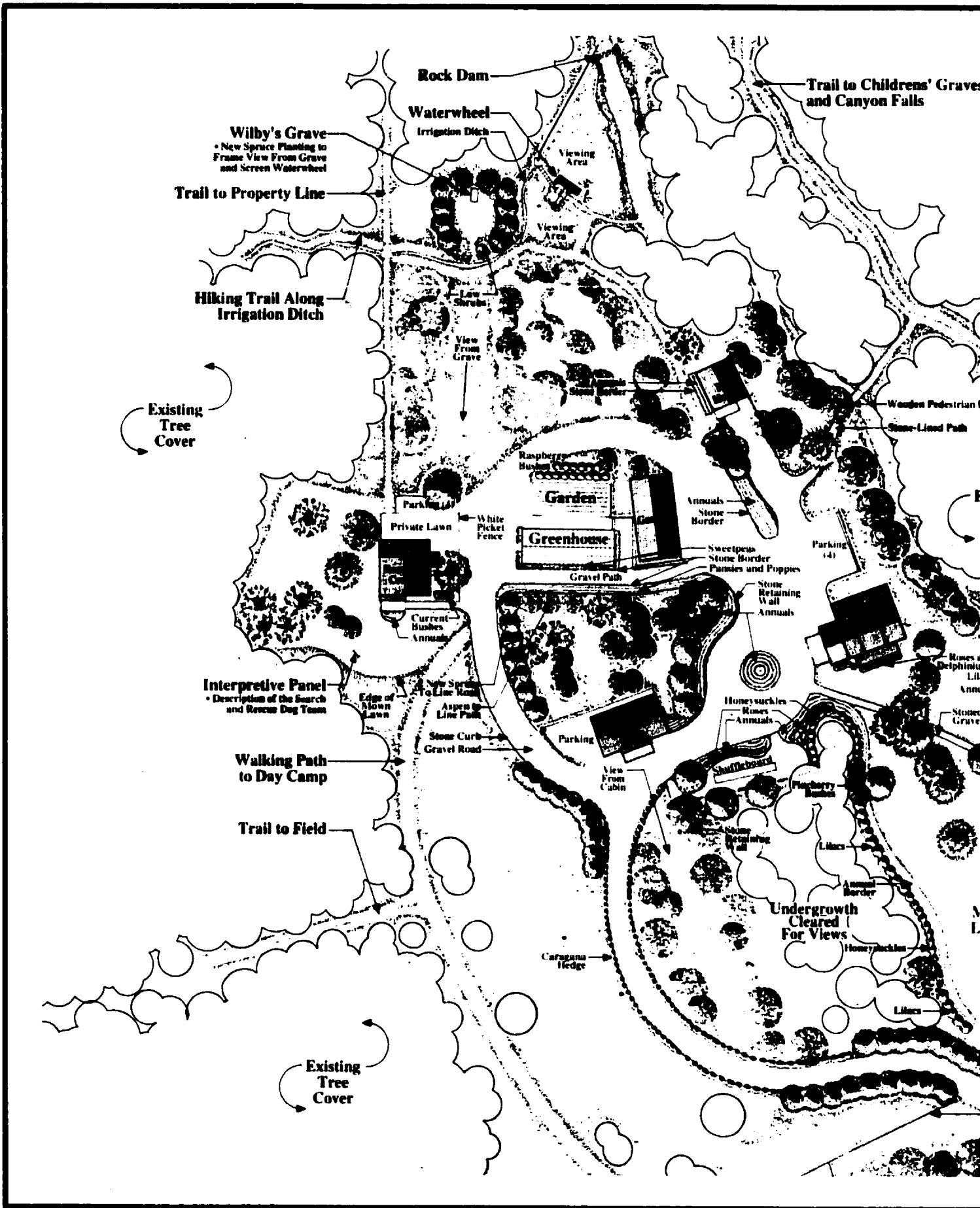
The Swift Homestead / Primary Day Camp Area (Refer to Figure 113, page 92)

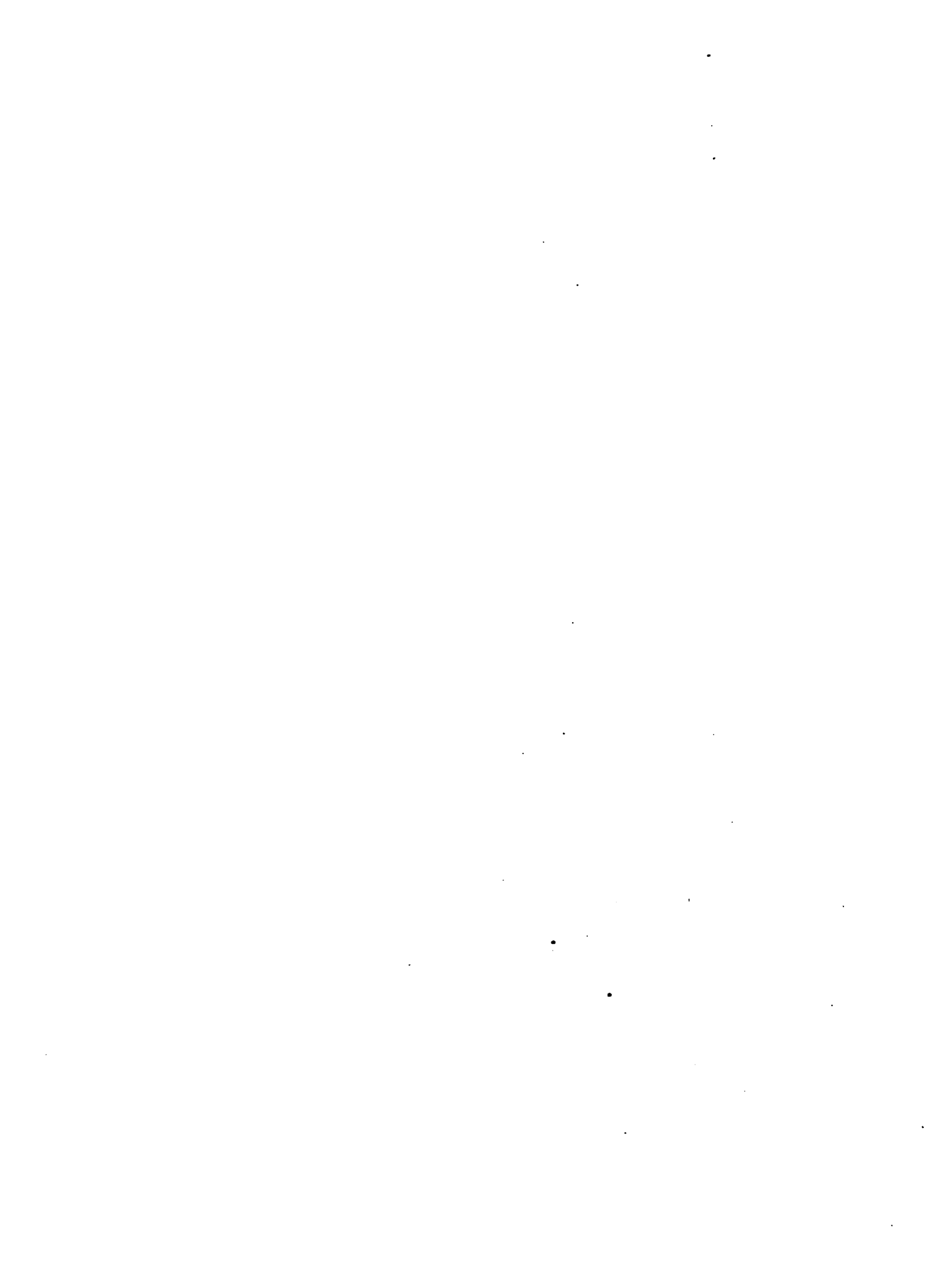
Importance

This area connects one back to the original settler on the land and the reason that the Centre exists.

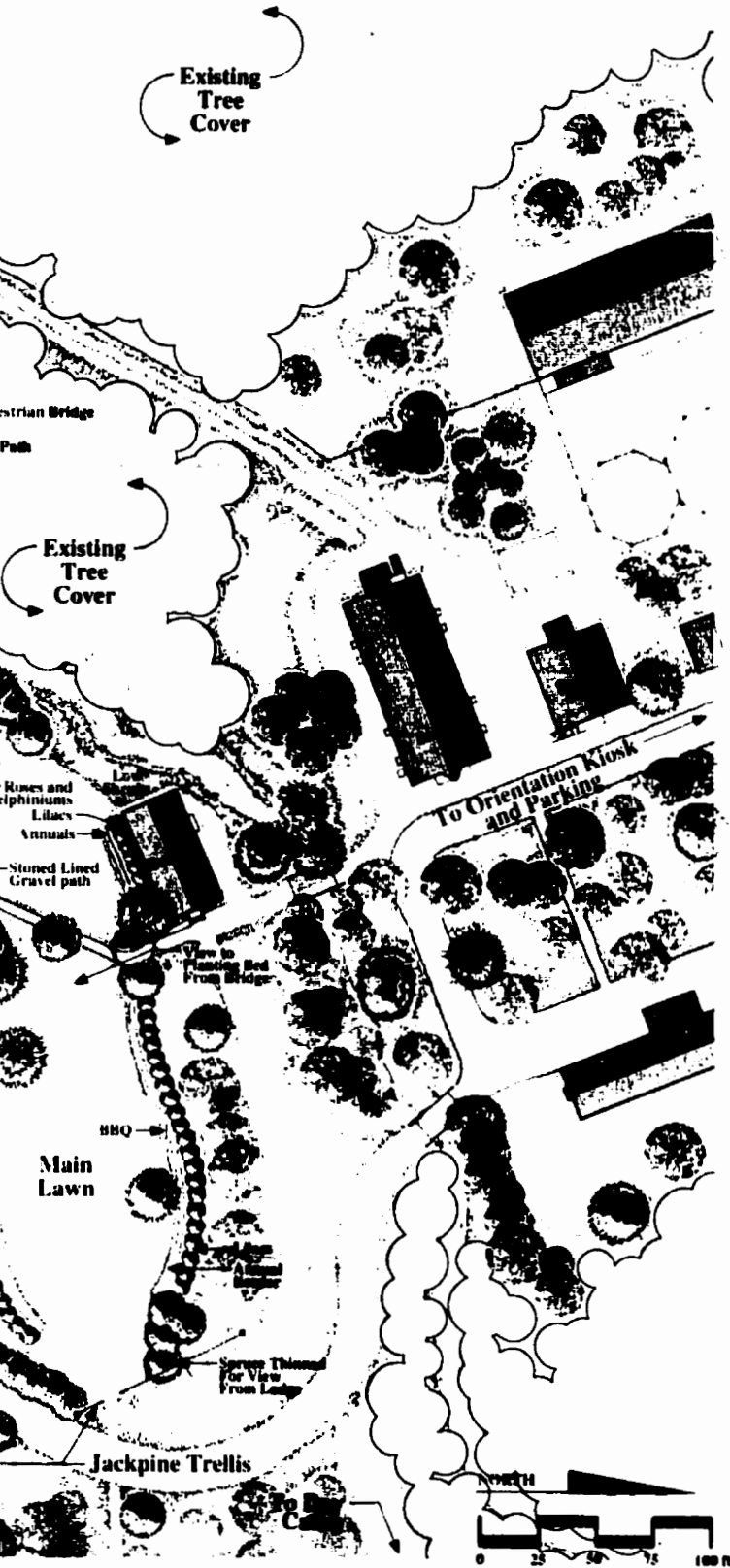
Elements

- A **trail** leads from the orientation kiosk through the trees east of the bunkhouse, becoming a channel from one environment to a different place and time.
- A **Wooden bridge (in approximate location to Swift's original bridge)** connects visitor coming from wooded path to Swift's landscape.
- **Most of the buildings are for public use** and interpretation with the exception of one storage shed across the rail line. All of the buildings serve multiple purposes, including being the base for the children's day camp, storage for the centre and interpretive devices for the visitor.
- The **Swift house** functions as a mini, interpretive museum as well as building space for the day-camp. Throughout the house are photos, quotes, articles and Swift-like elements which help to recreate the former character of the area. One of the interpretive panel for the house reads *"How comfortable can a family of six be in such a small space! Two of them slept in a good-sized bed, two in a sort of box, the baby in a homemade hammock and the sixth under a table."*
- The **shed (with sod roof)** next to the Swift house also serves as building space for the day-camp. An area just south-west of these buildings has been reserved in order to put up temporary tents during the peak months. As well, a number of other buildings at the Centre can serve as class-room space if required (including the barn, garage and lodge).
- The **shed (with sod roof)** located east of the rail line is for **storage for the Centre** for such things as a tools and garden chairs for special events. While storage is the primary function, the shed, in conjunction with the garage/roothouse, create a doorway for those visitors approaching along the road from the Palisades Picnic area. Just as one rounds the corner of the garage, the two buildings frame the Swift house for the visitor.
- The **Garage/Roothouse** structure serves a number of purposes including storage for the Centre (for larger equipment such as a lawn mower, a small snow plow and a snowmobile. The interior roothouse serves as both a functioning roothouse for those goods produced in the garden but also for interpretive purposes.
- The **interpretive panel** for the roothouse includes one of Elaine Mellor's anecdotes which reads, *"...a bin for sand for keeping carrots....cabbages were hung by their stalks from a beam.. ..a bench where kerosene lamps were kept, also paper (news) for cleaning lamp chimneys, scissors for trimming wicks and mouse traps, the ones with the big red "V"....I think the "V" stood for victory."*
- The **garden**, located south of the Swift house, is integral to several aspects of the Centre. Not only does it provide an educational tool for children, in terms of plant propagation, gardening, composting, etc. but it also provides the Centre with its own food source. The underground irrigation system emerges at the top of the garden, demonstrating how Swift's irrigation ditches used to work.
- A **7-rail fence** surrounds the main parts of the Swift homestead, the location being interpreted from photos. The fence lends to the rustic nature of the Swift's life as well as creating an enclosure around this area.
- The western edge of the day camp zone is backed by native trees and shrubs (Aspen, dogwood, buffaloberry, saskatoon), separating the camp from the road and a transition to the more formal landscape around the lodge with a trail leading to the main lawn.





Graves

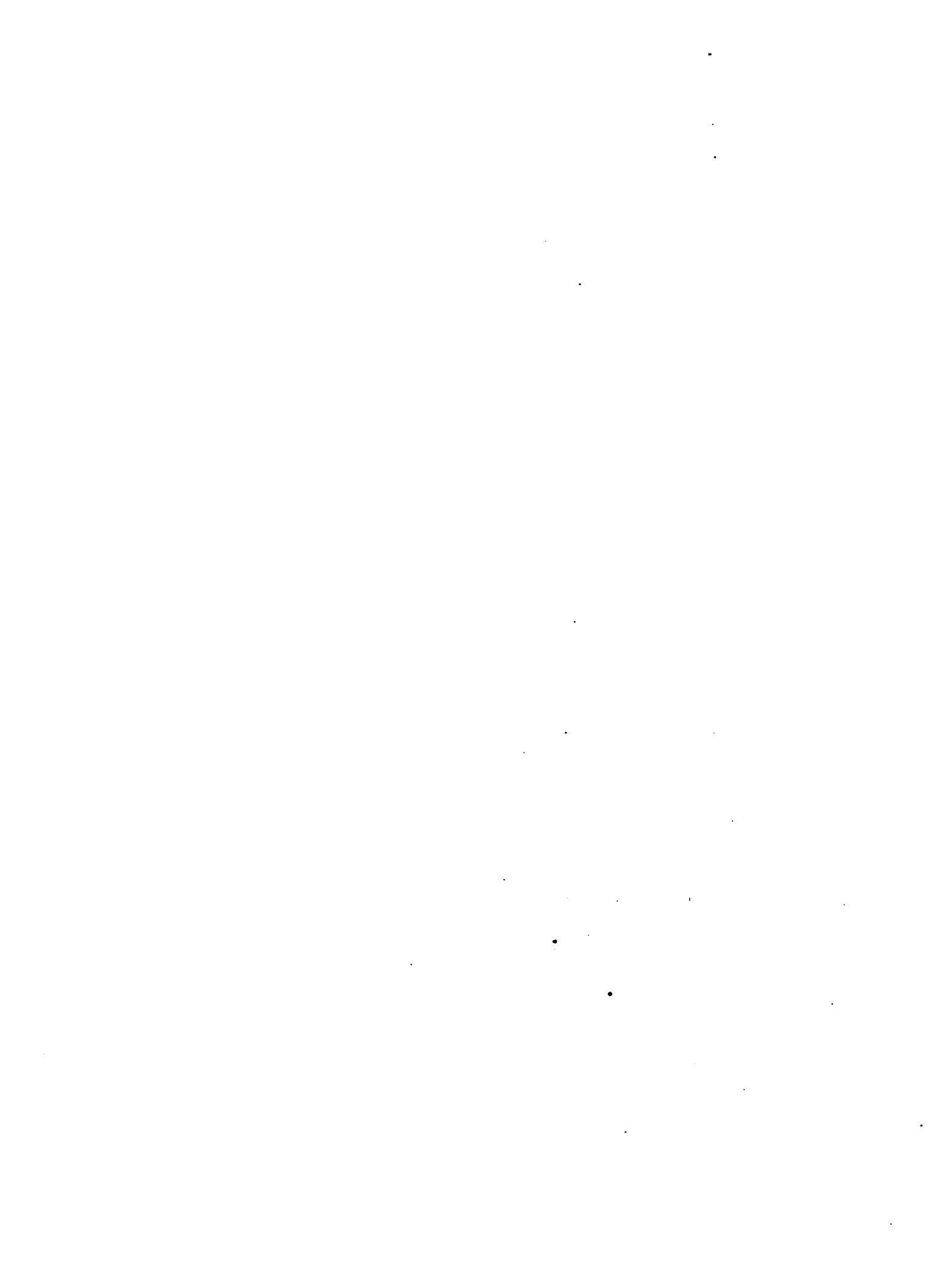


Recommendations

Figure 114
Detailed Plan of Guest Accommodations, Research Centre and Waterwheel

THE PALISADES CENTRE

Adaptive Rehabilitation of a Cultural Landscape



The Pyramid Mountain Lodge (Refer to Figure 114, page 94)

Importance

The Lodge and main lawn illustrate the full extent of Wilby's formal landscape works, his eccentric personality, and the quality of landscape which had existed for over thirty years

Elements

- This is a **public area** with the exception of the upper floor of the Lodge. A **washroom is located** in the lower floor of the Lodge. The lower floor will house framed correspondence between Wilby and the Park Superintendent. A small, interpretive plaque will be located near the entrance displaying E. Mellor's sketch of the "Big House"
- A **Caragana hedge and white-washed stone line the gravel road** leading up to the Lodge
- **Formal, planting island** (in front of the Lodge) edged with white-washed stones and filled with a variety of annuals including petunias, alyssum, snapdragons and bachelor buttons (although originally installed during Wilby's time, the annual plantings are influenced by Gordon Bried, due to incomplete findings)
- **Wooden planting boxes** for annuals (geraniums and nasturtiums) along the Lodge patio ledge.
- Wicker patio furniture to replace the plastic patio furniture
- Historic lantern style lamp to replace Parks Canada light standard.
- **Formal plantings** along the eastern side of the Lodge including a hedge of Honeysuckles backed by delphiniums
- **Formal lawn** lined with hedges (primarily lilacs and honeysuckles) and bordered by annual flower beds (to include marigolds, pansies and petunias). Thinned out Spruce trees at the far end of the lawn permit a view from the Lodge out to the Colin Range.
- **Jackpine trellis** at the end of the lawn (covered with Virginia Creeper). A small portal is cut into the trellis, acting as a gateway from the formal lawn area to the informal day camp area.
- A **Gravel path** lined with white-washed cobblestones is on access with the pedestrian bridge as well as the planting island with controlled views to formal planting.
- A formal parking area lies just to the west of the lodge, edged by timbers

Princess Margaret Cabin (Refer to Figure 114, page 94)

Importance

Gordon Bried continued Wilby's tradition of controlled views and extravagant plantings.

Elements

- The **Princess Margaret Cabin (Camp 230 Bungalow)** remains a **private building** reserved for special guests and important dignitaries. Selective clearing of the trees provide views out to the mountains from the front porch area. A private parking area is located just to the south of the cabin, separated from the roadway by a rock wall.
- **Shuffleboard** with formal planting around it and view out towards the mountains (thinned out understory to increase public interaction with this area)
- **Retaining wall** next to the Princess Margaret Cabin backed by annual planting beds and the retaining wall next to the shuffleboard.
- **Exotic shrub and flower planting beds** located along the retaining wall adjacent to the cabin (primarily annuals including marigolds, petunias, alyssum, and snapdragons, and next to the shuffleboard area (primarily ornamental roses bordered by annuals
- The trees west of the cabin will be thinned and the understory cleared to permit views to the greenhouse

Auxiliary Buildings (Garage, Ice House) (Refer to Figure 114, page 94)

Importance

These buildings indicate the level of self-sufficiency that Wilby had obtained during his stay at the centre.

Elements

- **Gravel road** (edged with white-washed stones) lead up towards two buildings, the **Garage** being open to the **public** (with washroom facility) while the **Ice House** remains a **private** structure..
- **Designated parking** just west of the lodge for those guests which are staying in these accommodations. The parking area also has an interpretive panel which explains that, at one time, the "**Bull-pen**" has once stood in this location, but was moved to its current location in 1961.
- Restored **retaining walls** next to the ice house (dating back to Wilby's time)
- **Large annual planting bed (which includes marigolds, snapdragons, petunias and nasturtiums)** between one retaining wall and the road
- **Gas pump** and nozzle will be restored to offer a further glimpse into Wilby's personality.

The Research Centre (Refer to Figure 114, page 94)

Importance

The area really reflects the fact that real, ordinary people lived at this site.

Elements

- The **Research Centre** is a private facility for the use of Park staff and researchers.
- A **designated parking area** (4 vehicles) located to the west of the building
- A **white picket fence**, dating back from Wilby's era, surrounds a small area of lawn (as interpreted from sketches and historic photos). This area becomes a private lawn for the researchers using the building. A **wooden swing** hangs from the old jackpine and an interpretive panel, which includes a personal anecdote from E. Mellor, will be included to further enhance the human quality of the area.
- The **planting bed** to the west of the building containing quality of plantings Bried commonly used elsewhere throughout the site (marigolds, petunias, and alyssum).
- **Open view** from picture window to the mountains.
- An **interpretive panel** located just south-east of the building to explain the role of dogs in the Park's search and rescue unit as well as the history of dogs at the Centre (i.e. Dogs at Wilby's dude ranch)
- Both the **garden** and **greenhouse** become public spaces and serve a number of functions, including interpretation. Both elements also produce food for the Centre to use and the greenhouse produces the annuals to be replanted each year as well as serving to aid in plant propagation for research purposes. The day-camp and even local residents can participate in the annual flower plantings and the centre can sell/donate excess to the town
- A **wide gravel path**, lined with white-washed stones, leads passed the greenhouse, and is lined with Sweet-peas (greenhouse side) and pansies and poppies along the other. The path is enhanced with additional trees planted to the east of the path to frame one's view down the path.
- A **path** leads from the Research Centre up the hill to connect with the hiking trails

Wilby's Grave (Refer to Figure 114, page 94)

Importance

Wilby's grave will forever serve as a reminder to Parks Canada of the frustrations they had in trying to prevent Wilby from creating his dude ranch and, even though he has been dead for over fifty years, Wilby seems to have gotten the final say.

Elements

- **Narrow, worn path** from the Ice House (forks off from path leading to the waterwheel)
- Wilby's grave including a **rehabilitation of the rock border** around the grave and selective removal of trees and shrubs to provide walking space around the grave. New Spruce trees surround the grave, creating a formal environment and provides screening from activity around the waterwheel
- **A small interpretive panel** which provides information to visitors the type of character A.C. Wilby was (including some correspondence with Park officials).
- **A view from Wilby's grave towards the Colin Range across the valley**, achieved by the selective removal of trees, and shrubs above eye level which allows people to see from the grave but prevents people from seeing the site when standing by the greenhouse.

Swift's Waterwheel (Refer to Figure 114, page 94)


Importance

The waterwheel further connects people to the history of the place and the ingenuity and character of Lewis Swift by stimulating the visual, auditory and tactile senses.

Elements

- A worn path from Ice House
- Reconstructed working waterwheel with roof structure
- Irrigation trench leading from and back to creek, allowing people to see first hand how the waterwheel system worked.
- Rehabilitation of the stone dam with working gates which allows people to interact with the system (dropping the gates to send water towards the wheel). Cleared viewing areas on both side of the wheel provide opportunity to watch the wheel work as well as provides a place to sit and watch the waterfall over the dam during quiet periods.
- Interpretive panel with an early photo of the original wheel along with a sketch and notes describing how the wheel worked. The panel would also include historical anecdotes which attaches real people with the waterwheel including:
 - *"That waterwheel is Swift's greatest achievement. Bearing in mind the fact that the only tools at his command were an axe, adze, saw, hammer and nails and that he was single-handed, his achievement is a striking tour de force. 'It war a tough hob and no error,' Swift remarked as he showed us his handiwork, 'an' it took me more weeks 'n I can remember to rig it up, workin' from dawn to twilight. But I never felt so proud of meself as when I at last cried 'Done!' and thre down my tools. I war not long in seein' whether it would work or not. I fixed up th' corn mill, yanked on the belt, and opened the sluice. It war some little while 'fore the wheel gave any signs o' movin, and I war half afraid that summut bas gone wrong somewhar, when thar war a creakin' and a grindin', and it began to move. I let in more water, and soon it war poundin' round steadily, an' the little pulley on the corn mill whizzin' round to beat th' band."*
(taken from *The New Secret Garden of Canada*, 1912, pp. 88-89.)





"The past, like the present, is always being re-created. As we identify, preserve, enhance, or create living artifacts and landscapes, we alter the very nature of the past, altering its meaning and significance for every generation in every place."

**Diane Swenhal
Living Artifact**

7.0 Conclusion

7.0 Conclusions

Our landscapes provide us with many things, food, shelter, water and a place to call our own. What we often forget is that these landscapes which we call our home, provide us with an important connection to our past, culturally and spiritually. The land holds clues, artifacts, and stories about our ancestors' personalities, quirks and ways of life. It is only within recent years that we have begun to appreciate the value of these, our cultural landscapes.

There was once a time when those cultural landscapes we felt were particularly significant and worth protecting were simply restored to a single point in time. However, when multiple pasts of equal interest and significance exist on a site, such as the Palisades Centre, period restoration does not provide the opportunity to illustrate and experience a diverse past.

On the other hand, adaptive rehabilitation not only retains and reinforces historical landscape form while accommodating new uses, needs and contemporary conditions, but, more importantly, it provides the opportunity to weave successive eras into a single landscape. Furthermore, adaptive rehabilitation, through the introduction of new functions, allows our historic landscapes, and our cultural past, to become an integral part of our everyday lives.

Even with a site as complex and diverse as the Palisades Centre, with four known periods of recent occupation and cultural change, adaptive rehabilitation allows each era to be experienced in some way. What is critical to successful adaptation is the proposal of new uses which not only respect the site's history, but also enhance one's experience of it. Similarly, successful rehabilitation requires an in-depth understanding of those artifacts which are significant to reinforcing a particular landscape character. When several distinct eras occur on a site, it is not possible to represent, reconstruct or restore each and every element. What is key, however, that the elements which are critical to the overall character are incorporated in such a way that a particular character is created. Furthermore, those elements, practices and artifacts which become the basis for portraying a certain quality should assume many different roles - interpretation, storage, character creation, etc. - as opposed to single-use elements, thereby ensuring their viability.

While creating a site representative of multiple pasts may be more challenging, it ultimately becomes more interesting and stimulating to those people who experience it, thus becoming more significant and memorable in their minds. It is those landscapes, the people and their experiences associated with them, which will survive to remind us our past tomorrow.

Bibliography

Bibliography

Cultural Resource Management

- Birnbaum, Charles A.. "A Reality Check for Our Nation's Parks". **CRM**. Volume 16 (4). 1993. pp 1-4.
- Carr, Ethan. "Landscape Architecture in National Parks". **CRM**. Volume 16 (4). 1993. pp 7-9 .
- Fardin, Linda Dicaire. "Assessment Strategies for Canada's Historic Sites". **CRM**. Volume 16 (4). 1993. pp 14-16 .
- Favretti, Rudy J. and Joy Putnam Favretti. **Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings. A Handbook for Reproducing and Creating Authentic Landscape Settings**. American Association for State and Local History: Nashville. 1978.
- Gillette, Jane Brown. "Taking the Initiative". **Landscape Architecture**. Volume 87 (5). May 1997. pp 76-81, 93-94.
- Marshall, E. Timothy. "Construction and Maintenance of Rustic Furnishings: Central Park, New York". **CRM**. Volume 16 (4). pp 32-34.
- O'Donnell, Patricia M.. "Relating Integrity to Interpretation". **CRM**. Volume 17 (7). 1994. pp 12-15.
- Robinson, Fred J.. "Management and Treatment of Historic Views and Vistas: Stan Hywet Hall, Akron". **CRM**. Volume 16 (4). pp 35-37.
- Taylor, Ken. "Interpretive Values and Cultural Landscapes, An Australian Perspective". **CRM**. Volume 17 (7). 1994. pp 16-18.
- Tilden, Freeman. **Interpreting Our Heritage**. The University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC. 1967.

Cultural Landscapes

- Birnbaum, Charles A.. **Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes**. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. September 1994.
- Canadian Heritage Parks Canada. **Stirling Agricultural Village - National Historic Site**. July 1996.
- Heritage Conservation Program. **Corrals, Fences and Special Features. Bar U Ranch National Historic Site, Longview, Alberta**. March 1996.
- Heritage Conservation Program. **Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis. Bar U Ranch National Historic Site, Longview, Alberta**. March 1996.
- Institute for Heritage Education. **Evaluating Cultural Landscapes (Draft)**. Parks Canada: Ottawa. 1994.
- Keller, J. Timothy and Genevieve P. Keller. **How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes**. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1994.

Lewis, Pierce F.. "*Axioms for Reading the Landscape: Some Guides to the American Scene*". **The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes**. Oxford University Press: New York. 1979. pp.11-32.

Lowenthal, David. "*Age and Artifact*". **The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes**. Oxford University Press: New York. 1979. pp.103-128.

Meinig, D.W.. "*The Beholding Eye: Ten Versions of the Same Scene*". **The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes**. Oxford University Press: New York. 1979. pp.33-50.

National Park Service. **A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports**. National Park Service. June 1997.

Sopher, David E.. "*The Landscape of Home: Myth, Experience, Social Meaning*". **The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes**. Oxford University Press: New York. 1979. pp.129-152.

Historic Landscape Conservation

American Society of Landscape Architects Committee on Historic Preservation (ASLA). **Proposed Landscape Preservation Definitions**. Patricia O'Connell, Chair. May 7, 1984.

Gavrin, Beth J., Julius Gy. Fabos, Meg Rasmussen, and Jack Ahern. **A Management Plan to Balance Cultural and Natural Resources: The Minute Man National Historic Park Case Study**. Massachusetts Agriculture Experiment Station: Massachusetts. July 1993.

Gouly, Sheena Mackellar. **Heritage Gardens - Care, Conservation and Management**. Routledge: London. 1993.

Miller, Naomi F., and Kathryn L. Gleason. **The Archaeology of Garden and Field**. University of Pennsylvania Press: Philadelphia. 1994.

Taylor, Christopher. **The Archaeology of Gardens**. Shire Publications Ltd.: Great Britain. 1983.

Jasper History - General

Clark, Jenny. **Jasper National Park History**. Park Naturalists Office: Jasper. August 1970.

Gainer, Brenda. **The Human History of Jasper National Park**. Parks Canada: Jasper. 1981.

Great Plains Research Consultant. **Jasper National Park - A Social and Economic History**. Parks Canada: Jasper. 1985.

Jasper Community History Book Committee. **Jasper Reflections**. Jasper Community History. Jasper. 1996.

Lothan, W.F.. **A History of Canada's National Parks Volume 1**. Parks Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs: Ottawa. 1976.

Smith, Cyndi. **Historical Resources Inventory Jasper National Park**. Jasper National Park: Jasper. August 1982.

Taylor, William C.. **Tracks Across My Trail. Donald "Curly" Philips, Guide and Outfitter.** Jasper-Yellowhead Historical Society: Jasper, AB. 1984.

Washburn, Stanley. **Trails, Trappers, and Tender-feet in the New Empire of Western Canada.** Henry Holt and Company: New York. 1912.

The Palisades Centre

A Brief History of the Palisades - 1862 - 1962. Park Library, Jasper National Park.

Letter From the Regional Supervisor, Western National Parks to the Chief, National Parks Service.
"Future Use of Palisades Ranch, Jasper National Park". July 19, 1962. (courtesy of Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Palisades Centre. **Third Party Management Proposal.** February 1996.

The Moberly Buildings: Brief History of Ewan and John Moberlys' Buildings. Park Library, Jasper National Park.

The Palisades - National Parks Training Centre, Jasper National Park. Park Library Jasper National Park.

Walker, Wilfred A.. *"Jasper's Palisades: A Shocking Waste of Taxpayer's Money"*. The Journal for Dissent.

The Swift Family

Alexander, Elaine. *"In this Valley I Will Make my Home"*. (Article courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Affidavit in support of an Application for Entry for a Homestead, a Pre-Emption or a Purchased Homestead dated September 1, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Application for Entry for a Homestead, a Pre-Emption or a Purchased Homestead, dated September 1, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Excerpt from interview with Albert Robert Norris (no date). (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Extracts from a Diary of Acting Game Guardian, Lewis J. Swift, 1910. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

M.P. Bridgeland's description of Swift and his neighbors, dated 1915. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Munro, Janet. *"Hosts of Mountain Oasis - Story of Lewis Swift and Wife is Real Pioneer Romance of Days When Jasper Was Outpost of Traders"*. **Canadian National Railway Magazine.** September 1929. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Land Titles Claim dated September 20, 1911. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Land Titles Document dated August 31, 1935. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives)

Letter from A.J. Gayfer, Assistant Engineer, to T.E. Mann, Division Engineer, March 21, 1910. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from Charles T. Wood to Mr. Thornhill, dated October 7, 1948. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Letter from the Department of the Interior to Lewis Swift dated September 19, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from G.U. Ryley, land commissioner, to R.G. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, April 9, 1910. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from Lewis Swift to Frank Oliver, 1900. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from Frank Oliver to the Dominion Lands Commissioner, April 4, 1900. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from the Dominion Lands Commissioner to Frank Oliver, April 20, 1900. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from Lewis Swift to Frank Oliver, June 10, 1910. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Letter from Stanley Washburn to Lewis Swift, dated December 21, 1923. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Letter from Stanley Washburn to Lewis Swift, dated November 26, 1930. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Letter from W.E. Mann, Division Engineer, to George H. Pope, Right of Way Agent, April 1, 1910. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

List of the Contents found in Mrs. Swift's Trunk. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

List of Items of Possible Historic Value at the Palisades, pertaining to Lewis Swift, dated September 16, 1965. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Memo from R. Campbell, April 18, 1910. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Memo from the Deputy Minister, April 19, 1910. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Memo showing residence and Improvements performed by Lewis Swift dated September 16, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Park Gowan, Elsie. "*The Water Wheel at Swift's*". **The Edmonton Journal**. March 21, 1957. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Patent Application Approval from the Office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands dated September 18, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Statistics concerning Lewis John Swift, Pioneer Settler in Jasper, Alberta. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park)

Sworn Statement of Lewis Swift in support of his application for Homestead Patent, dated September 2, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Sworn Statement of Thomas Grualt in reference to the application for patent of Lewis Swift, dated September 1, 1911. (Courtesy of Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office).

Talbot, F.A.. **Excerpt from The New Garden of Canada (pages 84-90)**. 1912. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives)

Transcription of interview with Mr. Martin Joyce dated June 25, 1975. (Courtesy of the Park Library, Jasper National Park).

Wynobel, Cornell. **Lewis Swift's Water Wheel - Palisades Centre Jasper National Park - Condition Assessment and Recommendations**. Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada, Alberta Region. October 24, 1994.

A.C. Wilby

Agreement between William Atkins and Nels Dahlberg of British Columbia and A.C. Wilby for the purchase of logs and building material, dated January 9, 1936. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Bill From James Robinson, Barrister, to A.C. Wilby, dated March 31, 1936. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Bill From Lacombe Nurseries, Lacombe, Alberta, to A.C. Wilby, dated August 26, 1938. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Bill and Planting List from Lacombe Nurseries, Lacombe, Alberta, to A.C. Wilby, dated September 13, 1938. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Bill From Lacombe Nurseries, Lacombe, Alberta, to A.C. Wilby, dated September 19, 1938. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Form of Declaration regarding purchases made by Stanley Kitchen on October 26, 1936 for A.C. Wilby. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to Mr. A.C. Wright, dated June 19, 1937. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated June 20, 1936. (Courtesy of G.Bried).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated June 22, 1936. (Courtesy of G.Bried).

Letter from the Superintendent of National Parks to A.C. Wilby, dated June 24, 1936. (Courtesy of G. Bried).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated June 25, 1936. (Courtesy of G. Bried).

Letter from the Superintendent of National Parks to A.C. Wilby, dated August 1, 1936. (Courtesy of G. Bried).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated August 3, 1936. (Courtesy of G. Bried).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated August 17, 1936. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated August 9, 1937. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to the Superintendent of National Parks, dated August 31, 1937. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from A.C. Wilby to Dr. Frederick B. Utley, dated August 31, 1937. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from A. Joyer to J.A. MacKinnon concerning the cost of buildings, dated October 9, 1937. (Courtesy of Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from Albert S. Wolfe (Taxidermist) to Mr. Stan Kitchen, dated January 21, 1936. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from Albert S. Wolfe (Taxidermist) to Mr. Stan Kitchen, dated May 8, 1936. (Courtesy of the Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Letter from Elaine Mellor regarding The Pyramid Mountain Lodge, dated October 31, 1997.

Letter from William G. Blakey (Architect) to Mr. A.C. Wilby, dated January 25, 1936.

Letter from William G. Blakey (Architect) to Mr. Stan Kitchen, dated January 27, 1936.

Letter from William G. Blakey (Architect) to Mr. Stan Kitchen, dated January 27, 1936.

Letter from William G. Blakey (Architect) to Mr. Stan Kitchen, dated February 10, 1936.

Pyramid Mountain Ranch, Jasper Park, Alberta. (Brochure circa 1940's, courtesy of Jasper-Yellowhead Archives).

Nature and Ecology

Gadd, Ben. Handbook of the Canadian Rockies. **Geology, Plants, Animals, History and Recreation from Waterton/Glacier to the Yukon.** Corax Press: Jasper, AB. 1995.

Johnson, Derek, Linda Kershaw, Andy MacKinnon and Jim Pojar. **Plants of the Western Boreal Forest and Aspen Parkland.** Lone Pine Publishing: Edmonton, AB. 1995.

MacKinnon, Andy, Jim Pojar and Ray Coupé. **Plants of Northern British Columbia.** Lone Pine Publishing: Edmonton, AB. 1992.

Mills, Stephanie. **In Service of the Wild.** Beacon Press: Boston. 1995.

Other

Board of Directors, Forks Renewal Corporation. **Phase 1 - Concept and Financial Plan.** The Forks Renewal Corporation: Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1987.

DS. Lea Consultants. **The Exchange District Strategic Action Plan.** Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1996.

Environment Canada. **The Forks National Historic Site Brochure.** Environment Canada.

Hilderman Feir Witty and Associates. **Hanna Historical Roundhouse and Village Feasibility and Concept Design.** Hilderman Feir Witty and Associates: Edmonton, Alberta. 1981.

Lombard North Group. **The Forks Site Development Plan.** Environment Canada.

Parks Canada Canadian Heritage. **Guiding Principles and Operational Policies.** Minister of Supply and Services Canada: Ottawa. 1994.

Olson and Olson Planning and Design. **Jasper Townsite Landscape Plan.** Parks Canada, Jasper National Park. Olson and Olson Planning and Design: Calgary, AB. 1994.

Reimer, Derek. **Voices: A Guide to Oral History.** Provincial Archives of British Columbia. 1984.

The City of Winnipeg. **Design Guidelines - Historic Winnipeg Restoration Area.** City of Winnipeg: Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1986

The Forks Renewal Board. *"Development Begins at the Forks - The Forks Public Market"*. The Forks Renewal Board: Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1988.

The Forks Renewal Board. **The Forks - the Junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.** The Forks Renewal Board: Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1987.

Zvonar, John. **Major Hill's Park: A Study in Adaptive Rehabilitation.** University of Manitoba: Winnipeg. 1988.

Appendix A - Glossary Of Terms

ADAPTIVE REHABILITATION

Returns an historic landscape to a state of good repair while retaining and reinforcing the original landscape form or forms as much as possible based on research findings. This treatment reinforces the historic integrity of the landscape while accommodating new uses, needs and contemporary conditions.

ADAPTIVE USE

Retains and reinforces the original landscape form while accommodating new uses, needs and contemporary conditions. A careful process of historic research, contemporary use, management and other factors should accompany the comprehensive planning of an adaptive use program. The treatment should reinforce historic integrity while integrating all relevant factors.

(ASLA, 1984, 3)

ASSOCIATIVE LANDSCAPES

Landscapes which recognize the powerful historic, spiritual or cultural associations of a people with a landscape which contains **little or no material evidence of human activity**.

(Historic Landscape Conservation, 1997)

CONSERVATION

Encompasses the activities that are aimed at safeguarding cultural resources so as to retain historic value and extend its physical life. Conservation involves not just a once-in-a-lifetime intervention but routine and cyclical maintenance.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 109-110)

CONTINUING LANDSCAPE

One in which the interactive process is ongoing in contemporary society while it remains closely associated with a traditional landuse form. The evolutionary process is still in progress but at the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

(Historic Landscape Conservation, 1997)

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 119)

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Landscapes designed by man for aesthetic reasons or with a high regard for the aesthetic component.

(Historic Landscape Conservation, 1997)

EVOLVED LANDSCAPES

A result of an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative and develop their form over time in association with the natural environment. Such landscapes reflect the process of evolution and overlay in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories, relict and continuing landscapes.

(Historic Landscape Conservation, 1997)

INTERPRETATION

Seeks to reveal meanings and relationships so that the public will gain an enhanced awareness of what cultural resources signify. It includes specialized activities to communicate and understanding and appreciation of the historic value of particular places, things, events and activities to visitors and the public.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 112)

MODIFICATION

Encompasses conservation activities that may change the existing form or materials through treatments, repair, replacement of missing / deteriorated parts or recovery of latter known forms and materials. Modification may be undertaken in order to satisfy new uses or requirements compatible with the historic character of a resource or to reveal, recover or represent a known, earlier state of a resource. Modification is based on a sound knowledge of, and respect for, the historic character of the resource.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 111)

PERIOD RESTORATION is the accurate recovery of an earlier form, fabric and detailing of a site or structure based on evidence from recordings, research and analysis.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 111)

PRESERVATION

Encompasses conservation activities that consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a resource. Preservation includes short-term protective measures as well as long-term actions to slow, deteriorate and prevent damage.

(Parks Canada, 1994,110)

RECONSTRUCTION

The act or process of depicting by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historical location.

(Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines, Gillette, 1997, 78)

REHABILITATION is the modification, including adaptive re-use of a resource to meet various functional requirements while preserving the historic character of the structure / form.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 111)

REHABILITATION

Returns an historic landscape to a useful condition, generally bringing it to a state of good repair. The degree of authenticity is secondary, indicating that incomplete research findings, insufficient funding, choice of non-original materials or other areas of compromise have decreased the level of authenticity that is achievable.

(ASLA, 1984, 3)

RELICT LANDSCAPE

A landscape in which the human interactive process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period of time. Its significant distinguishing features, however, are still visible in material form.

(Historic Landscape Conservation, 1997)

REPRESENTATION is the process by which the quality or characteristics of objects, people, areas, and eras are depicted in order to exemplify a particular character or quality.

RESTORATION

A modification activity that will require clear evidence and detailed knowledge of the earlier forms and materials being recovered.

(Parks Canada, 1994, 111)





Appendix B - Precedents

Precedents

The Forks -- Winnipeg Manitoba

"In the heart of Winnipeg, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, lies an historic and nationally significant site. Few people, not even Winnipeggers, have ever seen it. Spectators lucky enough to steal a bird's eye view from the air, however, would find a large inactive railyard (with some industrial use) located adjacent to the downtown business district and linked to historic Saint Boniface - a river junction that remains virtually closed to the public. We have an opportunity to redevelop this site into a major, multi-use, riverfront attraction - an historical, cultural, recreational, residential and commercial site - accessible by all."

The Forks Renewal Board
June 1987



Fig. 117 Aerial View of the Forks prior to re-development (Courtesy of the Forks Renewal Corporation)

The junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers - commonly referred to as The Forks - has been a meeting place for over 6000 years. Native people once hunted, fished and traded in the area. Eventually, French traders and explorers arrived at "the Forks" in search of furs. In the early 19th century, during the conflict between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Nor'Westers, Métis and Scottish settlers established the Red River Settlement. In 1870, under the direction of Louis Riel, "Red River" became the province of Manitoba. The eventual arrival of the railway assured the growth of Winnipeg and opened up the west to thousands of immigrants.

In 1987, the Forks Renewal Corporation - consisting of representatives from the three levels of government - developed the Phase One Concept and Financial Plan for Redevelopment of The Forks. The concept for the Forks was to create a "Meeting Place" - a special and distinct, all-season gathering and recreation place at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. (Phase One, Concept and Financial Plan)

The Forks Renewal Corporation developed a number of objectives they wanted to achieve with the redevelopment including:

- Stimulating redevelopment of the area through a mix of historical, recreational, cultural, residential and commercial uses that replace the present rail activity;
- Stimulating specific components that attract people to "The Forks" riverfront areas on a year-round basis;
- Encouraging developments in "the Forks" that complement existing activities and initiatives in the remainder of downtown Winnipeg;
- Encouraging effective co-ordination of the redevelopment to be carried out by the various public sector parties which will retain land in "The Forks";
- Establishing a tripartite public development agency which will own and develop certain portions of "The Forks"; and
- Encouraging the participation of the private sector in "the Forks" projects to complement public initiatives and to stimulate new private investment critical to the future viability of the overall development.

Today, the ever-evolving Forks landscape offers a diverse range of activities and experiences including: the Forks National Historic Site, the Wall of Time, Manitoba Childrens' Museum, the Johnson Terminal including Mondetta World Café and the Sports Hall of Fame, the Forks Market Building, and the Riverwalk.

The Forks illustrates a successful rehabilitation of an historic site which has evolved over thousands of years. The numerous cultural eras are incorporated into the present landscape by way of interpretation, rehabilitation, presentation, representation, and commemoration. The Forks' landscape continues to develop and adapt to present-day changes, but, more importantly, it provides us with a tangible connection to our cultural past.



Fig. 118 Aerial View of the Forks after some of the re-development (Photo courtesy of Hilderman Thomas Frank Cram - Landscape Architects and Planning)

The Exchange District - Winnipeg, Manitoba

"The exchange district should be a neighborhood in which there is a diverse mix of heritage, commercial, cultural, residential and recreational uses and activities. It should be known as a community of people and activities as well as the district of old and historic buildings. It should have a character which is unique in the city and distinct from the main commercial area of the downtown. When someone thinks about cultural activities, about unique architecture and interesting streets, of trendy bars and brewpubs, of public outdoor art, of loft apartments or of an urban waterfront, they should instinctively think of the Exchange."

The Exchange District Strategic Action Plan,

The focus of business and commercial activity in Winnipeg has shifted several times over the last two centuries, but it has always been near the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

By the 19th century, the Hudson's Bay Company, which had monopolized trading for several decades, was confronted by an increasing number of challengers including Andrew McDermot, A.G.B. Bannatyne and others who has established rough-hewn log structures along the trail north of the Upper Fort. By the mid-1870's, more than twenty private traders were set up along the same road, now known as Main Street.

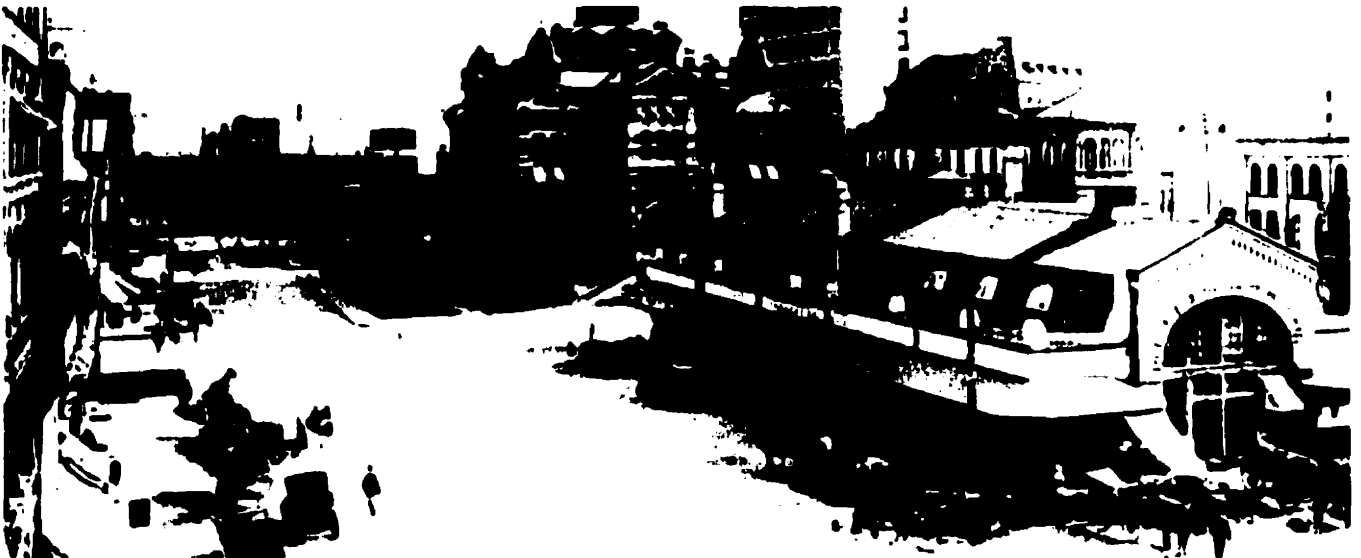


Fig. 119 Winnipeg's original Market Square showing the old City Hall and Market Buildings c. 1910 (Courtesy of Manitoba Archives)

By 1878, a market square began to develop west of Main. The area was dominated by City Hall (1883), but several commercial blocks along Princess Street also had lent distinction to the district. The arrival of the railway in 1881-82 saw the shift of business west to the area around Market Square. Wholesale firms began to establish distribution centers in the region including the historic Whitley Block, Gault Block and the J.H. Ashdown Warehouse.

The growing commercial district soon became associated with both farm implement manufacturing and the world grain trade. This growth of wholesale and manufacturing operations was accompanied by the development of several financial institutions. Growth and development of the Exchange District continued until the mid 1910's. After 1918, most commercial development occurred alongside and south of Portage Avenue.

In 1975, Heritage Canada became interested in the Exchange District and commissioned the Manitoba Historical Society to do a study of the district including examining the economic and physical possibilities of converting some buildings to new uses. One year later, a number of merchants and property owners formed the Old Market Square Association and started operating a weekly farmer's market.

In 1985, the Exchange District Association was formed to improve conditions in twenty blocks of the Historic Winnipeg Restoration area. As part of the City of Winnipeg's commitment to the district, a million-dollar streetscaping project was undertaken including construction of a permanent outdoor market, widened sidewalks, historic street lights, benches, trees and ornamental paving.



Fig. 120 Restaurants occupy Historic Buildings in the Exchange District (Photo by J. Wagner)



Fig. 121 Entrance to Stephen Juba Park and Public Dock (Photo by J. Wagner)

In 1996, another study was completed to further rehabilitate the Exchange District. A series of workshops were held, focusing on several issues including:

- historic buildings and historic preservation;
- establishing linkages to the waterfront;
- arts and culture in the Exchange;
- residential reuse; and
- making the Exchange user friendly.

Over the last several years, the Exchange District has evolved from the into a multi-use district, becoming the home to offices (public and private), nightclubs, small art galleries, shops, restaurants, and residential buildings. New and continuing planning initiatives are making the area more diverse and increasingly popular to local residents, as well as tourists, ensuring its viability, not only economically, but also culturally.

Hanna Historical Roundhouse and Village - Hanna, Alberta

In 1981, Alberta Tourism and Small Business retained the services of an Edmonton-based landscape architecture and planning firm in order to further study the Hanna railway roundhouse and historic village. The study was undertaken

"to determine the historical significance of the CNR roundhouse in Hanna and undertake a feasibility study of developing an historical village and recreation area adjacent to the CNR reservoir and roundhouse."

(Alberta Tourism and Small Business Study Terms of Reference)

The history of the Hanna Roundhouse extends back to the early 1900's, being constructed in 1913, one year after Canadian Northern Railway's Goose Lake Line from Saskatchewan to Calgary reached Hanna. While only ten stalls were built initially, an additional five were added between 1919 and 1921. The roof was raised in 1943 as locomotives grew increasingly larger.

By the 1950's, diesel engines began replacing locomotives. The diesels, much larger than locomotives, did not require the same high maintenance. As a result, the Canadian National Railway closed down the roundhouse. Later, the structure was used by a farm manufacturing firm and is presently it is in use as a cattle auction. (Hilderman Feir Witty and Associates, 1981)

Hanna's roundhouse was one of eight constructed by the Canadian Northern in its Mountain Division in Alberta. Four of these have been demolished and three of them are in very poor condition. Only Hanna's roundhouse remains intact (with associated buildings) and in good condition.

The proposed concept for the Hanna roundhouse and site included the following:

- a site which will provide for the designation, interpretation and maintenance of the Hanna roundhouse as a Provincial Historic Site commemorating Canadian Northern Railway life in general and the roundhouse structure in particular;
- development of the roundhouse as a tourism focal point where a variety of activities will attract tourists passing through on Highway 9 to view the roundhouse, visit a minor railway interpretation facility and obtain tourist information;
- an important local resident recreation area where traditional local recreation activities are maintained;
- a transient tourism stopping/camping location along Highway 9 where a number of diverse recreation experiences, based upon the reservoir's natural features, can be obtained; and
- a regional and provincial tourist event focal point whose focus of "A Railroading Days Fair" will provide opportunity to attract regional and provincial visitation.

The concept plan defined four major land use components including the Roundhouse historic site, nature interpretation, day use and tourist campground.

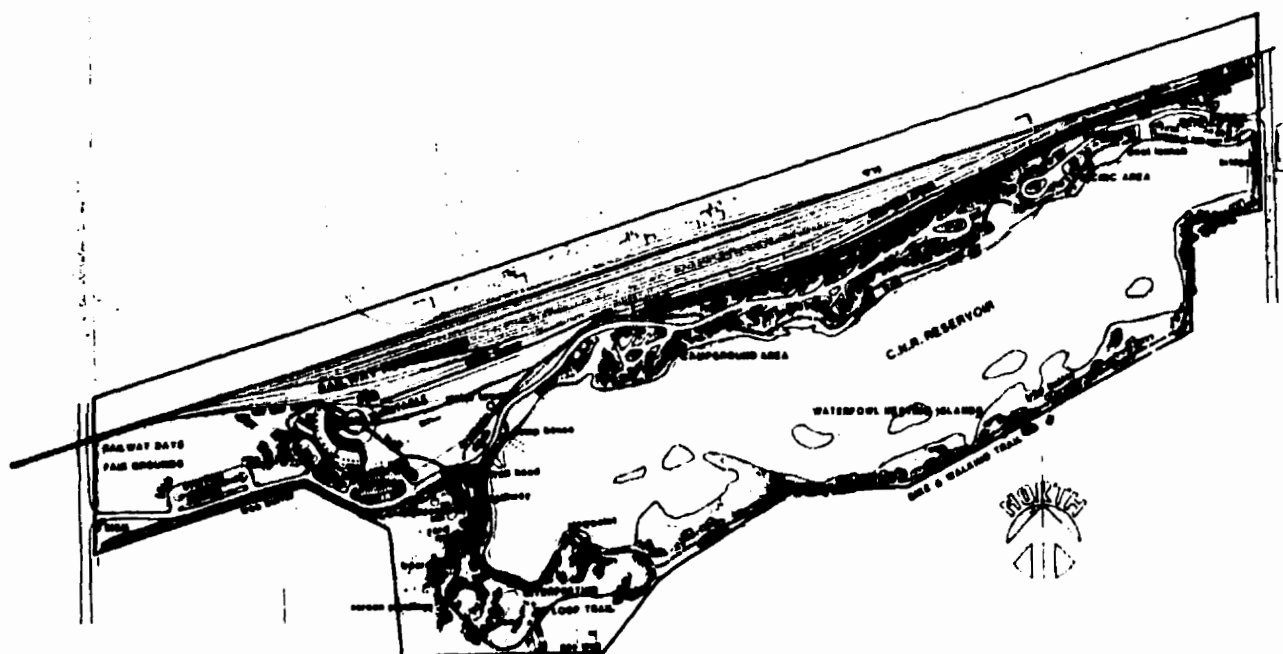


Fig. 122 Hanna Historical Roundhouse and Village Site Plan (Courtesy of Hilderman, Feir, Witty and Associates)

Roundhouse Historic Site

The original roundhouse should accommodate multiple uses including tourist information, food concession, a farmers market, a craft centre and a railway interpretive centre, as well as providing a vantage point overlooking the Hanna railyards and turntable (by removing the roof of the easterly addition).

Reservoir

The eastern portion of the reservoir should accommodate day use by local residents, with emphasis placed upon waterfowl habitat management, including a nature and railway interpretive trail along the southwestern shore, a circular walking/biking path around the reservoir, and a twenty unit campground along the north shore of the reservoir

This study sought to rehabilitate a historic site through the proposal of new functions, not only for the roundhouse structure, but also its environs. The concept responded, not only to the past function of the site, but also to current, local needs and requirements, ensuring its future success.





Appendix C - List Of Plant Species

Overstory

Populus tremuloides
Picea glauca
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Betula papyrifera

Aspen
White Spruce
Douglas Fir
White Birch

Non-native Species

Agropyron pectiniforme
Agropyron repens
Bromus inermis sp. inermis
Hordum jubatum
Phleum pratense
Artemisia frigida
Chenopodium album
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Cirsium arvense
Crepis tectorum
Descurainia richardsonii
Erysimum inconspicuum
Lappula squarrosa
Lepidium densiflorum
Matricaria matricarioides
Mililotus alba
Mililotus occidentalis
Plantago major
Sonchus sp.
Taraxacum officinale
Trifolium hybridum
Trifolium pratense
Trifolium repens

Crested Wheatgrass
Quack Grass
Smooth Brome
Foxtail Barley
Timothy
Pasture Sage
Lamb's Quarters
Ox-Eye Daisy
Canada Thistle
Annual Hawksbeard
Grey Tansy Mustard
Small-Flowered Rocket
Blue-bur
Common Peppergrass
Pineapple Weed
White Prairie Clover
Yellow Prairie Clover
Common Plantain
Sow Thistle
Dandelion
Alsike Clover
Red Clover
White Clover, Dutch Clover

Native Species

Equisetum arvese
Agropyron dasystachyum
Agropyron trachycaulum
Agropyron violaceum
Bromus inermis sp. pumpellianus
Elymus innovatus
Festuca rubra
Festuca saximontana
Koeleria macrantha
Achillea millefolium
Actea rubra
Agoseris glauca
Alnus crispa
Amelanchier alnifolia
Anemone multifida

Horsetail
Northern Wheatgrass
Slender Wheatgrass
Wheatgrass
Awnless Brome
Hairy Wild Rye
Red Fescue

June Grass
Common Yarrow
Baneberry
False Dandelion
Green Alder
Saskatoon
Cut-leaved Anemone

Aquelegia flavescens
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Artemisia campestris
Aster sp.
Astragalus striatus
Astragalus vexilliflexus
Campanula rotundifolia
Castilleja miniata
Clematis occidentalis
Cornus canadensis
Disporum trachycarpum
Elaeagnus angustifolium
Erigeron glabellus
Fragaria virginiana
Gaillardia aristata
Galium boreale
Gentianella amarella
Hedysarum alpinum
Juniperus communis
Juniperus horizontalis
Lathyrus ochroleucus
Linnaea borealis
Linum lewisii
Lonicera involucrata
Oxytropis deflexa
Oxytropis splendens
Petasites sagittatus
Potentilla pensylvanica
Pyrola secunda
Ribes lacustra
Rosa acicularis
Rosa woodsii
Rubus idaeus
Salix bebbiana
Salix sp.
Shepherdia canadensis
Solidago spathulata
Sorbus acopolina
Symphoricarpos occidentalis
Talictum venulosum
Viburnum edule
Vicia americana
Viola sp.

Horticultural Species

Caragana arborescens
Caragana pygmaea
Crataegus sp.
Papaver sp.
Rosa sp.

Yellow Columbine
Bearberry
Sage
Aster
Ascending Purple Milk Vetch
Milk Vetch
Harebell
Common Red Paintbrush
Purple Clematis
Red Osier Dogwood
Fairy-bells
Silver Berry, Wolf Willow
Smooth Fleabane
Strawberry
Gaillardia
Northern Bedstraw
Felwort, Northern Gentian
Hedysarum
Ground Juniper
Creeping Juniper
Vetchling, Pea Vine
Twin Flower
Wild Blue Flax
Bracted Honeysuckle
Reflexed Locoweed
Showy Locoweed
Arrow-leaved Coltsfoot
Cinquefoil
One-sided Wintergreen
Bristly Black Current
Prickly Rose
Common Wild Rose
Wild Red Raspberry
Bebb's Willow
Willow
Buffalo Berry
Goldenrod
Mountain Ash
Buckbrush
Veiny Meadow Rue
Low Bush Cranberry
Wild Vetch
Violet

Caragana
Pygmy Caragana
Hawthorn
Poppy
Rose

SWIFTHOLM



A SUMMER RESORT AND
TOWNSITE LOCATED IN
JASPER PARK, CANADA'S
NEWEST MOUNTAIN PLAY-
GROUND - MAGNIFICENT
SCENERY, SUPERB CLIMATE.



Inglis, Macdonald & Thom.

23 Jasper Ave., West

Edmonton

Alberta

SWIFTHOLM



A SUMMER RESORT AND
TOWNSITE LOCATED IN
JASPER PARK, CANADA'S
NEWEST MOUNTAIN PLAY-
GROUND MAGNIFICENT
SCENERY, SUPERB CLIMATE.

Inglis, Macdonald & Thom.

23 Jasper Ave. West

Appendix D - Historical Documents

STANLEY WASHBURN
"INVERFIRS"
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Dec. 21, 1923.

Mr. Louis Swift,
Jasper National Park,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Swift:

It is more than ten years since I have seen you but not one of these years has passed that my mind has not turned toward the Yellowhead Pass. Last week Fred Stephens came on to spend Christmas with me. Every night we sit around the campfire in Lakewood and talk of old times and the fine old days before the steel came up the Athabasca and ruined the Yellowhead Pass.

It seems to me that the happiest days I ever spent in the mountains were those when we used to camp in a little birch grove on the Athabasca just below your cabin when we were going out of the mountains in the fall.

Since those days I have been around the world three times and have met thousands of people, but for an honest-to-God old pioneer and good friend who would give you half of everything he had, there is no one stacks up higher in my mind than yourself. Fred tells me that the kids have all grown up and that Ida and Lottie are married, while little Jimmie is packing horses. It seems impossible to realize it.

Mrs. Stanley joins me in a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to yourself and Mrs. Swift. Tell her I have not forgotten the days when she used to patch my trousers when I was coming out of the mountains in the fall. The old days were much better than the present with the park full of tourists and tin cans.

Sincerely your friend,

SW:JFM



STANLEY WASHBURN
INVERFIRS
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

November
26
1930

Mr. Louis Swift,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Swift:

Mrs. Niernsee sent me the letter which Ida had written her a few weeks ago.

It certainly was a shock to me when old Reading passed away. As you know, he and I were devoted friends. Fred died only a few years ago and you are the only one of the old timers left.

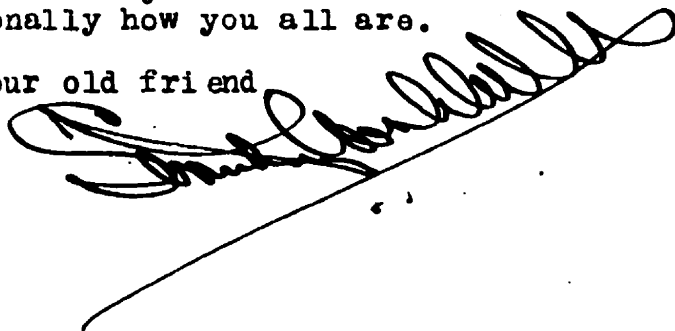
I have not been up in the old country since the war. How I wish I could sit down and have a long talk with you about the good old days before the steel came.

I never shall forget when we used to come dragging back from the head of the Frazer how glad I was to reach your ranch. It always looked like the Plaza to me. I think the happiest days I spent in the mountains was in the camp on the little flat on the edge of the Athabaska.

Please accept every good wish for yourself and yours. I have such pleasant recollections of your wife and all the little kind things she used to do for me. It is hard to believe that we are all growing old.

Ida writes a very nice letter and ask her to write me here occasionally how you all are.

Your old friend



SW:EMJ

Jasper-Yellowhead Historical Society

Jasper, Alberta

COPY

High Prairie, Alta.
Oct. 7th 1948

Dear Mr. Thornhill:

After leaving you Wednesday morning I dug up my notes regarding Swift of the Yellowhead, that I made while there in 1905.

Louis J. Swift was born in Ohio, U.S.A. he drove stage coaches, fought Indians and was a personal friend of "Wild Bill Hickok" and other famous characters of the old West. He drifted North and was in the Yellowhead first in 1890, he was so taken with the country that he returned in 1892 and established his homestead in the district then known as Henry House. ~~His chickens and pigs were brought from Edmonton over three hundred miles on pack horses. His cows were driven over the old pack trail.~~

When I was there in 1905 his irrigation system was working, as was his water wheel which ground his flour, and he had quite a large field in crops. I am sure that for some years before I saw him he had been growing wheat. He made the trip to Edmonton once a year to get a grub stake.

In 1905 there were no roads in that country, just a pack trail.

The railway arrived in the Athabasca Valley in 1910. Swift died in Jasper during the month of March, 1940 86 years of age. We became great friends and if it had not been for his wife, I doubt very much if I would be here now and I shall never forget Swift and his wife and all they did for me the months I was in their country.

The Swifts had two children, a son Dean who was, last I heard, at Jasper and a married daughter, who then lived in Edmonton.

How well I remember one Sunday morning I arrived at Swifts about noon, Swift was away. Mrs. Swift was alone and she had just shot a cougar, she had only a single shot rifle and only one shell, but she got him with the one and only shot she had. I helped her skin the cougar and took the skull out for her. She was very pleased with herself, as well she might be, as it takes "guts" to

Jasper-Yellowhead Historical Society

Jasper, Alberta

Page 2 - Chas. Wood letter cont'd -

go after cougar with only one shell.

I was scared stiff when I shot one, and I had a springfield rifle 303, filled with shells.

I was very pleased to have met you and hope when ever you come to High Prairie you will look me up.

Yours truly

(sgd) CHARLES T. WOOD

212

Catalogue of items of possible historic value at the "Palisades"

pertaining to Lewis J. Swift, many of them collected by Mr. A. Anderson, caretaker. This inventory was made Sept. 16, 1965, by Mr. Geo. Camp, Mrs. M. L. Peterson, and Mrs. Stan Clark, assisted by Mr. A. Anderson.

- 1 Cast iron tea kettle, 5 pint, - bottom off.
- 2 Anvil, picked up by Swift, thought to have been at Moberly's Athabasca Depot.
- 2(a) Hardy to go with anvil, for cutting metal.
- 3 No. 2 Sadiron.
- 4 No. 8 Sadiron.
- 5 Sadiron for sleeves.
- 6 No. 6 Sadiron.
- 7 Iron with removable handle.
- 8 "Magnet" electric iron (not likely Swift's)
- 9 Container for "signal oil" for brakemans lantern. (not likely Swift's)
- 10 Metal water can "Haws, Stratford" (not likely Swift's)
- 11 "24" iron frying pan - rounded bottom.
- 12 Wall lamp with shade - coal oil.
- 13 & 13(a) Raker guage for levelling teeth of cross-cut saw.
- 14 Carbide bicycle lamp (not likely Swift's)
- 15 Old style carpenter's square.
- 16 & 16(a) Saw sets.
- 17 Three clay pipe bowls and one wooden pipe bowl, found 11 miles up the Athabasca from Jasper.
- 18 & 18(a) Eagle wings used as dusters.
- 19 Birch bark basket - probably made by Mrs. Swift.
- 20 Brakeman's lantern - old style (not likely Swift's)
- 21 Round wick coal oil lamp
- 22 Ring out of old car clutch? (not considered antique)
- 23 & 23(a) & (b) & (c) Electroplate tea set and tray (not considered antique)
- 24 Glass vase or decanter?
- 25 Green porcelain vase or jug
- 26 Old wine or liquor bottle?
- 27 Timber dog
- 28 Branding iron (A)
- 29 Branding iron (A)
- 30 Silex tea pot (not considered antique)
- 31 Big Ben clock - Westclox
- 32 Pain killer bottles and other old bottles (trash)
- 33 Decanter
- 34 Old Irish soft drink bottle containing mercury for gold panning.
- 35 Oil can
- 36 & 36(a) Five round rocks said to be found at a certain strata of mountain
- 37 One pound butter mold
- 38 Carpenter's wooden mallet
- 39 Wooden butter paddle
- 40 Old style cutlery, some bone some wooden handles

- 41 Dog collar (Willy's)
- 42 "Spider" for setting saw
- 43 "Sprints" made in Sheffield, (bottle opener, etc. in bad repair)
- 44 Two carpenters' rules.
- 45 Spoken shave.
- 46 Dog protector (According to Mr. Anderson he has seen this sort of thing used in Norway, fastened to a dog's collar for protection against wolves when they came to attack the reindeer.)
- 47 A "thing-a-majig"
- 48 Knife and scabbard
- 49 Shoe tree.
- 50 One quart copper lid off Hudson Bay kettle.
- 51 Hudson Bay type axe
- 52 Part of old coffee grinder
- 53 Two parts of old coffee grinder (coffee grinder by water-wheel, and at 54)
- 54 Smaller bit for horse
- 55 Piece of old stone (junk)
- 56 Head of old cobbler's hammer.
- 57 Two broadaxe heads
- 58 Wooden shoe last size 4.
- 59 Part of stereoscope
- 60 Part of pack-saddle made of moosehorn (This is shown in one of the snap
- 61 Handle for whip-saw
- 62 Iron punch
- 63 Hudson Bay style axe head
- 64 Wooden foot - probably for moccasins
- 65 Hand stick
- 66 Small oil burning stove - two parts
- 67 Small green can - possibly from a dinner
- 68 Square nails from Jasper House and Henry House.
- 69 Billy-can - possibly from First Great War.
- 70 C.N.H. Brokenman's lantern.
- 71 Float from fish-net
- 72 Hule shoe (or horse shoe)
- 73 & 73(a) Two Japanese vases (not considered antique)
- 74 Babriordered bag?
- 75 Felt hat - believed to have belonged to Mr. Sibley. (questionable)
- 76 Gold pen used by Mr. Sibley among with mercury - Item No. 34.
- 77 "Live trap" possibly used for pack-rats.
- 78 Home made stencil patterns made by Mrs. Sibley for her embroidery and for work on moccasins and coats.
- 79 Mr. Sibley's double barreled shotgun.
- 80 Old stove believed to be for drying cheese?
- 81 Buck saw - home made using wire from a nail keg as well as an old wire handle.
- 82 Bird-cage (not necessarily antique)
- 83 Part of a lamp shade (junk)
- 84 Also from a waste box (according to Mr. Anderson)
- 85 Two wall bracket lampshades (not necessarily antique)
- 86 Grass clippers or possibly sheep shears
- 87 Mr. Wilby's cheque-books
- 88 Mrs. Sibley's trunk and contents

- 89 Breaking Plow,
- 90 China teapot (not antique)
- 91 Slip for scraping earth.
- 92 Ice tongs
- 93 Ice chisel
- 94 Saddle peg
- 95 Pair of wheels - probably off old speeder, flange removed for use on car
- 96 Wheels from first wagon in Jasper - wheels cut from rounds of tree
- 97 Grind-stone
- 98 Old style alpine stock
- 99 Iron shoe last
- 100 Garden seeder
- 101 Branding iron (W) Wilby's brand
- 102 Runner of stone-boat
- 103 Corner post of grave fence ?
- 104 Pair of steel hames for horses' harness
- 105 Ice cream freezer
- 106 Ice saw
- 107 One-man cross-cut saw
- 108 Two-man cross-cut saw
- 109 Falling saw
- 110 Carriage for loading hay in loft
- 111 One scythe and snath
- One wooden drag harrow - two sections, square spikes for teeth

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA
JASPER NATIONAL PARK

JASPER ALTA. June 20th, 1936.

A. C. Wilby, Esq.,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

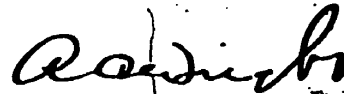
I notice you are erecting fence posts along your right-of-way on the Highway and I am rather doubtful as to what type of fence will be acceptable at this point.

Will you kindly submit details of fence you propose erecting as it may be necessary to obtain the approval of my Head Office in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. Wright,
Superintendent.

Per:



JBS:DJR

SAVE THE FOREST: One fire may seriously damage the forest, diminish wild life and impair the beautiful scenery of a NATIONAL PARK. Carelessness may cause such a fire. When in a NATIONAL PARK, extinguish each match, cigar or cigarette before throwing away. **Guard every fire you light until it is completely extinguished.**

June 22nd, 1936

A. C. Wright, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Administration Office,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 20th instant regarding the fence I am erecting along the Highway on my own land. The fence is of the ordinary wooden post and wire type which is in general use throughout the Dominion. It is merely intended to stop game from eating my crops of cattle feed and vegetables before we have time to harvest them and eat them ourselves.

You did not specify what details you wish me to submit for the approval of Ottawa and apart from the above I do not know quite what to say, but however, you or one of your engineers are at liberty to come out and get all the details you require providing you can find a few minutes to spare for this purpose from your daily grind.

There is another very serious matter about which I am in some trepidation. We have lately been troubled considerably with mice in our cook shack and as I understand it is against the Park rules and regulations to keep a cat, we have purchased a couple of mouse traps. There are of the ordinary pattern which can be purchased in the local hardware store. As I have neither plans, elevations or sectional drawings of these and as my surveyors and draftsmen have left, I am not able to submit them for approval.

I am in a quandary as to (1) whether it is a punishable offence to trap mice within the Park boundaries and (2) whether before doing so one has to have the approval of Ottawa regarding the brand of cheese to be used in setting the traps.

Please let me have an early reply regarding this matter before the mice have full possession of the cook shack and our food supply as we do not wish to starve to death.

Faithfully yours,

A. C. Wilby.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA
JASPER NATIONAL PARK

JASPER, ALTA. June 24th, 1936.

A. C. Wilby, Esq.,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant, and just wanted to know the type and height of wire you proposed erecting along the highway section. This, I take it from your letter, will be Page wire fencing about six feet high.

With regard to the mice that are giving you trouble, I would suggest a cat would be most effective, and the type of mouse trap is left to your own choice. However, I think it would be against regulations to sit up nights shooting them.

You might kindly hold off completing the fence along the highway until I hear that this proposal is approved.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. Wright,
Superintendent.

Per: 

JBS:DJR

SAVE THE FOREST: One fire may seriously damage the forest, diminish wild life and impair the beautiful scenery of a NATIONAL PARK. Carelessness may cause such a fire. When in a NATIONAL PARK, extinguish each match, cigar or cigarette before throwing away. Guard every fire you light until it is completely extinguished.

COPY

June 25th, 1936

A. C. Wright, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Administration Office,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Sir:-

Very many thanks for your letter dated June 24th.

You are correct in your assumption regarding my fence and I have, as requested, stopped work on that portion of it, which borders the "HIGHWAY", until the proposal to fence in my own land has been approved by the "POWERS THAT BE", in Ottawa. I should be glad if this approval could be obtained with less than the usual delay as I have only some forty summers to live.

Regarding the mice, I take it I may keep a cat or set a mouse trap without being condemned to death. With reference to sitting up nights to shoot them, I would point out, that out here, (contrary to general practice in the Administration Office), we work days, and sleep nights, and we are not squandering Tax-payer's money in the process.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. Wilby.

ACW:EW.

SA.13
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA
JASPER NATIONAL PARK

JASPER, ALTA. August 1st, 1936.

A. C. Wilby, Esq.,
Pyramid Mountain Lodge,
Jasper, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

In further reference to my letter of the 15th ulto. regarding boat house at Pyramid Lake, I am now advised that individual boat houses will not be allowed but that favourable consideration will be given to the idea advanced by the Boat Club of a central boat house and pavilion with a number of berths where all motor boats could be accommodated under one roof.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. Wright,
Superintendent.

Per. 

JBS:DJR

SAVE THE FOREST: One fire may seriously damage the forest, diminish wild life and impair the beautiful scenery of a NATIONAL PARK. Carelessness may cause such a fire. When in a NATIONAL PARK, extinguish each match, cigar or cigarette before throwing away. Guard every fire you light until it is completely extinguished.

August 3rd, 1936

A. C. Wright, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Department of the Interior,
Jasper National Park.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for yours of the 1st instance and I note that an individual boat house for my own private use will not be allowed at Pyramid Lake. It would be interesting to know what is considered to be the difference between a privately owned boat house, and a central boat house erected by the Boat Club, which is merely a collection of private individuals, most of them who cannot afford to build a boat house for themselves.

The Boat Club of course will do as they wish but as far as I am concerned the matter is at an end except that you have not returned my blue prints.

As I had these made at some expense on the advice and at the request of your office I consider they are my property. I have an idea that framed, together with copies of the correspondence, they might have some value among curio collectors, particularly those on the look out for something bizarre and ridiculous. I should be glad therefore if you would return them at your earliest convenience, otherwise I shall have to present you with an invoice for their cost and potential value.

In case your office is so busy that somebody "inadvertently" forgets to send a copy of this letter to Ottawa, I am doing so myself.

Yours very truly,

A. C. Wilby.

August 17th, 1936

Superintendent's Office,
Department of the Interior,
Jasper National Park.

Dear Sir:

As mentioned to you verbally I have got one or two projects in mind, I intend to a certain extent to work part of this Ranch as a business proposition. Principally it will be used as I originally stated, as a summer home but as there seems to be a possibility to make part of it self supporting, and I see no reason why I should not do it, providing I do not contravene any Park Rules or Regulations. In short, I propose to operate what is known in these parts as a Dude Ranch; that is to say, we will take in visitors, provide outfits for trail trips, ordinary horseback riding, hunting and fishing trips and automobile sight-seeing trips.

We have sent one outfit out this year and have two parties booked for hunting trips but these are both run and supported by Stan Kitchen. Next year if business seems probable I may propose to build a few individual cabins and provide meals in the cook house we have already built. This year we are growing quite a quantity of vegetables and oats to see us through the winter but as we are gradually clearing more ground we hope to have bigger crops and may have to sell some vegetables, oats and hay. Later, as I have already told you we propose to breed blood stock horses, polo ponies and possibly a few cattle, and if we happen to have more of these than we can eat we will perhaps be selling some of these.

I understand that I have to get permission from the Minister of the National Parks of Canada before I can do any of these things, also that I have to obtain and pay for various license. Exactly how many license would I require for what I have outlined? After you have referred this matter to Ottawa and received their permission to issue same I will be glad if you would do so and debit me with the cost.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am.

Yours very truly,

A. C. Wilby.

Second Plan

11/12/38

GROUP I

<u>Number</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Price</u>
3	3/8'	Colorado Blue Spruce	15.00
3	3/4'	Colorado Green Spruce	9.00
12	3/4' 4/5'	White Spruce	30.00
15	15/24"	Spirea Frobelia	16.50
5	2/3'	Spirea Van Mouttei	5.50
5	3/4' 3/4'	Spirea Billiardii	4.50
10	3/4' 3/4'	Spirea Cortiofolia	9.00
3	2/3'	Crafted Lilacs	4.20
8	3/4' 5/6'	Villosa Lilacs	12.00
4	4/8'	Valgeria Lilacs	6.00
11	15/16"	Pygmy Caragana	7.15
23	2/3'	Cotoneaster	21.00
14	3/4' 4/5'	Honeysuckle	15.40
3	2/3'	Elegans	3.00
3	3/4' 3/4'	Siberian Dogwood	3.50
10	3 yr	Golden Elder	3.00
5	3 yr	Rosa lubrifolia	11.00
5	3/4' 4/5'	Duckthorn	3.50
8	3 yr	Grootendorst Supreme	7.20
13	3 yr	F. J. Grootendorst	16.20
6	3 yr	Pink Grootendorst	4.50
7	3 yr	Rosa Hansa	3.50
5	3 yr	Persian Yellow	4.50
10	3 yr	Peonies Assorted	3.00
3	3 yr	Bleeding Heart	6.00
12	3 yr	Elegans Lily	3.50
			<u>3257.85</u>

Inst 227 -
 Nov 133 - #179.90

1st Plan - groups 1, 4, 2 = 310.45 }
 2nd Plan - groups 1, 4, 2 = 347.80 } Extra 37.35 - (1/142)

GROUP II

<u>Number</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Price</u>
16	18/24"	Spirea Frobelia	\$ 17.60
8	2/3'	Spirea Van Houttei	8.80
4	2/3'	Grafted Lilac	5.60
14	15/18"	Pygmaea Caragana	9.10
9	2/3'	Cotoneaster	9.90
2	2/3' 7/8'	Honeysuckle	2.20
2	2/3'	Eleagnus	2.20
2	3 yr	Golden Elder	2.20
2	2/3' 4/5'	Buckthorn	2.20
3	2/3' 3/4'	Ginnalian Maple	3.30
6	3 yr	Grootendorst Supreme	5.40
6	3 yr	F. J. Grootendorst	5.40
6	3 yr	Rosa Hansa	5.40
4	3 yr	Peonies Assorted	3.20
12	3 yr	Elegans Lilies	3.50
6	3 yr	Perennial Phlox	1.75
2	2/3' 3/4'	Siberian Dogwood	2.20
			<u>\$ 89.95</u>

Hand 109

Miss 101 - 130.55

GROUP III

<u>Number</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Price</u>
6	18/24"	Spirea Frobelia	6.60
11	2/3'	Spirea Van Houttei	12.10
14	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Billiardi	12.60
11	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Sorbcfolia	9.90
17	4/5' 5/6'	Villosa Lilac	25.50
10	4/5'	Vulgaris Lilac (Purple)	15.00
5	4/5'	Vulgaris Lilac (White)	7.50
6	15/18"	Pygmaea Caragana	3.25
28	2/3'	Cotoneaster	30.80
24	2/3' 4/5'	Honeysuckle	26.40
5	2/3'	Eleagnus	5.50
8	2/3' 3/4'	Siberian Dogwood	8.80
8	3 yr	Rosa Rubrifolia	8.80
6	3 yr	Golden Elder	6.60
2	3 yr	Cut-Leaf Elder	2.20
5	3 yr	Red Elder	5.50
20	2/3' 4/5'	Buckthorn	22.00
10	2/3' 3/4'	Ginnalian Maple	11.00
15	2/3'	Flowering Currant	16.50
3	3 yr	Grootendorst Supreme	2.70
3	3 yr	F. J. Grootendorst	2.70
18	3 yr	Rosa Hansa	16.20
3	3 yr	Peonies	2.40
5	3 yr	Bleeding Heart	3.75
12	3 yr	Elegans Lily	3.50
11	3/4'	Colorado Blue Spruce	55.00
5	3/4'	Colorado Green Spruce	15.00
17	2/3' 4/5'	White Spruce	38.25
5	3/4'	Balsalm Fir	15.00
6	6/7'	American Bird Cherry	9.60
2	5/6'	American Mountain Ash	5.40
			<u>\$406.05</u>

Plant 300

Was 252

\$ 356.80

GROUP IV

<u>Number</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Price</u>
8	3/4'	Colorado Blue Spruce	\$ 40.00
8	3/4'	Colorado Green Spruce	24.00
2	3/4'	Balsalm Fir	5.00
12	3/4' 4/5'	White Spruce	25.00
2	5/6'	American Mountain Ash	5.40
2	6/7'	American Elm	3.20
2	6/7'	American Bird Cherry	3.20
3	6/7'	North West Poplar	2.10
7	5/6'	Caragana Arborescens	6.30
5	18/24"	Spirea Frobelia	5.50
5	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Billiardi	4.50
10	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Sorbofolia	9.00
6	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Salicifolia	5.40
4	2/3'	Grafted Lilac	5.60
9	4/5' 5/6'	Villosa Lilac	12.60
4	4/5'	Vulgaris Lilac (Purple)	6.00
4	4/5'	Vulgaris Lilac (White)	6.00
8	15/18"	Pygmaea Caragana	5.20
5	2/3'	Cotoneaster	5.50
12	2/3' 4/5'	Honeysuckle	13.20
4	2/3' 3/4'	Siberian Dogwood	4.40
5	3 yr	Rosa Rubrifolia	5.50
3	3 yr	Golden Elder	3.30
15	2/3' 4/5'	Buckthorn	16.50
4	2/3' 3/4'	Ginnalian Maple	4.40
5	2/3' 3/4'	Flowering Currant	5.50
13	3 yr	Rosa Hansa	11.70
			<u>\$244.00</u>

Nov 167

Nov 82 - 153.00

GROUP V

<u>Number</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Price</u>
5	3/4'	Colorado Blue Spruce	\$ 25.00
2	3/4'	Colorado Green Spruce	6.00
10	3/4' 4/5'	White Spruce	25.00
3	5/6'	American Mountain Ash	8.10
8	6/7'	American Bird Cherry	12.80
14	18/24"	Spirea Frobelia	15.40
4	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Billiardi	3.60
8	2/3' 3/4'	Spirea Sorbofolia	7.20
5	2/3'	Grafted Lilac	7.00
5	4/5' 5/6'	Villosa Lilac	7.50
11	15/18"	Pygmaea Caragana	7.15
10	2/3'	Cotoneaster	11.00
9	2/4' 4/5'	Honeyeuckle	9.90
6	2/3' 3/4'	Siberian Dogwood	6.60
2	3 yr	Golden Elder	2.20
10	3/4' 4/5'	Buckthorn	11.00
5	3 yr	Grootendorst Supreme	4.50
10	3 yr	F. J. Grootendorst	9.00
8	3 yr	Rosa Hansa	7.20
4	3 yr	Peonies Assorted	3.20
4	3 yr	Bleeding Heart	3.00
12	3 yr	Elegans Lily	3.50
			<u>\$195.85</u>

Hand 155

Hand 15 — \$ 103.35





Appendix E - CONTACT PERSONS

Bried, Gordon (Kamloops, British Columbia)

- Owner of the Palisades Ranch and Motel from 1952-1962
- Phone interviews and letter correspondence
- Supplied home film and family photos

Forrester, Kim (Jasper, Alberta)

- Parks Canada Librarian
- Supplied numerous documents and resource materials about the history of the Centre

Gourley, Edith (Jasper, Alberta)

- Local historian
- Supplied names and addresses of important contacts

Higgs, Eric (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)

- Professor at the University of Alberta, leader of the "Culture, Ecology and Restoration Project"
- Provided information regarding the availability of the Palisades Centre as a study site

Knauer, Mike (Jasper, Alberta)

- Parks Canada, GIS Specialist
- Supplied maps and drawings of the Palisades Centre

MacFarlane, Kate (Ottawa, Ontario)

- FHBRO, author of 1988 FHBRO paper

Mellor, Elaine (Edmonton, Alberta)

- Resident at Pyramid Mountain Lodge in late 1930's and 1940's
- Personal and phone interviews
- Supplied drawings and family photos

Penner, Hank (Jasper, Alberta)

- Former caretaker of the Palisades Centre from 1978-1982
- Personal interview
- Provided information regarding appearance of the Centre in the early 1980's

Urion, Jo (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)

- History student involved with "Culture, Ecology and Restoration Project"
- Provided background information about the Palisades Centre

Wallace, Rod (Jasper, Alberta)

- Park Warden - Culture and Heritage
- Provided contacts and background information regarding the Park's ownership of the Centre

Wynnobel, Cornell (Calgary, Alberta)

- Parks Canada, Calgary Regional Office
- Supplied file concerning history of the Palisades Centre