
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2007



Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island
Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

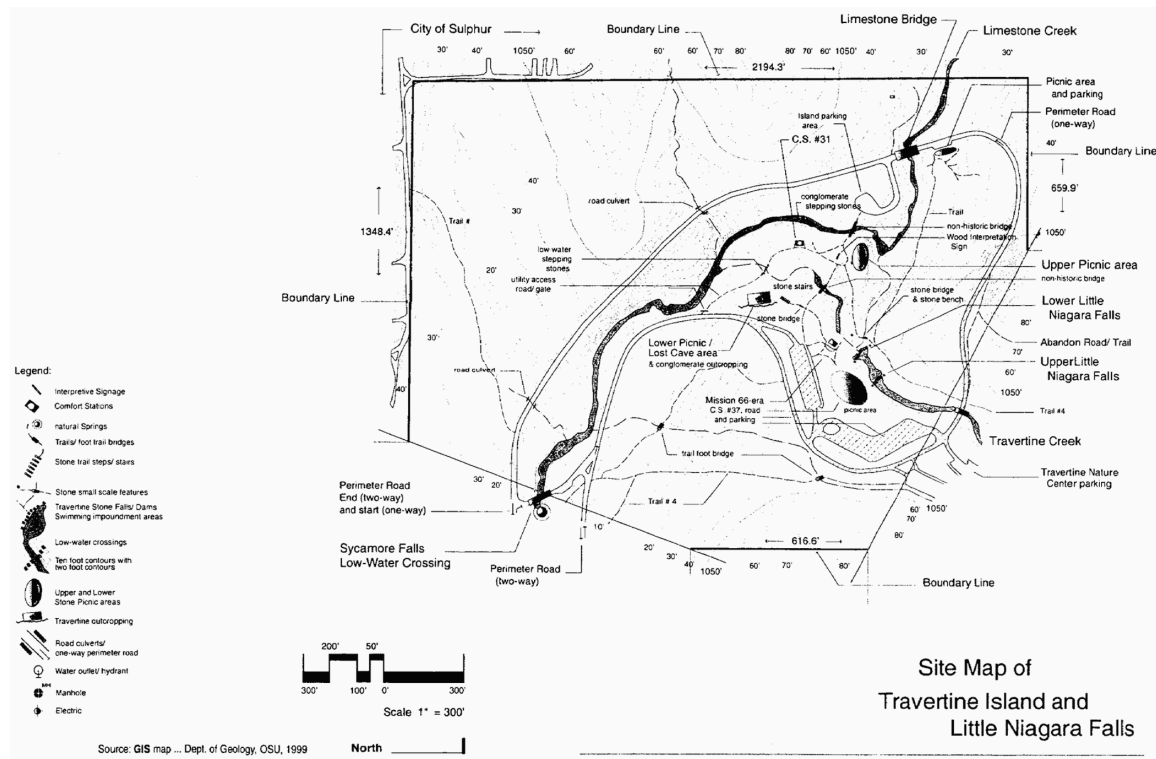
The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island area is located in the northeastern portion of the Platt Historic District, in the Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Murray County, Oklahoma. It is located between Cold Springs Campground to the west and the Nature Center to the east. The component landscape covers approximately 22 acres of wooded land through which Limestone and Travertine Creeks flow. The area contains numerous stone outcroppings, travertine formations, and natural and designed waterfalls. The focal point of the area is Little Niagara Falls and its associated swimming hole, beach, parking lot and comfort station. Nearby is Travertine Island, which is primarily used as a picnic area. Travertine Island has its own associated parking lot and comfort station, as well as a designed picnic area with stone picnic tables and benches. Both areas are accessed from the perimeter road, with the Little Niagara parking area accessed from the south portion of the loop and the Travertine Island lot accessed from the north portion of the loop. Both areas are primarily used for picnicking and swimming.

Site Plan



Site Plan for Travertine Island & Little Niagara Falls. Source: GIS base map data obtained from Department of Geology, Oklahoma State University (1999), augmented by Iowa State University.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850145
Parent Landscape:	850137

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District -CHIC
Park Organization Code:	7516
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District - CHIC
Park Administrative Unit:	Chickasaw National Recreation Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Platt Historic District of Chickasaw National Recreation Area (CNRA) is the parent landscape for Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island. The Platt Historic District is a historic designed landscape containing ten component landscapes, each with unique and individual landscape features. A study of these numerous component landscapes contributes to our understanding and appreciation of the district's entire cultural landscape.

The Platt Historic District is an irregularly shaped area extending for about three miles along both sides of two small streams, which flow through it in a generally east to west direction. The width of the district varies from 4,800 feet near the center to about 6,400 feet near the western edge and 2,300 feet along its eastern edge. Connecting the district's component landscapes is a six-mile (once eight-mile) perimeter road. This road provides both access to and opportunities for viewing the district's features.

The ten component landscapes are:

- Rock Creek Campground (not part of Historic District)
- Flower Park and Black Sulphur Springs
- Antelope Springs and Buffalo Springs/ Nature Center
- Bromide Springs/ Bromide Hill
- Central Campground
- Cold Springs Campground
- Pavilion Springs / Hillside Springs/ Headquarters and Maintenance Area
- Walnut Grove
- Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls
- Buffalo Pasture and Prairie Uplands

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was written and completed by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University. Previous cultural landscape documentation for the Platt District, which includes the Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island area, was carried out in 1997 by Kay Sallee et al., of UT Arlington. CLI database entry was completed by Michele Curran, CLI Coordinator.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/21/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/06/2007

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Oklahoma SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI on 7/6/2007.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 2401 North Laird Ave. • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

July 6, 2007

Mr. Bruce Noble, Superintendent
Chickasaw National Recreation Area
1008 West 2nd Street
Sulphur, OK 73086

Dear Mr. Noble:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Platt District at Chickasaw National Recreation Area. The Platt District is a significant landscape to both Oklahoma and to the National Park Service.

We concur with the opinion that the Platt District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. We concur with the findings of the CLR as well, specifically that the period of national significance for the Platt District is 1933-1940, and with the CLR's definition of the boundary for the district.

Additionally, we believe that the treatments outlined in the CLR for the overall landscape are generally consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. We look forward to reviewing projects on a case-by-case basis, using the treatments outlined in the CLR as a baseline plan. Should you wish to discuss the creation of a Programmatic Agreement based on the findings of the CLR, we will be happy to work with you.

Please feel free to contact me at (405)522-4484 (or e-mail at mheisch@okhistory.org). Thank you for your interest in Oklahoma's historic and architectural heritage.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

✓ cc: Jill Cowley, IMR Santa Fe

OK SHPO concurrence on the Platt Historic District CLR, includes the Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island component landscape, 7/6/2007.

MEMORANDUM

To: Deputy Associate Regional Director
Cultural Resources
12795 W. Alameda Pkwy.
Lakewood, CO 80228

From: Superintendent
Chickasaw National Recreation Area, 1008
W. 2nd
Sulphur, OK 73086-4814

Subject: Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I concur with the content and the assessment of the Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island cultural landscape for the Chickasaw National Recreation Area.

The CLI has identified the Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island component landscape as a "Historic Designed Landscape."

- 1. The CLI rates the condition as "GOOD" (pg. 48) and the Management Category is listed as "Must be Preserved and Maintained" (pg. 8).*
- 2. The period of significance for the Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island component landscape is 1933-1940 (pg. 10).*
- 3. The Statement of Significance is located on pgs. 10-11.*
- 4. The contributing features are discussed and listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section (pg. 21-47).*

Bruce Noble

Superintendent, Chickasaw National Recreation Area

9/21/07

Date

Cc: Michele Curran, IMR, Landscape Historian, CLI Coordinator

CHIC Superintendent concurrence on the Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island CLI, 9/21/2007.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Narrative:

Uploaded CLR to Landscape Documents section and edited text to correct typos, May 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary for Little Niagra Falls and Travertine Island follows the existing park boundary to the north and south. To the southwest, the boundary is located along a line just west of Sycamore Falls Crossing that runs between the north and south park boundary. To the southeast, the boundary is the perimeter road, between the Little Niagara parking area and the Nature Center Parking area. As shown on the site plan, the component landscape contains two comfort stations, parking lots for both Little Niagara and Travertine Island, numerous waterfalls, and numerous picnicking facilities.

State and County:

State: OK

County: Murray County

Size (Acres): 22.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 27

UTM Zone: 14

UTM Easting: 688,000

UTM Northing: 3,819,920

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

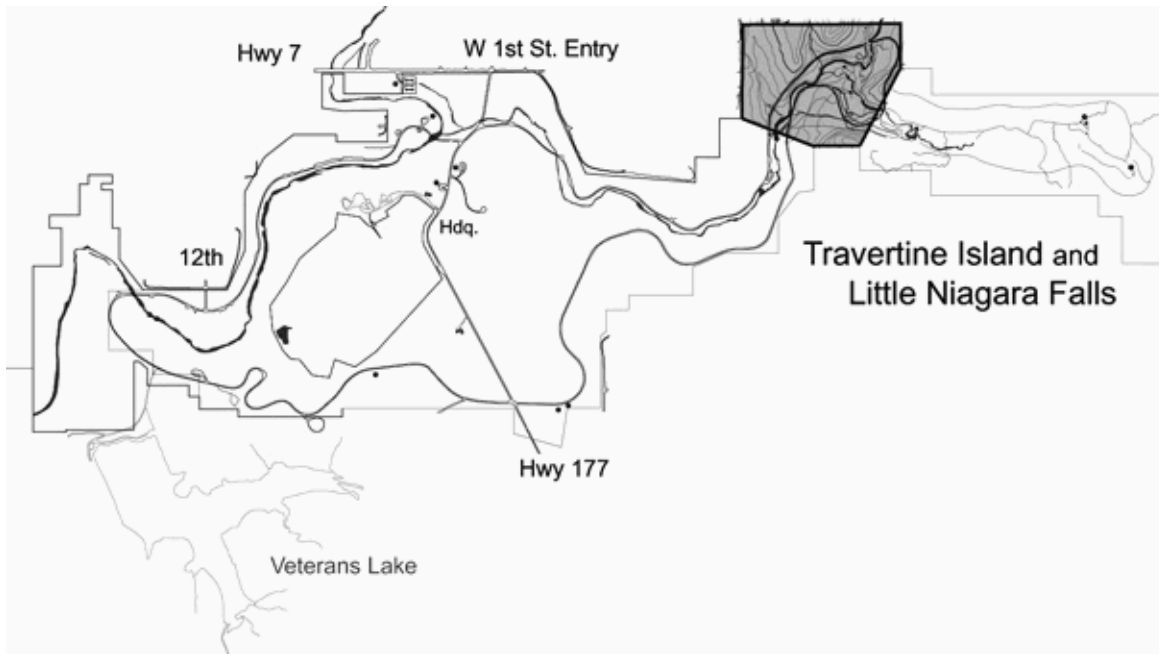
Datum: NAD 27

UTM Zone: 14

UTM Easting: 688,075

UTM Northing: 3,819,880

Location Map:



Location of Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island within the Platt Historic District. Source: GIS base map data obtained from Department of Geology, Oklahoma State University (1999), augmented by Iowa State University.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The area is used by local, state and out-of-state visitors as a day-use swimming and picnic area, and has been used as such since at least the 1930s.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The study area is located in the eastern portion of the Platt District and is a moderately flat, floodplain terrace. At the intersection of Limestone and Travertine Creeks a low-lying island is created. Ridges in the area are west and north facing. Vegetation is characteristic of the lowland association of the Eastern deciduous forest and includes *Ulmus* spp. (elm), *Quercus* spp. (oak), *Juglans* spp. (walnut), and *Celtis* spp. (hackberry).

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Since 1902, when lands for Sulphur Springs Reservation were taken by the government, the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area has been under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Since 1916, the park has been under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, first as Platt National Park and since the 1970s as Chickasaw NRA. Lands adjacent to the component landscape boundary consist of federally owned park lands and privately owned holdings within the town of Sulphur.

Management Unit: Chickasaw NRA

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/24/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Platt Historic District, which includes the Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island area, was listed as a National Historic Landmark on 7/7/2011. As a result, the landscape must be preserved and maintained. Park Superintendent concurrence was received on 9/21/2007, prior to the formal NHL listing.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The larger landscape of the Platt Historic District contributes to the integrity of the Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island component landscape.

All lands adjoining the park district are of low hills with a rolling nature. The city of Sulphur has two entrance points —one major and one minor entrance— into the Platt District. The park’s most visible and prominent point of entry is at Broadway Avenue (Hwy 7) and West 1st Street (Hwy 177). Hwy 177 bisects the park from north to south thus, giving it two points of access. The third entrance, a historic commercial area along West 12th Street provides the visitor with a formal park entry featuring symmetrical flagstone walks, stone curbs along the road, and a circular limestone plaza with a water fountain feature terminating the entrance. A less prominent entrance, Flower Park at West 5th Street also showcases a water feature and provides visitors an entry into the park for short time/day leisure stays.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Based on the findings of the Platt Historic District CLR, the Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island area has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Oklahoma SHPO. Additionally, the Platt Historic District was listed as a National Historic Landmark on 7/7/2011.

Existing NRIS Information:

Other Names:	Platt Historic District DOE
Primary Certification Date:	12/03/2001
Other Certifications and Date:	Platt Historic District DOE - 7/6/2007
Other Names:	Platt Historic District DOE
Primary Certification Date:	12/03/2001
	Platt Historic District NHL Nomination - 7/7/2011

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1940
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1940
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Platt Historic District has been determined eligible under Criteria A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history) and C (design), as an excellent example of National Park recreational design. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its association with the development of National Park landscapes completed during the depression and funded as part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs such as the PWA (Public Works Administration), WPA (Works Progress Administration), and CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps). Under Criterion C, the district is significant as embodying the characteristics of the type, period, and methods of construction typical of the "rustic style" of park design developed by the National Park Service in the years between World War I and World War II (1916-1942) under the leadership of Thomas Vint. In general terms, "rustic" park design limited development to preserve natural scenery and developed park architecture and landscape designs in keeping and in harmony with the natural landscape. In specific terms of constructing buildings, roads, and campgrounds, this meant using hand

craftsmanship, local architectural styles and natural materials such as stone, wood and native plants in the park designs.

The Platt Historic District exemplifies all of these aspects of National Park Service development, planning and design. Most of the district's extant features were designed and constructed between circa 1930 and 1940 (the tentative period of significance for the district, pending further research) during the depression years under the New Deal. Most of the park's construction was undertaken by Company 808 of the CCC, one of the largest CCC camps in Oklahoma. The park's architecture and landscape design also exhibit classic "rustic" style design characteristics. Park development in the 900-odd acres of the park is limited and preserves natural scenery and key features, such as the mineral springs and creeks. The buildings and landscape features constructed in the park by Company 808 of the CCC are made of local stone and wood, emphasize the horizontal lines of the landscape, and merge with their surroundings in color, scale, and appearance. It should be noted that a good number of the NPS-designed and CCC-constructed buildings in the district appeared as examples in the NPS's summary of design techniques, the "handbook" of rustic park design, *Park and Recreation Structures*, compiled by Albert H. Good in 1938.

Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island comprise one component of this larger significant district landscape, and as such, reflect and contribute to the significance of the entire district. Although the area contains features dating to before 1930, the large majority of this component landscape was constructed in the 1930s by CCC crews. In its site planning, architectural style, landscape architectural design and small-scale features, the area explicitly reflects the NPS principles of rustic design and construction. The design of the waterways and swimming holes enhance the natural qualities of the site, while the picnic areas contribute to the areas' use and enjoyment. Such elements and the ideas behind them exemplify the CCC-era landscape engineering projects undertaken in Platt National Park and throughout the country. Because of this, this individual landscape contributes to the significance of the overall district and enables the district to convey its significance. In addition, because this component landscape exists in a predominantly intact state, it contributes to the integrity of the overall district.

It should be noted that there may be other areas of significance for the district and for Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls as yet undeveloped. For example, Mission 66-era development in the park has not yet been evaluated. Little Niagara contains a Mission 66-era comfort station, which could be evaluated for significance after completion of the Mission 66 theme study.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Recreation/Culture-Other

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Travertine Island	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1908	Established	Name of Sulphur Creek changed to Travertine Creek by Superintendent Green.
AD 1913	Planned	Plan shows undeveloped roads crossing Travertine Creek at various places and turnaround loop near current Travertine Island parking area.
AD 1916	Planned	Letter from Albert Winter (Dept. Int. Architect) to R. B. Marshal noted that swimming was possible at Cave Island Falls, near Little Niagara Falls. Letter further notes that the area's distance from the central part of the park makes it accessible only by carriage or automobile (DOI 1916b).
AD 1933	Designed	Design of Travertine Island and Little Niagara.
AD 1934	Built	Wood timber informational sign depicting geological area information constructed.
AD 1935	Built	Comfort Station #31 (standard Rustic comfort station), constructed with large rough beams with massive battered stonewalls CCC-era. Oval, enclosed stone picnic area constructed with stone tables and fireplace for large and small gatherings.
AD 1935 - 1937	Built	Lower picnic area at "Lost Cave Falls" with stone steps, small stone tables and benches constructed. Limestone Creek Bridge (also known as Nigger Run Bridge)constructed on the perimeter road. Travertine Creek and falls along creeks reconstructed. Low-water crossings and trail system totaling 0.61 miles through the Island constructed. Two parking areas constructed.

Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island
Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

AD 1960	Built	Pedestrian circulation modified, comfort station and parking area added. Slight realignment of perimeter road undertaken.
AD 1966	Built	Comfort Station #37 constructed.
AD 1965	Established	88-year old American elm recorded on the site by Dale.
AD 1970	Built	Modern plank and pipe bridges from north parking area and south of upper picnic complex constructed to replace steps and low-water crossings.
AD 1997	Developed	A draft CLI is written for the Platt District by Katherine (Kay) Sallee of the University of Texas at Arlington.
AD 2002	Developed	Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island CLI completed Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University.
AD 2003 - 2004	Developed	Platt Historic District CLR completed by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University.
AD 2006 - 2011	Developed	Platt Historic District NHL nomination prepared by Heidi Hohmann of Iowa State University. NHL nomination is approved and listed on 7/7/2011.

Physical History:

General Historical Overview

For a full narrative history of the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area, refer to the 2004 Platt Historic District CLR written by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University.

Documentation of the eastern part of the park is not as extensive as areas closer to downtown Sulphur. As a result, less is known of the history of these areas. Early postcards of Sulphur Creek (as Travertine Creek was known until 1908), show views of waterfalls between wooded stream banks. Numerous postcard views exist of one area in particular, called Little Niagara Falls, presumably so-named because of its larger stature than the rest of the falls along Travertine Creek.

By the early 1910s, the area was being used for picnicking and day trips, presumably because of its scenic beauty. A map of the park dating to 1913 shows the area accessed by an unimproved gravel road with a turnaround. More detailed plans of the area have not been found. By the mid 1910s, however, swimming was occurring in the area, and it appears that plans were being made to formalize the activity. For example, a letter from Albert Winter (Department of the Interior Architect) to R. B. Marshal of the NPS written in September of 1916 notes that swimming and bathing are available at Cave Island Falls (very close to Little Niagara Falls; see 1913 map). However, it was also noted that its distance from the center of the park made it accessible primarily to those with vehicles.

Swimming in the area continued popular until the 1930s, when the area was redesigned. The exact sequence of work by CCC crews is unclear. It appears that the first elements completed were the picnic areas on Travertine Island and along the Travertine Creek. Both of these areas and a comfort station appear on a survey plan (NP-PLA-5038) dating to 1936. It is believed this plan was made prior to the construction of Little Niagara Falls. This plan is an important record of the area, showing the detailed elements within the two picnic areas. The upper picnic area, on Travertine Island was a large stone patio enclosed by a low stone wall. Within the enclosure was a large stone table with stone benches, plus two smaller tables, and a tall stone fireplace. The lower picnic area, located along the banks of Travertine Creek, and sometimes called the “Lost Cave” area or “End of the World” had two much smaller stone picnic tables, spread farther apart in a more open area. The area was reached by a series of stone steps leading down to creek side. Both of these areas were popular for picnicking families and groups.

The 1936 survey shows that Limestone Creek, prior to 1937, was known as “Nigger Run Creek,” as indicated by the name “Nigger Run Bridge” on what is now known as Limestone Creek Bridge on the perimeter road. The name was changed in the late 1930s, when it was deemed inappropriate by NPS officials. Interestingly, notes on the construction of the Limestone Creek Bridge indicate that it did not proceed according to design plans. Curbs between walkway and auto area were made of concrete instead of stone. In addition, field inspection prompted change of the creek channel to better afford flood runoff (Quarterly

Reports CCC '35). Between April and Sept. 1935, a small parking area for six vehicles was designed and constructed just east of Limestone Creek Bridge (Drawing NP-PLA-3105).

In 1935, most likely concurrent with the construction of the picnic area, the rustic comfort station was also built on Travertine Island. It appears that changes to the swimming area at Little Niagara and the construction of the adjacent parking lot occurred sometime after this. As more visitors accessed the park with automobiles, it was necessary to formalize circulation and provide space for parking. One area for parking—to the south and parallel to the perimeter road—was designed to accommodate 12 cars. Another parking area to the north was constructed 70 feet from the perimeter road with a 16-foot-wide entrance road accommodated 20 cars. These changes are reflected on the 1940 Master Plan drawing.



*Little Niagara Falls, postcard view, circa 1910.
(CNRA archives, photograph 2411)*



*Little Niagara Falls, postcard view, circa 1910.
(CNRA archives, photograph 2459)*



*Upper picnic area on Travertine Island, view looking north, 1956.
(CNRA archives, photograph T1-327)*



*Lower picnic at Lost Cave Falls area along Travertine Creek, 1937.
(CNRA archives, photograph TI-2498)*



*Travertine outcropping in lower picnic area, 1939.
(CNRA archives, photograph 39)*

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls is a complex area containing many distinctive landscape features. Documentation of the area is fair to good, though the years of 1936 to 1937, when much of the area seems to have been constructed, are not as well-documented as are some other areas of the park. This makes evaluation somewhat more difficult. However, based on existing documentation, it would appear that most of the design is extant and in good to fair condition. In particular, the natural systems and topography exist much as they did historically. Most small-scale features dating to the period of significance are also extant, although some have deteriorated over time and require treatment. Minor changes have occurred in the circulation systems, both pedestrian and vehicular, including additions of plank bridges to replace steps and the restriction of traffic on the perimeter road to one-way travel. Changes—primarily loss of overhead canopy and understory screening—have also occurred to the vegetation, the former primarily because of natural processes and aging and the latter due to heavy foot traffic and use. A major change was the addition of the Mission 66 comfort station and parking area. In contrast to elements that have changed over time, the use of the area has been a constant with swimming and picnicking being the major activities in the area.

Below is a list of contributing and non-contributing elements.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Natural System Features (Travertine and Limestone Creeks, geological formations)
- Spatial Organization (overall site layout)
- Cultural Traditions (use of area for picnicking and swimming)
- Land Use (use of area for picnicking and swimming)
- Topography (existing natural topography)
- Vegetation (Native Eastern deciduous forest and designed plantings)
- Circulation (Travertine Island parking area; roads and pedestrian pathways and steps)
- Buildings and Structures (Comfort Station)
- Water Features (Little Niagara Falls and swimming hole and stream course, including all small dams, falls and pools, low-water crossings (2))
- Small Scale Features (Travertine Island sign, stone picnic tables, low water crossings)

NONCONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Buildings and Structures (Mission 66 Comfort Station)
- Small Scale Features (pipe tubing and plank bridges)
- Circulation (Mission 66 parking lot, new parking lot and road realignment, sidewalks at Mission 66 comfort station)

Analysis of Integrity

Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island

Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical significance. Integrity is based on the presence of physical features dating to the historic period, and is further defined by seven aspects, which are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property, to convey its significance, must have integrity in several if not all of the aspects. Below is a preliminary analysis of the integrity of the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls.

Location

The component landscape exists in its original location. Integrity of location is high.

Design

Integrity of overall layout and design is high due to little human change. Vegetation remains much as it did historically. Integrity of plant species is high and there is little sign of historic disturbance. Vegetation patterns do not appear to have changed significantly since 1933. Topographical features (valley streams with wooded banks and natural falls) of this triangular picnic and bathing facility are similarly extant. Original structures and small scale features—the rustic comfort station, picnic areas, and Travertine Island sign—are also extant. However, change has occurred. Some changes are relatively minor. The rustic comfort station is intact and still used, but the Mission 66 comfort station near Little Niagara Falls is most heavily used. The picnic areas' features have seen deterioration and weathering. More significant changes have also occurred. The addition of a modern comfort station, the re-alignment of the perimeter road and parking areas (resulting from the construction of the Nature Center) have altered the design of the southern portion of the landscape. However, these changes have occurred on the periphery of the area and do not significantly affect the interior area's design.

Setting

The surroundings of Little Niagara have remained mostly as they were historically. The addition of the Nature Center in the 1960s changed the area somewhat, introducing additional visitor activity in the area. This change is relatively minor and unobtrusive and integrity of setting remains high.

Materials

The use of materials in the design of the buildings, signage, and stone picnic elements is much as it was historically. The natural materials of the surroundings are also extant. However, new buildings and elements do not have the same sensitivity to materials and their relationship to the natural environment as the older ones. Examples of this are the pipe and plank bridges and the concrete sidewalks around the Little Niagara comfort station. Some erosion of banks is also occurring and needs to be addressed. Integrity of materials is therefore moderately high to high.

Workmanship

The integrity of the historic masonry and craftsmanship of original features (comfort station and picnic areas) is high. New features (pipe and plank bridges, concrete walks) do not have the same high quality of workmanship. Integrity of workmanship is therefore moderately high.

Feeling

Integrity of feeling is high. The landscape still feels like a secluded wilderness swimming hole. The

natural elements of water, vegetation and topography contribute to the site's sense of seclusion. Views within the island setting and trails remain largely unchanged and contained since the period of significance and further enhance the intimate feeling of the site. The sight and sound of flowing water also contribute to the feeling of the site.

Association

The integrity of association is high. Because the area's original design is retained, as is its recreational use, its association with NPS recreational park development is judged, from a preliminary standpoint, to be high.

Overall Rating

Based on the above assessment of the seven aspects of integrity, overall integrity for the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area would appear to be high. Essential features are retained and visible, and most, if not all, of the aspects of integrity are judged to be high.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

N/A

Buildings and Structures

There are only three major buildings and structures in the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area. Two of these represent the Park Service's philosophy of rustic design.

Comfort Station: One of these is the comfort station on the Travertine Island, built in 1935. The building is made of native stone and massive timbers, and is similar to the other comfort stations in the park at Cold Springs and elsewhere.

Limestone Creek Bridge: The second structure is located on the perimeter road, over Limestone Creek and just east of the turnoff to the Travertine Island parking area. The bridge is constructed with a bridge deck atop concrete T-beams and with construction and has masonry abutments. The ashlar masonry is characterized by its narrow courses.

Mission 66 Comfort Station: This structure is located close to Niagara Falls. This comfort station is within easy access of the Little Niagara Falls parking area. It is also close to Travertine Creek and is easily flooded and silted when the creek leaves its banks during high water events.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	TI Comfort Station
Feature Identification Number:	120288
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	62839

LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Comfort Station
LCS Structure Number: B-031
Feature: PR Bridge
Feature Identification Number: 120290
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 62841
LCS Structure Name: Perimeter Road Bridge Over Limestone Creek
LCS Structure Number: P-Rd.B

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Comfort Station #31, 1993
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph).*



*Limestone Creek Bridge, circa 1999.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph).*

Circulation

Circulation patterns in the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area have changed somewhat from the period of significance. By the end of the CCC construction area, the circulation patterns included pedestrian circulation on the island and around the swimming area, the perimeter road sections leading to and from Buffalo and Antelope Springs, and the two parking lots at Little Niagara Falls to the south and Travertine Island to the north. Barrier stones line much of the Travertine Island lot and entry road.

Over time, these circulation patterns have changed. One obvious change is the paving of the gravel roads to asphalt surfacing. However, the major change is the realignment and truncation of the perimeter road with the construction of the Nature Center. The road now forms a one-way loop around Travertine Island instead of heading out to the headwaters of Travertine Creek. The original circulation was two-way.

With the realignment of the road, a new parking area for Little Niagara Falls was created. This v-shaped parking lot extends the existing parking area to the east and south, and more than doubled the capacity of parking for the swimming area. Major changes did not occur to the parking area north of Travertine Island, although it was paved.

Pedestrian circulation throughout Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls is concentrated along the water course and within the island itself. Paths mainly connect users to the picnic

areas and the comfort stations and to Little Niagara Falls. Paths cross the two streams via stone steps or plank and pipe tubing bridges. While it appears the circulation routes are close to the historic conditions, the steps and bridges appear in some cases to have changed (see small scale features below). During the Mission 66 era, destinations for pedestrian circulation were changed and routes modified in the Little Niagara Falls area with the addition of the comfort station, parking area, and realignment of the perimeter road. A concrete walkway has also been recently installed near the Little Niagara comfort station.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Vehicular Crossing/Lost Cave Picnic Area

Feature Identification Number: 120292

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62842

LCS Structure Name: Vehicular Crossing at Lost Cave Falls Picnic Area

LCS Structure Number: TRAV.E

Feature: TI Parking Area and Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 120294

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62843

LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Parking Area and Access Road

LCS Structure Number: TRAV.L

Feature: TI Trails

Feature Identification Number: 120296

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62997

LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Trails #8

LCS Structure Number: TR-008

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*North parking area, near Travertine Island, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*

Cluster Arrangement

N/A

Constructed Water Features

NPS designers and CCC crews manipulated Travertine Creek with a series of natural rock dams and concrete retaining walls to provide picturesque falls and ponds for swimming. The largest of these are the two dams which create the Little Niagara Falls and associated swimming area.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	LNF Upper Dam
Feature Identification Number:	120298
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	62844
LCS Structure Name:	Little Niagara Falls Upper Dam
LCS Structure Number:	TRAV.N

Feature: LNF Lower Dam
Feature Identification Number: 120300
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 261806
LCS Structure Name: Little Niagara Falls Lower Dam
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.M

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Upper Falls at Little Niagara, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*



*Lower Falls at Little Niagara, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*

Cultural Traditions

The Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island area has been used by local, state, and out-of-state visitors as a picnic and swimming area since at least 1913.

Land Use

Little Niagara Falls and Travertine Island are day-use areas used for picnicking and swimming. This use has characterized the landscape since at least 1913 and continues to the present day. Use is sometimes more limited during times of drought, when Travertine Creek dries up. This has occurred in 1911, 1918-19, 1927, 1938-40, 1951-52 and 1956.

Natural Systems and Features

Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls are set within moderately flat terrain. Slopes in the area generally face west. The two major natural features in the area are Travertine and Limestone Creeks; where they converge Travertine Island forms. It is likely that the course and format of these creeks was altered somewhat by the construction of the falls and features along their courses. However, little change, other than bank erosion appears to have occurred to their courses since the end of the period of significance.

The area is also noted for its significant number of geologic outcroppings and travertine stone formations that line the creeks and ridges of the area. These are also a character-defining

aspect of the area.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Exposed travertine outcropping at lower picnic area along Travertine Creek, no date.
(CNRA archives, no photograph number)*

Small Scale Features

Many small-scale features contribute to the character of the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area. These numerous small-scale features are scattered throughout the site, giving it a human scale and interest.

Lost Cave Falls Picnic Area: This area is accessed by twelve- to fourteen-inch-wide steps lined by travertine stones that lead from the parking area and comfort station to the open picnic area. Today, only one picnic table and two benches remain. Modern, movable picnic tables and elevated firepits are scattered around this lower complex.

Travertine Island Stone Picnic Complex: The Travertine Island picnic area is a focal point for visitors. This elaborate oval enclosure (approximately 45 feet wide by 90 feet long) has stone tables for large and small gatherings (and are apparently sized for adults and children). The two remaining large stone tables are supported by stone pedestals and are situated close to the enclosure's stone walls which are approximately 30 inches high. Benches are built into the outer stone walls for the table seating. On the opposite sides and ends of the tables, free

standing benches provide seating. The tables, though in relatively good condition, are beginning to deteriorate. Missing features of the area are a tiny circular table and benches (partially extant) and the original barbeque or fireplace. An adjacent preparation area remains, but its attached storage area for firewood has been filled in. Stone steps leading from the enclosure down to the stream environment are in a state of bad repair.

Stone Bench: This seat is located along the path by the lower Niagara Falls dam and across from the modern comfort station. Its top two stones are missing today.

Travertine Island Sign: This structural feature, roughly 46 inches by 76 inches in size, is constructed of 3 inch thick planks and 12 inch diameter logs). It is one of the last remaining examples of this type of rustic style signage found in the Platt District. The interpretive text describing the travertine stone of this area is incised lettering, painted white on the brown-painted sign.

Low Water Stepping Stones and Stairs: Along the paths connecting elements within the area are two low water crossings constructed of steps and stepping stones. These stairs and bridge-like features made of huge blocks of stones provide visitors with an experience suggesting frontier simplicity and remoteness since they blend into the natural scene. One of these crossings, between the northern parking lot and Travertine Island, has now been overlaid with plank and pipe tubing bridge which provides ADA access to the island. This low water crossing is not listed on the LCS yet. A second low water crossing is located near Lost Cave Falls.

Pipe Tubing and Plank Bridges: Two bridges constructed of pipe tubing and planks are located on Travertine Island. These appear to be later additions to the island and are not related to the period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: TI Picnic Area
Feature Identification Number: 120304
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 62840
LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Picnic Area
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.A

Feature: Lost Cave Falls Picnic Area
Feature Identification Number: 120306
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 62845

Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island
Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

LCS Structure Name: Lost Cave Falls Picnic Area
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.F

Feature: TI Sign
Feature Identification Number: 120308
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 62846
LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Sign
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.D

Feature: TI Stone Bench
Feature Identification Number: 120310
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 64259
LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Stone Bench
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.B

Feature: TI Low Water Crossing
Feature Identification Number: 120312
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 64282
LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Low Water Crossing
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.K

Feature: Steps To End of the World
Feature Identification Number: 120314
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 64284
LCS Structure Name: Steps to End of the World
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.J

Feature: Lost Cave Falls Stone Slab Bridge/Steps
Feature Identification Number: 120316
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island
Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

IDLCS Number: 263656
LCS Structure Name: Lost Cave Falls Stone Slab Bridge and Steps
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.G

Feature: TI Steps to Limestone Creek
Feature Identification Number: 120318
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 430096
LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Steps to Limestone Creek
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.C

Feature: TI Stepping Stones
Feature Identification Number: 120320
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 430507
LCS Structure Name: Travertine Island Stepping Stones
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.I

Feature: LCF Picnic Area, Flagstone Pad and Table
Feature Identification Number: 120322
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 430512
LCS Structure Name: Lost Cave Falls Picnic Area Flagstone Pad & Table
LCS Structure Number: TRAV.H

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Stairs with travertine walls leading to the lower picnic area, 1992.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph).*



*Stairs with travertine walls leading to the lower picnic area, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph).*



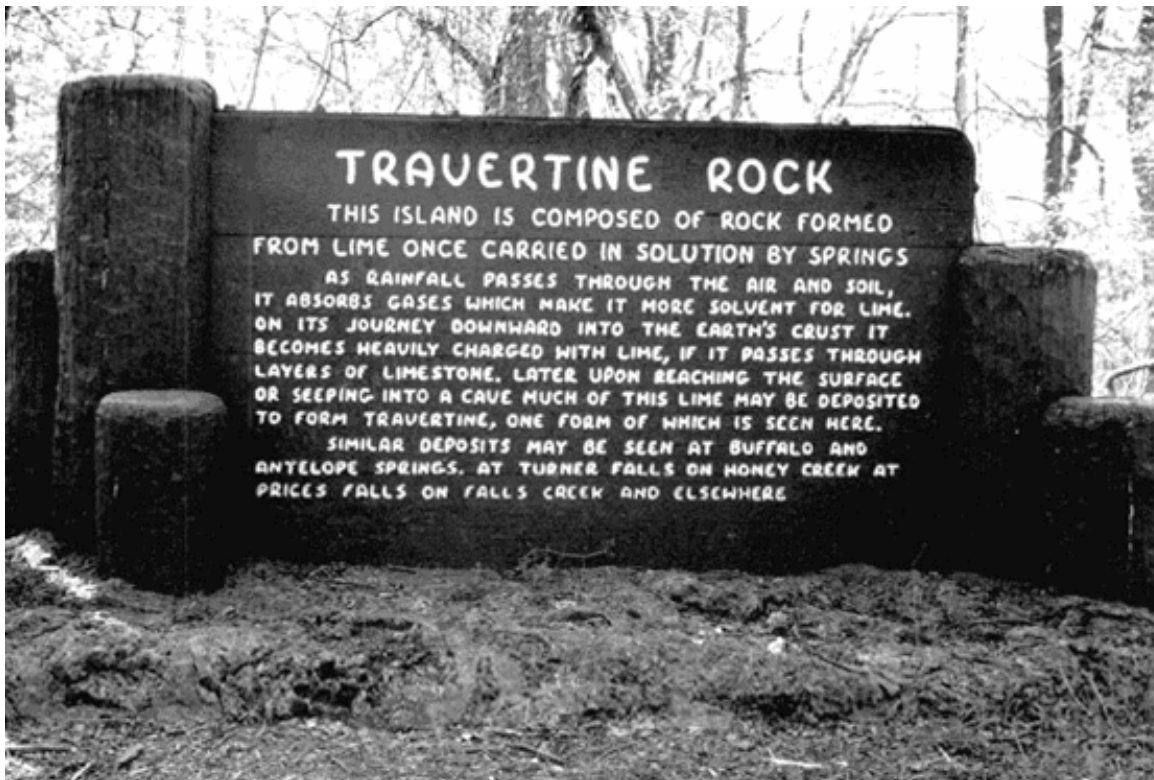
*Travertine Island picnic area with large (adult) stone table and seats, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*



*Steps in Travertine Island picnic area leading down to stream, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph).*



*Stone bench on Travertine Island, 1997.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*



*Travertine Island sign, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*



Stone low water crossing leading from north parking area to Travertine Island, with bridge above, date unknown.

(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



*Low water crossing near Lost Cave Falls, 1993.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)*



*Pipe Tubing and Plank Bridge, at crossing from north parking area, date unknown.
(CNRA archives, no photograph number)*

Spatial Organization

The Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area is spatially organized around the confluence of the two creeks. The island formed by the creeks is the central core of the area. Pedestrian circulation routes and picnic and bathing facilities are clustered within and around the central core area, and parking areas are located on the periphery of the island area. All of the elements are circumscribed by the one-way portion of the perimeter road as it was reconfigured in the 1960s. This change in the perimeter road represents one of the largest changes in spatial organization to the area.

The central picnic area of Travertine Island utilizes the topography of the area to create two distinct areas, one for large groups, set on a rise on the island and another, for smaller groups, in a lower, more spatially enclosed area on the southern side of Travertine Creek. The larger picnic area, accessed from the north, contains an elaborate massive stone picnic area. The smaller picnic area contains remnants of stone tables and stone surface area of the same design. This area is accessed from the east and the Little Niagara Falls area by steps of travertine stone. This lower area is referred to as “Lost Cave” or “End of the World.”

Little Niagara Falls forms another area within the overall spatial organization. The area is centered around the large falls and pools, and encompasses a large “beach” and picnic area to the south. The swimming area is defined by the far bank of Travertine Creek and the parking

area. Spatial enclosure is defined by the trees surrounding the beach area.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Overall layout
Feature Identification Number: 120324
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Topography

The topography of the area is characterized by its relative flatness and by the two creeks which carve channels through this relatively flat terrain. While generally level, there are areas where topographic variation is greater. Elevation falls from the east to west, from 1030 feet to 1015 feet, the drop providing the rushing streams and falls popular with visitors. It should be noted that the eastern district's natural high point of Mount Airy (1042 feet) is located just to the southwest of this area.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Varied creek banks
Feature Identification Number: 120326
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Travertine outcroppings
Feature Identification Number: 120328
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Vegetation

Vegetation within the Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls area is quiet dense and this component landscape has many of the park's largest trees. The vegetation in the area, as defined by Dale (1965; see map in the Iowa State CLI hardcopy or park files.), is predominantly American elm and Southern hackberry, two species common to this xeric community of floodplain and lower hillsides. Overstory species consist of *Ulmus Americana*, *Platanus occidentalis*, *Juglans nigra*, *Carya cordiformis* and *Celtis laevigata*. Understory species are *Quercus muhlenbergii* and *Quercus texana*, *Cornus drummondii* and *Prunus americana*. Shrub layers are a mixture of *Celastrus scandens*, *Smilax bona-nox*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Symphoricarpos orbiculata* and *Elephantopus carolinianus*. Other species found on Travertine Island include *Quercus stellata*, *Cersis canadensis*, *Ulmus elata*, and *Celtis occidentalis*. The wooded slopes adjacent (north/ northwest and south) to this triangular floodplain area is dominated by the association of *Diospyros virginiana*, *Quercus marylandica* and *Quercus schumardii* (Dole, 1939).

The vegetation at Travertine Island/ Little Niagara is mostly native, undisturbed or rehabilitated. It does not appear that this area received much CCC-era improvement plantings. It also

appears that a significant amount of species composition change has not occurred over time in this area. A comparison of existing vegetation in the area with vegetation shown on a 1936 survey of the area (NP-PLA-5038) shows that many of the large trees existing then still exist today. Many, however, have also been lost in recent storms. A large, 88-year old elm located by Dale in 1965 does not seem to be in existence today.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Canopy trees
Feature Identification Number: 120330
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Views and Vistas

Like many of the other component landscapes, there are no significant vistas within this area and, in general, views are short and oriented inward. However, views might generally be characterized as from above the water courses (e.g., from banks or bridges looking down) or from below the water courses (looking up from the stream courses to the banks) or up- or downstream (looking along the course of the flowing water stream). These views are generally of water, vegetation, and people interacting with these elements.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Little Niagara Falls/Travertine Island
Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

*View across Little Niagara Falls, circa 1993.
(CNRA archives, no photograph number)*

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/24/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape was assessed in good condition in 2007. The park superintendent concurred on 9/21/2007.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Seasonally used building shows slight deterioration
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Non-native shrub species invade understory areas
Type of Impact:	Visitation
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	High usage from visitations
Type of Impact:	Neglect
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Stone steps and stone tables show increasing deterioration
Type of Impact:	Flooding
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	High damage to vegetation and small scale features

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 01/01/2004

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The approved treatment recommendations are outlined within the Cultural Landscape Report for the Platt Historic District, written by Iowa State University.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2004

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Antle, H.R.
Citation Title: 1942 Archaeological Remains in Platt National Park
Year of Publication: 1942
Citation Publisher: Society of American Archaeology
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** Boeger, Palmer H.
Citation Title: Oklahoma Oasis: From Platt National Park to Chickasaw National Recreation Area.
Year of Publication: 1987
Citation Publisher: Western Heritage Books
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** Brown, Opal Hartsell and Richard Garrity
Citation Title: City of Many Facets
Year of Publication: 1981
Citation Publisher: Western Heritage Books
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** Carter, Ray S. and Fred E. Leake
Citation Title: "Roosevelt's Tree Army: A Brief History of the Civilian Corps."
Year of Publication: 1987
Citation Publisher: National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** Debo, Angie
Citation Title: And Still the Waters Run
Year of Publication: 1966
Citation Publisher: Gordian Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Gibson, Arrell Morgan
Citation Title: Oklahoma A History of Five Centuries.
Year of Publication: 1965
Citation Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Harrison, Laura Soulliere
Citation Title: The Conservation Corps in Oklahoma
Year of Publication: 1986
Citation Publisher: Thesis Oklahoma State Universite
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Holland, Reid A
Citation Title: Architecture in the Park: National Historic Landmark Theme Study
Year of Publication: 1986
Citation Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Hunt, C.B.
Citation Title: Natural Regions of the United States
Year of Publication: 1974
Citation Publisher: W.H. Freeman
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Josephy, Alvin M., Jr., ed
Citation Title: The American Heritage Book of Indians
Year of Publication: 1961
Citation Publisher: American Heritage Publishing
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

- Citation Author:** Joyce, Davis D.,ed
Citation Title: An Oklahoma I Had Never Before Seen
Year of Publication: 1994
Citation Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** Makowski, Ellen Huening
Citation Title: Scenic Parks and Landscape Values
Year of Publication: 1990
Citation Publisher: Garland Publishing, Inc
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** McClelland, Linda Flint
Citation Title: Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service
Year of Publication: 1993
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** McNeeley, Jeffrey A. and Kenton R. Miller, ed.
Citation Title: National Parks, Conservation and Development: The Role of Protected Areas in Sustaining Society
Year of Publication: 1982
Citation Publisher: Smithsonian Institution Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
- Citation Author:** McReynolds, Edwin C.
Citation Title: Oklahoma-The Story of its Past and Present
Year of Publication: 1968
Citation Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Morgan, Anne Hedges and H. Wayne Morgan, eds
Citation Title: Oklahoma: New Views of the Forty-Sixth State
Year of Publication: 1982
Citation Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Morris, John, Charles R. Goins and Edwin C. McReynolds
Citation Title: Historic Atlas of Oklahoma
Year of Publication: 1986
Citation Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Schmeckebier, Laurence F.
Citation Title: Its History, Activities and Organization
Year of Publication: 1927
Citation Publisher: The Johns Hopkins Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Strickland, Rennard
Citation Title: The Indians in Oklahoma
Year of Publication: 1980
Citation Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Trewartha, G. T.
Citation Title: An Introduction to Climate
Year of Publication: 1968
Citation Publisher: McGraw-Hill
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: SCS
Citation Title: Soil Survey of Murry County, OK
Year of Publication: 1984
Citation Publisher: United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Weir, L.H.ed
Citation Title: Parks: A Manual of Municipal and County Parks
Year of Publication: 1928
Citation Publisher: A.S. Barnes and Company
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Branch, William E.
Citation Title: Letter to the Director, NPS, May 1930-June 15, 1934
Year of Publication: 1934
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Greene, A.R.
Citation Title: Letter from A.R. Greene, Superintendent, to the Secretary of the Interior (November 7, 1908)
Year of Publication: 1908
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Platt National Park Development Outline, 1-1-1940
Year of Publication: 1940
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Platt National Park Development Outline, 1942
Year of Publication: 1942
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Master Plan
Year of Publication: 1970
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Resources Management Plan for Chickasaw National Recreation Area
Year of Publication: 1992
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Land Protection Plan, Chickasaw National Recreation
Year of Publication: 1974
Source Name: Other

Citation Number: D-17

Citation Title: General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plan: Environmental Assessment
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Dale, Edward E., Jr.
Citation Title: Checklist of Trees in Platt National Park
Year of Publication: 1965
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Wilson, James E.
Citation Title: Letter from James E. Wilson, Acting Secretary of the Interior to A.R. Greene, Superintendent of Platt National
Year of Publication: 1988
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Cultural Resource Management, NPS-28, Draft 4
Year of Publication: 1993
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Management Policies, NPS
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Martin, George C.
Citation Title: Martin, George C., letter to Supt. William E. Branch (July 20,1937)
Source Name: Other
Citation Title: General Survey Report No.5, Oklahoma River Basin Survey Project
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Katherine Sallee
Citation Title: A Cultural Landscape Inventory of Plat District (Level 1) National Park Service
Year of Publication: 1997
Source Name: Other
Citation Title: Travertine Island Area"tree/species location and diameter size/8"dia." Drawing No.NP-PLA 5038
Year of Publication: 1936
Source Name: Other
Citation Title: Boundary Traverse and Triangulation System Drawing No.NP-PLA 5051
Year of Publication: 1937
Source Name: Other
Citation Title: Road Trail and Development Area Plan, Drawing No.-NP_PLA 5007 C (?)
Year of Publication: 1940
Citation Title: Extensions to Culverts on Rock Creek and Travertine Road "Sketch Showing" Drawing No.NP-P 4948
Year of Publication: 1937
Source Name: Other
Citation Title: Draft Amendment to General Management/Development Concept Plan Environmental
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: Other

Supplemental Information

Title: Cultural Landscapes Inventory of Platt District (Katherine Sallee), 1997 (NPS).

Description: Document located in IMR Cultural Landscapes Program files.