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BONUS ISSUE

Held in Trust: Preserving America's Historic Places

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

25TH ANNIVERSARY REPORT

- **Innovations of the 1966 Act**
- **Preservation Program Highlights, 1966–1991**

Fostering Heritage Preservation
Improving the Quality of Life
Providing Sustainable Housing
Promoting Community Revitalization
Preserving Rural Areas
Creating Job Opportunities
Educating Americans
Encouraging Heritage Tourism
Recognizing Cultural Diversity

- **Future Needs**
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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

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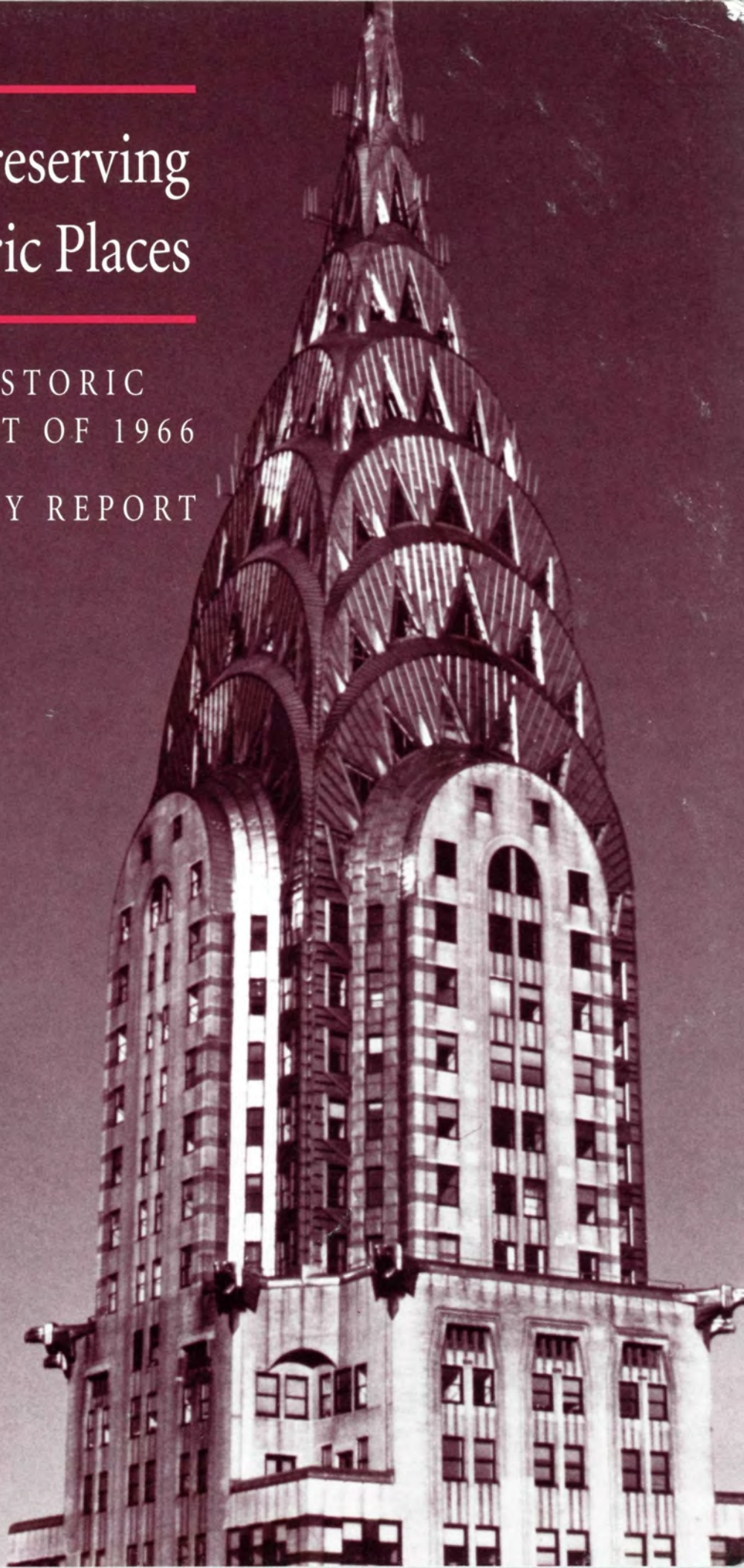

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Foreword

Many Americans associate the National Park Service with great natural parks like Yosemite and the Grand Canyon as well as peerless historic sites, such as Independence Hall and the homes of Presidents. However, the National Park Service also carries forth the nation's conservation and preservation work under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

As the National Park Service celebrates its 75th anniversary in 1991, we join Americans everywhere in celebrating the 25th anniversary of this Act. Under its authority, we guide and encourage historic preservation in close partnership with State historic preservation offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, other Federal agencies, local governments, and American Indian tribes. The national historic preservation partnership also embraces the private sector, including non-profit and profit-making organizations and citizens dedicated to preserving the nation's heritage—all represented by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The partnership has preserved thousands of cultural resources, enhanced the quality of life in communities throughout the nation, revitalized countless historic districts, contributed educational and tourism opportunities, and through the preservation tax incentives, provided sustainable housing in humane environments. Participating in the partnership first as State Historic Preservation Officer for Indiana and now as Director of the National Park Service, I have observed firsthand its ability to enlist the energy of the private sector and the democracy of local government in pursuit of State and national goals.

In this anniversary, there is room for pride and there is room for improvement. As we celebrate, let us recognize our achievements and dedicate ourselves to tasks ahead. I have heard it said that our nation's natural and cultural resources are both inherited from our ancestors and borrowed from our children. If we are to live up to the obligations implicit in that observation, we must make even more remarkable achievements in the next quarter century.

James M. Ridenour
Director
National Park Service

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25TH ANNIVERSARY REPORT

National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Introduction

We are pleased to present this review of the historic preservation partnership since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The projects featured in this report represent the creative use of a variety of Federal, Tribal, State, local, and private-sector programs. A rich portrait of the nation's heritage emerges—one that reflects the preservation and adaptation of historic buildings and places for a variety of social needs, including housing, education, jobs, and community development. The projects have been selected to reflect the basic tenets of the Act: the historic and cultural foundations of the nation are preserved as a living part of our community life and development; they give a sense of orientation to the American people, and their preservation is a vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits that should be maintained and enriched for future generations. Few government programs have served as such an effective catalyst for community improvement and revitalization.

The report focuses on National Park Service programs authorized by the Act that are carried out in a national partnership with other Federal agencies; Tribal, State, and local governments, and the private sector. These programs are part of the larger national historic preservation movement. Included in the movement are programs of State and local governments, such as State and local preservation tax incentives programs, charitable and facade easement programs, as well as programs of the private sector. Beyond the scope of this report are tens of thousands of success stories that could be told about the work of these partners strictly within their own independent programs.

State historic preservation offices identified the projects for this report. We anticipate that you will recognize many of the projects in your home State and elsewhere. Perhaps memories will be stirred of imminent demolitions, claims that some old buildings were useless and beyond preservation, allegations that archeological sites were imaginary, and accusations that progress was being obstructed. Today, we have moved beyond routine confrontation. These places are the pride of their local communities, and the people who helped preserve them are heroes. Reflecting on the first quarter century, we can conclude that even the most difficult struggles were worth the effort, and we can inspire ourselves to do what remains undone.

Jerry L. Rogers
Associate Director for Cultural Resources
National Park Service

In sum, if we wish to have a future with greater meaning, we must concern ourselves not only with the historic highlights, but we must be concerned with the total heritage of the nation and all that is worth preserving from our past as a living part of the present.

With Heritage So Rich
New York: Random House, 1966

As Americans our heritage is a unique treasure—it doesn't really belong to us—we merely hold it in trust—then pass it along to the next generation. Over the years we add to this history, but then it belongs to the future.

National Historic Preservation Week
May 13, 1991
Manuel Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior

Innovations of the 1966 Act

When Americans concerned about loss of heritage secured passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, few envisioned the profound impact it would have on public policy and citizen attitudes toward the value of preserving historic places as an integral part of community development. At that time treasured historic buildings were routinely bulldozed to make way for rebuilding; today irreplaceable places are widely appreciated and given positive consideration in development efforts. In 1966, historic house museums dominated much of the historic preservation field. Today, the field encompasses prehistoric sites, historic districts, cultural landscapes, reminders of various ethnic groups that settled America, and significant historic buildings and places of the Depression era and World War II.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was part of a cluster of conservation-oriented legislation that sought to redress the effects of environmental degradation, pollution, and the phenomenon of "future shock." The destructive impact of Federally sponsored redevelopment projects across the nation led the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1963 to convene a conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, to plan a more effective organization of the preservation movement. Three years later, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the U.S. Conference of Mayors (headed by the late Congressman Albert Rains and including Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson) produced the study, *With Heritage So Rich*. The study became the foundation of the 1966 Act.

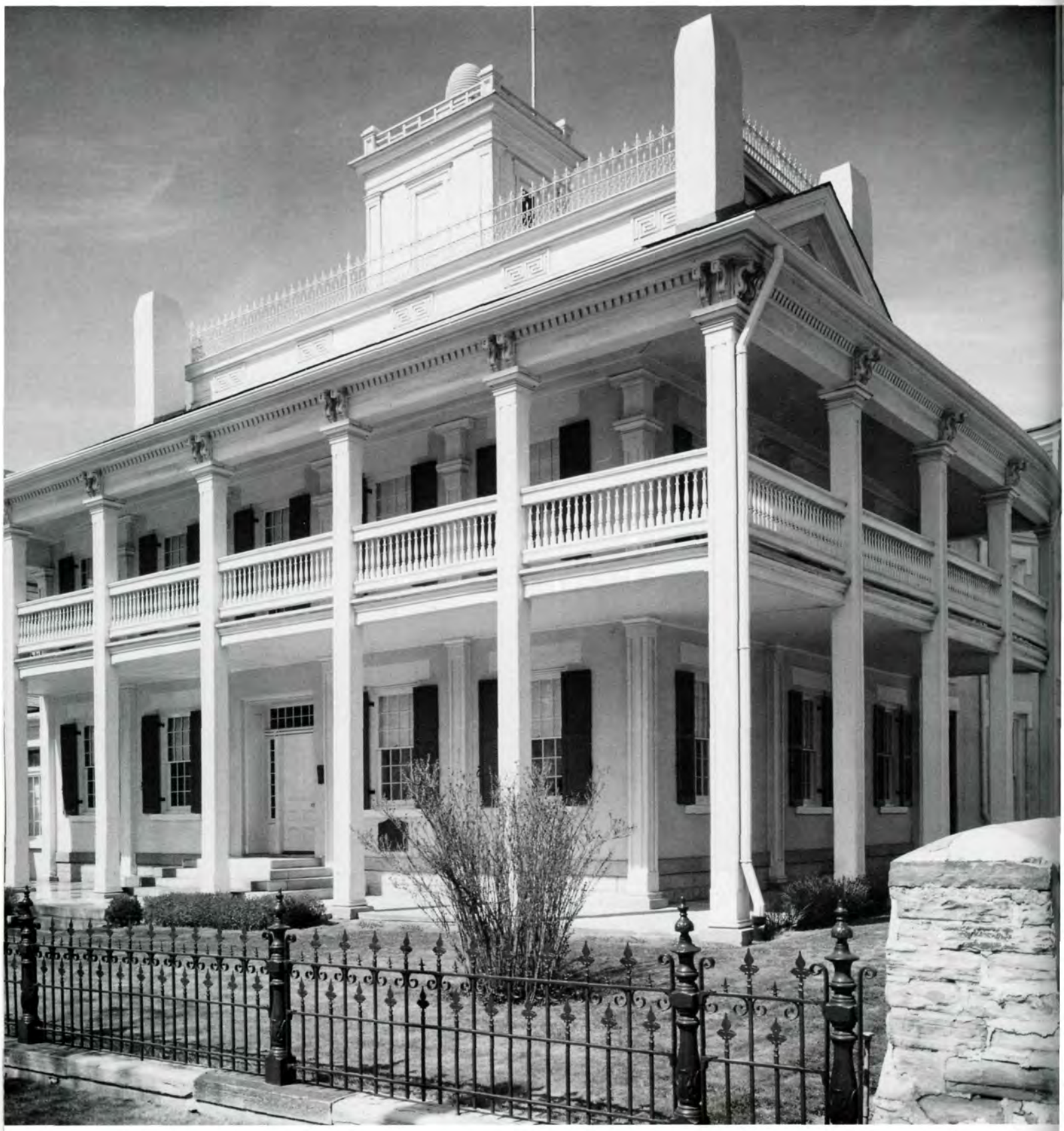
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966:

- **Conceived the national historic preservation partnership** involving Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments and the private sector.
- **Fostered the system by which Federal agencies survey and identify** districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, and use this information to plan projects so that, where possible, historic places are preserved.
- **Established the National Register of Historic Places as we know it today.** The National Register identifies the significant national patrimony and provides Federal recognition to properties of State and local, as well as national, significance.
- **Created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**—charged with advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters and working with Federal agencies to address historic resources in the fulfillment of their missions.
- **Authorized matching grants,** now called Historic Preservation Fund grants, to States, Certified Local Governments, and American Indian tribes for historic preservation surveys, plans, and projects. Grants also support the National Trust for Historic Preservation's efforts in the private sector.

The historic preservation movement has transformed itself incrementally in response to Executive Order 11593 of 1971 and the 1976 and 1980 amendments to the Act. After 1976, Federal preservation tax incentives and increasing awareness of the need to preserve the character, identity, and heritage of communities also helped advance the movement. New Federal legislation directed Federal agencies to assume greater historic preservation responsibilities, strengthened the role of States and localities, and gave special incentives to the private sector. A series of new laws reflected a popular concern for archeology, by which our young nation can extend its heritage back to a full 10 millenniums.

The 1928 Fox Building and Theater in Detroit, Michigan, stood vacant and was neglected for many years. Using the preservation tax incentives, the owners rehabilitated the property and transformed it into the world headquarters of Little Caesars Pizza, Inc., and an active theater. (Balthazar Korab)

FOX
FOX
WELCOME TO
DETROIT'S
FOX THEATRE
FOX
WELCOME TO
DETROIT'S
FOX THEATRE
Detroit's Finest Entertainment
BOX OFFICE



The Beehive House in Salt Lake City, Utah, is representative of the many historic buildings in this city, which is a Certified Local Government. Utah enjoys a large and active Certified Local Government program. In fact, more than 80 percent of Utah's population lives in a Certified Local Government—a local government jurisdiction having a historic preservation ordinance, a preservation commission, and the responsibility for managing local historic resources. (Utah State Historical Society)

Preservation Program Highlights, 1966–1991

Historic preservation is an investment in the nation's future. The preservation projects pictured on the following pages illustrate the contributions of the National Historic Preservation Program to preserving our heritage and to making our country a better place in which to live, for ourselves and future generations.

Creation of the National Historic Preservation Partnership

The National Historic Preservation Program has created strong and effective partnerships that join Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, and private citizens in preserving our shared heritage as Americans. The partnership incorporates:

- **The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** to advise the Congress and President on historic preservation matters and assist Federal agencies in project planning.
- **Historic preservation offices in all States and Territories** of the United States.
- Almost **700 local governments with certified preservation programs**, hundreds more with landmark and historic preservation commissions, and countless others actively working to preserve the unique historic places in their communities.
- **Federal agency historic preservation programs**.
- **The National Trust for Historic Preservation with a membership of nearly 240,000 and programs to assist citizens in preserving our heritage.**
- **Hundreds of private non-profit organizations, associations, profit-making enterprises, professional associations, charitable foundations, and citizens** that participate in historic preservation activities.
- **American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native groups** with their own cultural heritage programs.

Identification, Management, and Preservation of Our National Heritage

The National Historic Preservation Program has given us the tools to identify, manage, and protect heritage resources. These tools include:

- **The National Register of Historic Places, with 58,000 listings** incorporating more than 800,000 significant resources.
- Enhanced protection for nearly **2,000 National Historic Landmarks**.
- **Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)** coordination with State historic preservation offices and Federal agencies. More than 25,000 historic buildings and structures have been documented.
- **Numerous surveys to identify** historic places by Federal agencies, Tribal governments, State historic preservation offices, local governments, and private organizations.
- **Historic preservation concerns integrated into government planning processes at all levels.**
- **Computerized database** of National Register properties: the **National Register Information System**. Encouragement of automated systems for managing survey data.
- **Technical assistance, publications, training, and other educational programs.**

Financial Assistance and Incentives

The National Historic Preservation Program has provided essential financial assistance and incentives without which many historic places could not be preserved. Leveraging significant private sector investment, the assistance and incentives include:

- **Matching grants to States** in the amount of nearly $600 million from the Historic Preservation Fund. These grants have leveraged a total of at least $1.2 billion in investment in historic preservation projects. Special Historic Preservation Fund emphases at various times have included maritime, energy conservation, and jobs creation.
- **Direct grants to American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives** totaling $1,250,000 to protect historic properties and cultural traditions on Indian lands.
- **Grants to the newly formed Freely Associated States of Micronesia** totaling nearly $1.3 million.
- **Preservation tax incentives** that spurred private investment of $15 billion in the rehabilitation of 22,000 historic buildings, 85 to 90 percent of which would not have been rehabilitated without the tax incentives.

FOSTERING

HERITAGE

PRESERVATION

Since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, an impressive range of programs, grants, and incentives has led to the preservation of a remarkable variety of historic and archeological resources.

Opposite, top: Fells Point in Baltimore, Maryland, provided an early test of the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. Fells Point Historic District was nominated by the Maryland Historical Trust and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Through Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, a threatening highway project was stopped. In subsequent decades, private rehabilitation and restoration revived the historic district. (J. Brough Schamp)

Opposite, bottom: Virginia's Waterford Historic District contains properties protected through a perpetual historic preservation easement, a program of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. To date, more than 150 privately owned properties in the State are permanently protected, including Berkeley, Sabine Hall, the Thunderbird Archeological Site, Westover, and several properties in the Alexandria Historic District. (National Park Service)

Top: Dating from 300 B.C. to A.D. 500, the Hopewell Mound Group near Chillicothe is considered to be one of Ohio's most important prehistoric sites. When encroaching development threatened it, a Historic Preservation Fund grant allowed the Archeological Conservancy to acquire part of the property. This grave pot with a bird motif was found on the site. Since the 1980 purchase, the conservancy has obtained eight other archeological sites in the State. (The Archeological Conservancy)

Bottom: Aggressive survey activities and survey publishing programs in North Carolina over the last quarter century covered 82 counties and 50 municipalities. Sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, the surveys and publications stimulated local interest in historic preservation and served as a catalyst in creating local government preservation programs. (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE

Historic preservation activities frequently convert derelict buildings, or areas that project a negative community image, into community assets. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places establishes the significance of a property or a whole district. Subsequently, properties often are rehabilitated for retail purposes, housing, and needed community services, such as concert halls, community meeting rooms, and cultural facilities.

Opposite, top: The 1872 Charles Sumner School was once the center of African American public education in the nation's capital and was noted for its innovative design. A century later, it stood partially unroofed and near ruin. In the late 1980s, the District of Columbia Board of Education, in partnership with private developers, restored the building. Today, it houses the archives of the D.C. Public Schools, museum exhibitions, performing arts, and a community center. (Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives)

Opposite, bottom: A major architectural landmark, the New Ulm Post Office in Minnesota now serves as the headquarters of the Brown County Historical Society. Between 1978 and 1986, the building was acquired and developed to provide the organization with space for exhibits, workshops, and archives. The building now serves as a memorable symbol for the historical society and has inspired other restoration projects in New Ulm. (Brown County Historical Society)

Top and center: Identified as a significant building in the Martinsburg Historic District of West Virginia, the Admiral Charles Boarman House is located on the public square. A 1983 Jobs Act Historic Preservation Fund grant and technical assistance from the West Virginia Division of Culture and History provided for its restoration. Now called the Boarman Arts Center, the property serves as the leading arts and cultural center in West Virginia's eastern panhandle. (Boarman Arts Center)

Bottom: In Denver, Colorado, the 19th-century Tivoli Brewery complex, containing much of its original brewing equipment, stood vacant for more than a dozen years. Using the preservation tax incentives, the new owners rehabilitated the complex in 1985 and transformed it into retail, restaurant, and movie theater space. (de Teel Patterson Tiller)

PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE HOUSING

Historic preservation programs, grants, and tax incentives assist in providing low- and moderate-income housing. Revitalized old buildings tend to be more sustainable than large isolated public housing projects because they are a manageable size, located in familiar surroundings close to services, shopping, and employment. The preservation tax incentives have resulted in 55,000 rehabilitated and 24,000 new housing units in former factories and commercial buildings.

Opposite, top: Ledbetter Heights in the St. Paul's Bottoms Historic District, Shreveport, Louisiana, consists primarily of early 20th-century shotgun houses. The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development worked with Shreveport Landmarks, Inc., to purchase and rehabilitate much of the district for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Section 8 housing using the preservation tax incentives. (Louisiana Office of Cultural Development)

Opposite, center: Located in Central Falls, Rhode Island, the Valley Falls Mills buildings were constructed on the Blackstone River in 1849. The buildings were converted into U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Section 8 housing in 1979 using the preservation tax incentives. In 1986 Congress designated the Blackstone River Valley as a National Heritage Corridor in recognition of its role as the "birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution." (Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission)

Opposite, bottom: The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Mills complex in Enfield, Connecticut, once housed the largest carpet manufacturer in the United States. Closed in the 1960s, the mills stood vacant when they were recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record in the late 1970s and subsequently were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Use of the preservation tax incentives provided for rehabilitation and 470 rental apartment units, one-fifth of which were set aside for low- and moderate-income residents. (Connecticut Historical Commission)

Top: Located in west Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Regent-Rennoc Court project was rehabilitated using the preservation tax incentives and adapted for subsidized housing. (Eric Mitchell)

Several historic hotels in the Nebraska communities of Norfolk, Beatrice, and Hastings, including the Clark Hotel pictured here, have been converted into assisted-care living centers, boosting downtown development. National Register of Historic Places listing, the preservation tax incentives, and Nebraska State Historical Society technical assistance facilitated the transformation of these hotel buildings. (The Urban Group, Inc., and Galpin Ciaccio Klick Associates)

PROMOTING COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

Preservation of old commercial centers and neighborhoods begins with identification. Registration of historic properties provides recognition, some protection, and eligibility for financial benefits. The National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Main Street Program has helped more than 600 communities in 31 States turn around their downtowns and make them economically productive once again.

Opposite, top: Revitalization of downtown Juneau, Alaska, began in the mid-1980s with a Certified Local Government grant that generated a survey, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and design review at the local level. This effort resulted in rehabilitated buildings, sidewalk improvements, a local preservation ordinance, and increased citizen participation. (Ron Klein)

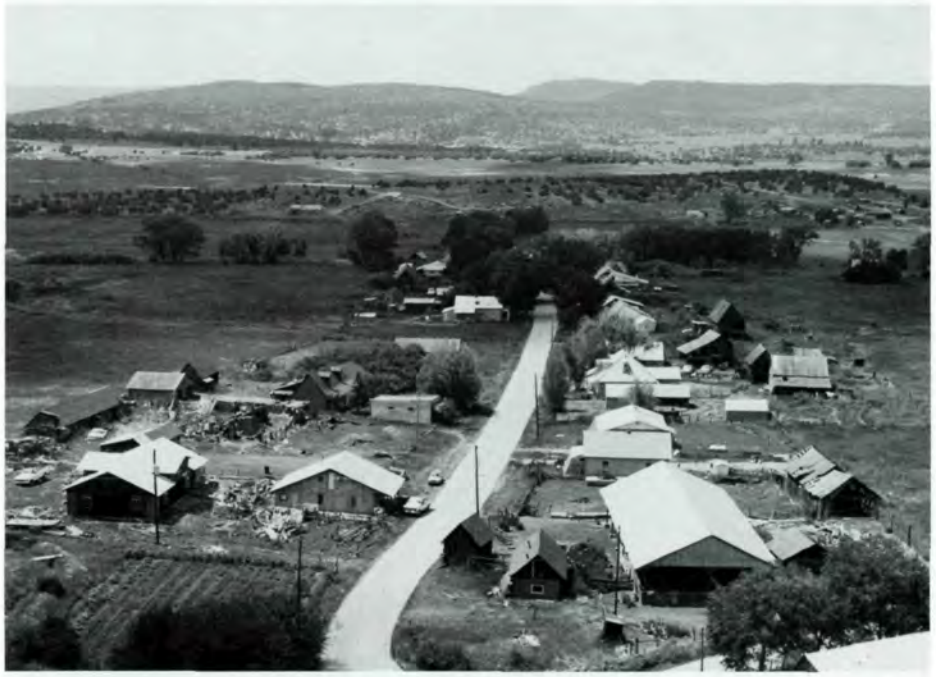
Opposite, bottom: The Judge Jeremiah Sullivan House, located in the Madison Historic District, Jefferson County, Indiana, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. Subsequently, the town became a pilot Main Street project. Several of the the district's buildings were protected from adverse Federal government-sponsored projects through Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review. In 1982 the community adopted a local preservation ordinance to assure the preservation of this important district. (Braun Photo Center)

Top: In Las Vegas, Nevada, a survey and National Register of Historic Places listing for the Las Vegas High School Historic District were turning points in the public's perception of this fast-changing urban landscape. Subsequently, Las Vegas passed a local historic preservation ordinance and formed a historical commission. (Dorothy Wright)

Center: Omaha's Old Market section was transformed with private initiative assisted by National Register of Historic Places listing, State technical aid, and the city's Certified Local Government status. It is now a popular shopping, entertainment, and arts center. (John Yochum)

Bottom: A survey of Fargo, North Dakota, brought about the central business district's listing in the National Register of Historic Places. State Historical Society of North Dakota assistance later influenced the integration of historic preservation into the local planning processes, establishment of a storefront rehabilitation program, and restoration of the city's main thoroughfare to a two-lane street. Fargo's Northern Pacific Depot also was converted into new uses with a Historic Preservation Fund grant. (Tom Jenkinson)

PRESERVING RURAL AREAS



Rural America represents a proud heritage of exploration, settlement, and agriculture as well as the experiences of immigrant communities and native peoples who molded our nation. Historic preservation programs assist in preserving the character of rural areas threatened by suburban encroachment and farm abandonment, for example, by adapting rural resources to new uses.

Opposite, top: Historic preservation, with design control and financial incentives, has given Walnut Grove, California, potential as a tourist destination. (Mary L. Maniery)

Opposite, center: A survey of La Tierra Amarilla in New Mexico brought Federal and State designation for five local villages, 21 buildings, and seven irrigation systems. (C. Wilson)

Opposite, bottom: Oley Township in Pennsylvania was a National Trust for Historic Preservation rural conservation demonstration project. The National Register of Historic Places nomination process galvanized public support to protect its historic rural qualities. (Phoebe Hopkins)

Top: Rehabilitation of Union Station in St. Louis, Missouri, generated 1,500 jobs, $100 million in reinvestment, and $4 million in new taxes. (St. Louis Station Associates)

Bottom: Federal and State historic preservation grants initiated the Bowling Green, Kentucky, Main Street Program, whose 19 tax incentive projects created 230 jobs and $4 million in private investments. (Landmark Association)

CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Rehabilitation and restoration projects produce new jobs because the on-site work is labor intensive and new businesses and tenants are attracted to historic buildings. In 1983, the Emergency Jobs Act appropriated $25 million in the Historic Preservation Fund. One thousand preservation projects generated 14,000 jobs.

EDUCATING AMERICANS

Through heritage education, Americans learn about the tangible reminders of our past and how to preserve them as living parts of our communities.

Opposite, top: The "Georgia's Black History" poster series represents the continuing commitment of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to minority preservation through surveys, environmental review, National Register of Historic Places nominations, publications, conferences, and assistance on affordable housing projects. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Minority Historic Preservation Committee, and the Georgia Power Company cooperated on this project. In this photograph, Helen Catron, Michael Thurmond, Jim Davis, Lt. Governor Pierre Howard, and Governor Zell Miller observe the inauguration of the poster series. (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

Opposite, bottom: The Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering at the University of Delaware was formed in 1984. With Historic Preservation Fund grants from the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, the facility serves as a consulting center on historic preservation, conducts Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record surveys, undertakes cultural resources surveys, and develops statewide planning historic contexts. In this photograph, the center staff — Susan Mulcahey, Professor David Ames, Bernard Herman, Rebecca Siders, and Gabrielle Lanier — document a ca. 1790 farmhhouse. (Robert Cohen)

Top: The oldest operating tall ship in the world, the Elissa *was rescued by the Galveston Historical Foundation and restored as a laboratory and living museum. (Galveston Historical Foundation)*

Bottom: Now nearly a decade old, Archeology Week in Arizona created the model for similar celebrations in other States. Cooperating organizations and agencies sponsor a week-long series of events, such as demonstrations and workshops, in communities throughout the State. The purpose of Archeology Week is to increase public awareness of archeological properties and citizen support for their protection. (Arizona State Parks)

ENCOURAGING HERITAGE TOURISM

Tourism is an important economic benefit of historic preservation. Historic places attract tourists who spend money while coming, going, and visiting. A recent National Tour Association survey indicated that 62.6 percent of travelers on group tours favor visits to historic places above other destinations.

Opposite, top: The Chalfonte Hotel is a major landmark in the Cape May Historic District, New Jersey. Cape May was surveyed starting in the late 1960s and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. In 1976 the Cape May Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark. A large and intact collection of late 19th-century residences and hotels, the Cape May Historic District is now a major tourist destination. (Jack E. Boucher, HABS)

Opposite, center: The downtown commercial center of Natchez, Mississippi, has become a major tourist destination through the Main Street Revolving Fund Program. Established in the mid-1980s by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the city of Natchez, the revolving fund provided loans to rehabilitate historic buildings and sparked revitalization of the area. (Mary W. Miller)

Opposite, bottom: A National Historic Landmark, the 1893 Sheridan Inn in Sheridan, Wyoming, had been on the brink of demolition for two decades. When the property fell into bankruptcy, local citizens founded an organization to purchase the property and applied for a Historic Preservation Fund grant. Today, the property is used as an inn and for interpretive purposes. (Mark Junge)

Top: Port Townsend, Washington, is one of the Pacific Northwest's best-known tourist destinations. The 19th-century boom community had been neglected by the early 1970s. A historical survey and National Register of Historic Places nomination alerted the residents to the town's potential. Through Historic Preservation Fund grants, buildings along the commercial thoroughfares and in residential areas were rehabilitated, new uses for the buildings were found, and tourism was encouraged. (Jake Thomas)

Bottom: A Historic Preservation Fund grant helped restore the Southern Railway System Depot in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. The depot serves as the focal point of a popular transportation museum, the Huntsville Depot Museum, and as the center of the annual Spring Fest, an event that attracts thousands of visitors. (The Huntsville Depot)

RECOGNIZING CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Over the past quarter century, the historic preservation movement identified, recognized, and preserved historic properties reflecting the contributions of the nation's many diverse cultures.

Opposite, top: This German-Russian wrought-iron cross was documented as part of a survey of decorative funerary art in North Dakota and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (Timothy J. Kloberdanz)

Opposite, bottom: The first academy in New England for the instruction of African American female students, the Prudence Crandall House in Canterbury, Connecticut, was restored as a museum with the assistance of a Historic Preservation Fund grant. (Dennis Oporowski)

Top: Constructed in 1887, the Yondorf Block and Hall Building is significant as the community center for the diversified northern European immigrant community that once characterized the near north side of Chicago. Through Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, a proposed U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Urban Development Action Grant project was relocated and the building was protected from demolition. Using the preservation tax incentives, a private developer invested $3 million in the rehabilitation of the building. (Susan Baldwin)

Center: Medicine Wheel, a National Historic Landmark in Big Horn County, Wyoming, is sacred to several American Indian tribes. When the boundary of Medicine Wheel was examined, 16 tribes contributed to the discussion. As a result, the boundary considerations included cultural traditions and sacred landscapes. (Wyoming Travel Commission)

Bottom: The Montana Historical Society pioneered the documentation and evaluation of traditional cultural properties of the State's American Indian population. When the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission proposed a license to inundate land that contained the Kootenai Falls Vision Site, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review produced a request for a determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The traditional cultural property was professionally reviewed, determined eligible, and preserved. (Cultural Resources Consultants, Inc.)

Future Needs

Preserving historic places is an investment in the future

Historic preservation does not exist in a vacuum. Broad national trends in population growth and diversification, land use, technology, and the economy will influence the quality of the physical environment and the quality of life for all people. Public awareness, new technologies, and threats to the environment are not static, but continually changing. Understanding the national mood and needs for heritage protection over the next quarter century will allow the historic preservation movement to play a key role in shaping the nation's destiny. Society can increase its appreciation of its own heritage through education, tourism, and demonstration projects. Not only must the historic preservation field build on the partnerships that have made it so effective, it must also welcome innovation in organizational relationships and in approaches to problem solving.

To preserve our heritage for ourselves and our children, we must:

Expand efforts to identify our national patrimony:

- Ensure that adequate information is available to the public on where historic properties are located, why they are significant, what their condition is, and how they should be protected.
- Find historic places in areas of anticipated land use change.
- Develop approaches, and assist efforts, to identify underrepresented historic property types.
- Continue to expand the National Register of Historic Places.
- Encourage expansion of State and local registers.

Increase preservation of historic properties through expanded State, Tribal, and local participation in the national historic preservation program:

- Increase State and local level preservation planning efforts, preservation tax incentives, and preservation grants.
- Encourage and strengthen Certified Local Governments.
- Expand local partnerships and capacity of local governments and organizations to manage historic properties.
- Improve the ability of Tribal preservation programs to preserve historic properties and cultural traditions on Indian lands.

Strengthen the Federal government's ability to protect historic properties:

- Assist Federal agencies in planning for, preserving, using, and interpreting historic properties.
- Facilitate the integration of information on historic properties into the local planning process.
- Provide for broader and stricter enforcement of laws protecting archeological properties.

Increase funding and protection capability throughout the preservation partnership:

- Seek stable, reliable, and workable funding for historic preservation at all levels of the partnership.
- Invest in imaginative new combinations of funding and technical assistance, as exemplified by the American Battlefield Protection Program.
- Strengthen and enhance preservation tax incentives at all levels of government.

Increase public awareness of preservation issues through development and dissemination of educational materials:

- Broaden the nation's understanding of what is worth saving.
- Educate citizens, both children and adults, about the importance of historic and archeological properties and how to preserve them.

Develop new preservation techniques and technologies and disseminate them to the practicing professionals:

- Broaden the role of historic preservation in State and local planning.
- Apply new scientific technologies to solve preservation problems.

- Harvest benefits of research undertaken by other government agencies and private organizations.

- Expand training opportunities in all aspects of preservation techniques and technology.

Enhance leadership and cooperation in international preservation:

- Expand interaction, cooperation, and interchange with preservation organizations in other countries in order to benefit from the experiences of other nations.

Recognize the role of cultural diversity in historic preservation:

- Develop programs and processes to connect the broad range of cultural groups with historic preservation, particularly those which traditionally have not been active participants.

- Respond to changing national demographics with efforts to involve recent immigrant groups in the national historic preservation program.

- Expand partnerships with American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native groups, Native Hawaiians, and other groups and encourage the protection of traditional cultural properties.

Minnie Grey, an Inupiat woman, makes a traditional birch bark basket in Ambler, Alaska. (Robert Bellous)

Selected State Projects

Thousands of State historic preservation office projects carried out nationwide over the past quarter century illustrate the benefits of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and represent important contributions to the preservation of America's heritage. The following list of major projects, aided by Historic Preservation Fund grants and other Federal and State programs, were selected by the State historic preservation offices and represent only a small number of these accomplishments.

Alabama

Southern Railway System Depot, Huntsville. Following its restoration, the depot now serves as the focal point of a popular transportation museum and the center of a widely attended annual spring festival.

City of Birmingham Survey. A historic resources survey here resulted in dozens of National Register of Historic Places nominations and 35 preservation tax incentive projects between 1986 and 1990.

Main Street Program, Selma. A small Main Street grant has sparked more than $600,000 in private investment in downtown commercial buildings since 1987, bringing the rehabilitation of 24 buildings and 58 new jobs.

Aliceville Elementary and High School. The oldest brick building in the community was rehabilitated and today houses a chamber of commerce, public library, meeting rooms, and senior citizens food service.

This residence in Martha's Vineyard Campground, Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, is one of the many properties nominated by the Massachusetts Historical Commission to the National Register of Historic Places. Over the past quarter century, the commission has listed more than 3,200 properties, encompassing in excess of 52,000 archeological and historic resources. (Joseph Orfant)

Alaska

National Historic Landmarks Study. Initiated in the mid-1970s, this study more than doubled the number of National Historic Landmark designations and covered sites dating from early humans to World War II.

World War II in the Pacific Theme Study. This theme study provided recognition for eight related sites that were designated as National Historic Landmarks, including properties such as Dutch Harbor and Sitka naval operating bases.

Downtown Juneau. A revitalization effort here included a survey and National Register of Historic Places nominations and resulted in rehabilitated buildings, sidewalk improvements, a local preservation ordinance, and increased citizen participation.

Historic Aircraft. Responding to requests to remove historic aircraft, many of which were ruins, the State undertook a survey of them. A half dozen aircraft subsequently were listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Under legislation requiring the identification of American Indian cemeteries and cultural sites, a team worked with native corporations to identify many potentially significant ethnographic and prehistoric archeological sites.

Alaska State Parks. The number of State park units associated with cultural resources increased from 0 to 13, among them the Big Delta and Independence Mine state historical parks.

Arizona

Historic Property Tax Reduction Program. This State tax incentive provides for a 50 percent reduction in real estate taxes for non-income producing residential properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or included in National Register historic districts as contributing buildings. As a result, interest in listing has increased.

Site Stewardship Program. Some 15,000 volunteers have been recruited to the "adopt-an-archeological site" program, which is intended to increase protection for archeological sites from vandalism and to engender a greater respect for such sites among the general public.

Certified Local Government Program. The 11 communities included in the program range from Phoenix to a small town with a population of 2,500. Initiatives include improving management of cultural resources, citizen participation, local ordinances, and design review activities. In one case, Phoenix citizens approved a local bond issue that provides $10 million for historic preservation projects.

Archeology Week. Now in its ninth year, this cooperative effort among public agencies and private organizations is designed to increase awareness of archeological resources and encompasses more than 100 events in 30 communities. The idea has spread successfully to other States.

Historic Context Development. Statewide historical themes, from homesteading and Basque settlements to railroads, are being developed to improve historic resource planning, registration, and management. For the roads context, for example, the State assisted the U.S. Forest Service in developing a multiple property nomination for Route 66 in Arizona.

Arkansas

County Courthouse Restoration Subgrants Program. Funded by the State's real estate transfer tax, grants support master plans and rehabilitation work on Arkansas courthouses.

Educational Outreach Program. A slide show developed on historic architecture, targeted at the fifth-grade level, allows properties near each school to be added where appropriate.

Certified Local Government Program. Operating in three communities, the program has assisted in historic district surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, historic site markers, preservation publications, and education and outreach programs.

Capital Hotel, Little Rock. With a Historic Preservation Fund grant, this downtown building was rehabilitated and is now a fully operating hotel.

Statewide Survey of Civilian Conservation Corps Properties. This survey, undertaken with the U.S. Forest Service, provided increased recognition of CCC architecture by the U.S. Forest Service and the general public.

White County Historic Resources Survey. The results of this 1988-90 survey were incorporated into local walking tours and translated into increased community awareness of historic resources in this relatively isolated rural region.

California

Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California. This prototype ethnic survey covered Native Americans, African Americans, Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, and Mexican Americans in the State and tied the ethnic groups to sites and places.

Guidelines for the Evaluation of Historic Unreinforced Brick Masonry Buildings in Earthquake Hazard Zones. Designed for engineers, a computerized program was developed to provide a system to evaluate earthquake hazards. This program suggested alternatives for the structural retrofitting of historic brick buildings.

Southern Pacific Company Hospital Historic District, San Francisco. Using the preservation tax incentives, the buildings here (once a hospital for employees) were adapted as affordable, center-city housing for families and senior citizens.

Watts Towers, Los Angeles. A major work of folk art, the 100-foot spires were constructed by Simon Rodia between 1921 and 1954 and are the focal point of a State park administered by Los Angeles. Using National Register of Historic Places listing and $2 million in State funds, emergency structural repairs were made, extending the property's longevity.

Walnut Grove. A rural agricultural community in Sacramento County, Walnut Grove's ethnic heritage includes residents of Chinese and Japanese descent who worked at the nearby ranches and agricultural businesses. With nominations to the National Register of Historic Places prepared for three eligible districts plus design controls and financial incentives, the community holds promise as a tourist destination.

Placer County Courthouse. Threatened when court functions were removed, this 1890s courthouse remains in use and houses a county museum following restoration and a seismic retrofitting.

Colorado

Tivoli Brewery, Denver. After being vacant for more than a dozen years, the property was rehabilitated by new owners with the preservation tax incentives. It was transformed into retail, restaurant, and movie theater space, spurring new commercial investment in the area.

Daniels and Fisher Tower, Denver. Once part of a department store, the tower stood vacant for 23 years after the store's demolition. Rehabilitated with the preservation tax incentives and reused as office condominiums, the tower now serves as a symbol of downtown Denver.

Dolores River Project. As part of the McPhee Dam and Reservoir project in Montezuma County, and aided by Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, archeological and historic resources were surveyed and properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Data from significant properties identified as part of the project were saved, and the recovered information was published. An Anasazi Heritage Center also was established.

Connecticut

Mashantucket Pequot Archeological District. Intensive archeological investigations were undertaken on this reservation in New London County. As a result, the reservation was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and a cultural resources management plan was drafted. In 1988, the project received a National

Historic Preservation Award. The tribe plans to develop a Pequot heritage museum and a conservation program for artifacts.

Historic Buildings and Lead Paint Hazards. A cooperative project of the Connecticut and Massachusetts historical commissions and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, this project identified methods for removing lead paint from historic buildings and included a publication on the pros and cons of lead paint abatement.

Cultural Resource Survey of State-owned Historic Buildings. A survey of more than 900 State-owned buildings, including colleges, universities, training schools, prisons, and hospitals, resulted in many buildings being listed in the State and National registers. An in-service training program for facilities managers also was established.

Cheney Brothers National Historic Landmark District. This 175-acre mill town was revitalized with a variety of historic preservation programs. Projects included a town survey of more than 700 properties; rehabilitation of Cheney Hall; and rehabilitation, with preservation tax incentives, of several vacant historic mill buildings that produced nearly 500 housing units.

Bigelow Commons, Enfield. The 22-acre former site of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Mills Complex is the largest preservation tax incentives project in Connecticut. Vacant since the manufacturer closed in the 1960s, the buildings were surveyed by the Historic American Engineering Record and the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, making the owners eligible for the preservation tax incentives. The rehabilitation produced 470 rental apartment units, one-fifth of which are set aside for low- and moderate-income residents.

Prudence Crandall House, Canterbury. Restored at a cost of $332,822, the first academy in New England for the instruction of female African American students today serves as a museum that interprets local, women's, and African American history.

Delaware

Preservation Planning Program in Local Governments. Since the late 1970s, the State has awarded Historic Preservation Fund grants to local governments to support the work of preservation planners in Wilmington and three counties. Projects have included surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, local planning, preservation tax incentives advice, and technical assistance.

Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware. The facility serves as a consulting center on historic preservation, conducts Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record projects, undertakes cultural resources surveys, and develops historic contexts for statewide planning.

Predictive Model for Archeological Resources Using LANDSAT. As part of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, the University of Delaware Center for Archeological Research developed an award-winning predictive model for prehistoric site locations using LANDSAT data. The success of the LANDSAT method has led to a statewide predictive model.

Survey and Management Plans for the State Park System. A Historic Preservation Fund grant assisted with the development of survey and management plans for the State's park system. These plans help park managers address cultural resources.

District of Columbia

Charles Sumner School. This 1872 school was noted for its role in educating African American students and for its innovative design for a public school building. A century later, it stood partially unroofed and near ruin. The District of Columbia Board of Education, in partnership with private developers, restored the building, which today houses the public school archives, museum exhibitions, performing arts activities, and a community center.

Old Post Office. Threats to this Pennsylvania Avenue landmark in the 1970s provided a turning point for historic preservation at the Federal and local levels. The post office was spared for rehabilitation and conversion into a festival marketplace and offices for Federal arts and cultural agencies. The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, and preservation tax incentives all played a role.

Union Station. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review and preservation tax incentives assisted in transforming this monumental landmark from a deteriorating and underutilized train station into a major community and tourist asset, incorporating a shopping arcade and a food court.

National Building Museum. The historic Pension Building was restored to house the museum's offices and exhibition spaces as well as offices for other Federal agencies and non-profit organizations.

Mount Pleasant Historic District. Spurred by the successful rehabilitation of a significant neighborhood street with preservation tax incentives and a Historic Preservation Fund grant, the entire neighborhood was surveyed and nominated for local and national designation. This was accomplished in part because of studies that indicated that historic district efforts alone did not cause gentrification.

Florida

Survey and Registration. Florida has inventoried approximately 64,000 potentially significant properties. Of these, 855 properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places, encompassing almost 20,000 archeological and historic resources.

Main Street Program. Surveys of commercial districts have been completed in seven of the State's 24 Main Street communities. Six resulted in National Register of Historic Places nominations, which encouraged use of the preservation tax incentives for rehabilitation. In response to $1 million in Federal and State grants, more than $136 million in private funds have been invested.

Launch Pad 36-A at Cape Canaveral, Florida, has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places — a symbol of significant historic properties throughout the United States that are less than 50 years old. (U.S. Air Force)

Preservation Tax Incentives. Since 1976 the tax incentives have sparked the rehabilitation of 265 historic buildings and some $200 million in private investment, providing an important catalyst for preservation, particularly in the Miami Beach Art Deco District.

State Legislative Initiatives. The legislature has amassed an impressive track record that supplements Federal legislation and programs. Its initiatives include a matching grants-in-aid program, Main Street program, environmental review process, growth management legislation requiring all local governments to adopt comprehensive plans that include historic preservation, and the appointment of a Study Commission on African American History.

Local Community Preservation Programs. Communities throughout Florida have enacted historic preservation ordinances, conducted survey and planning activities, and undertaken other historic preservation efforts—many supported by Federal and State programs, but many also operated independently.

Georgia

Identification, Evaluation, and Registration. The State has inventoried more than 60,000 properties and listed more than 1,300 properties in the National Register of Historic Places, encompassing 32,000 archeological and historic resources. Special projects include a thematic survey of historic bridges; thematic nomination of historic courthouses; and statewide historic contexts on archeological resources, community development, black historic resources, railroad development, and historic homes and landscaping.

State Initiatives. Special legislative initiatives include laws to codify the State historic preservation program, enable local preservation ordinances, provide building code alternatives for historic buildings, create a State tax incentive for rehabilitation, require local and regional comprehensive plans to include historic resources, and require State agencies to consider effects on historic resources in all State-funded activities.

Georgia Historic Preservation Plan. *A Vision for the Future* (1989) became one of the first statewide strategic preservation plans and won an award for the best public planning program in Georgia.

Information and Education Program. Projects designed to increase public awareness and encourage participation in the preservation network include publication of the *Historic Preservation Handbook;* production of an award-winning film, *Patterns of Change;* a monthly newsletter; an annual statewide conference; and numerous workshops and publications.

Minority Preservation. Program highlights include identification and registration of hundreds of black historic properties, publication of *Historic Black Resources of Georgia* and a "Georgia's Black History" poster series, cosponsorship of a national conference on minority preservation, formation of the Minority Historic Preservation Committee, and assistance on many affordable housing projects in minority communities, including the Savannah Neighborhood Action Project in Savannah's Victorian District and the Pleasant Hill rehabilitation project in Macon.

Guam

Preservation of Historic Places and Folklife. Historic resources addressed range from ancient archeological sites and architecture from the Spanish and early American colonial periods to shipwrecks and remnants of World War II. Major projects include stabilization of Spanish period fortifications, rehabilitation of colonial structures in historic districts, and major archeological excavations at construction projects.

Hawaii

Chinatown, Honolulu. Once nearly engulfed with high-rise redevelopment, Chinatown today is protected by a requirement that new construction be reviewed by a design commission. Tools used included a National Register of Historic Places nomination, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, and the preservation tax incentives.

Island of Kaho'olawe. Used by the Navy for target practice, the island is a district of Native Hawaiian archeological remains. A National Register of Historic Places nomination resulted in a task force organized to make recommendations on the island's future.

Iolani Palace, Honolulu. This symbol of Hawaii's royal family was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey and aided by a restoration grant, part of a $20 million project. Today, the palace serves as a house museum and an important tourist destination.

Haraguchi Rice Mill. Located in Kauai's Hanalei Valley, this last rice mill in Hawaii was recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record but severely damaged in a hurricane several months later. With the HAER documentation and National Register of Historic Places listing, the building was reconstructed with a Historic Preservation Fund grant. It now serves as a museum of the once significant rice industry on the island.

Mauna Kea Adz Quarry. Documentation of this Big Island quarry included smaller shrines and locations where adzes were manufactured. Today, this property is a National Historic Landmark.

Lapakahi. A rare, surviving pre-contact fishing village in Hawaii, Lapakahi's land divisions reflect the social commonality of the inhabitants and span a series of diverse ecozones that relate agriculture and fishing. Acquired as a State park, the property interprets the everyday life of Native Hawaiians before contact with Europeans.

Idaho

Archeology Week. This statewide observance carried out with Federal, State, and local support involves more than 1,000 residents. Events include lectures, tours, demonstrations, and films. Through this increasingly popular event, the public gains a greater understanding of and respect for archeological sites.

Tourtellotte and Hummel Thematic Group. Idaho's premier architectural firm, Tourtellotte and Hummel, was formed in 1900 and produced many of the state's major landmarks over 45 years. A thematic National Register of Historic Places nomination documented commissions ranging from the State Capitol to private residences and commercial buildings. The information will aid the evaluation of individual sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Highway Bridge Inventory. A survey of nearly 500 highway bridges constructed before 1950 was undertaken as part of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process. More than 200 bridges were found to be eligible for and are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Certified Local Government Program. Twenty-eight localities, from Boise to a small community of several dozen in population, have been certified and have set up their own preservation programs to protect local historic resources.

Illinois

Mount Carroll Brick Street Restoration. Using an Illinois Heritage Grant, the brick streets in the Mount Carroll Historic District were restored, providing a basis for long-term repair and maintenance.

Pierre Martin House, St. Clair County. Built about 1790, the Pierre Martin House is considered to be one of the oldest buildings in Illinois. Grants have helped stabilize and restore it. While restoration is in progress, increased fund-raising efforts are under way to develop interpretive, furnishings, and tourism programs.

James Williams House, Carmi. After the city announced plans to construct a new public library on the site of this large residence, known locally as the Castle, a local preservation organization, Save the Castle, nominated the house to the National Register of Historic Places. The property was then sold to private owners who are restoring it.

McLean County Courthouse. A Historic Preservation Fund grant has assisted in the conversion of the courthouse for use as a museum.

Yondorf Block and Hall, Chicago. This 1887 building is significant as a community center for the diversified northern European immigrant community that once characterized the near north side of Chicago. Through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process, a Federally funded project was relocated and the building protected from demolition. A private developer carried out a $3 million rehabilitation using the preservation tax incentives.

Indiana

Madison Historic District. Several buildings here have been protected from adverse Federally sponsored undertakings, and a number of key buildings were rehabilitated with the preservation tax incentives. Additionally, the community adopted a local preservation ordinance to assure the preservation of this important historic district, one of Indiana's first to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Indianapolis Union Railway Station. A $40 million rehabilitation project over a decade drew on several Federal funding programs and extensive consultation with the State and has spurred other adjacent rehabilitations. The station now serves as a festival marketplace with hotel and transportation facilities.

Indiana Marine Cultural Resources Survey. The first systematic inventory of the State's Lake Michigan shipwreck sites resulted in the nomination of several historic shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places. The additional involvement of sport divers substantially reduced looting and vandalism.

Fort Wayne US 27 Northeast Bypass. Taylor Methodist Chapel, a wood-frame, Gothic Revival–style church, stood in the path of a proposed highway right-of-way. When the State determined that the church was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the right-of-way was moved to avoid posing a threat to the property.

Union City Depot. Union City owned its railroad depot, but because it had neither the funds nor a use for it, the depot sat vacant. Approached about a lease-purchase option, a county art association applied for and received a Historic Preservation Fund grant, allowing it to restore the building for community use.

Iowa

Nicholas Schoenenberger House and Barn. The preservation of this site in Madison County, through the preservation tax incentives, contributed to the property's active use as a farm. In addition, the project spurred a county-wide thematic nomination.

Schumacher House, High Amana. A beneficiary of both the preservation tax incentives and technical assistance from the State Historical Society of Iowa, the communal-era Schumacher House in the Amana Colonies was rehabilitated in 1987.

Boston Block, Sioux City. State technical aid and preservation tax incentives were combined to rehabilitate this five-story building. The owner, a manufacturing firm, provided a much-needed preservation boost in this part of Iowa.

F. H. Miller House, Davenport. Now a bed and breakfast inn, this house built about 1871 was rehabilitated through technical assistance, a State matching grant, and the preservation tax incentives.

Ihm Store, Guttenberg. Previously a fire-ravaged eyesore, the store was rehabilitated and converted into commercial and high-rent apartment spaces using the preservation tax incentives.

Kansas

Old Marshall County Courthouse. Threatened with demolition when a new courthouse was built, the building received a Historic Preservation Fund grant and then was transferred to the Marshall County Historical Society. After its exterior was rehabilitated, an endowment fund was created to maintain the building, which now houses historical society exhibits, a research room, and storage.

Frank and Nelle Benedict House, Lawrence. The preservation tax incentives brought about the rehabilitation of the deteriorated house for rental apartments. Additional units in the in-fill sections demonstrated that multi-family housing could complement a historic neighborhood.

Wichita Wholesale Grocery. The rehabilitation of this building transformed Wichita's once deteriorated warehouse district. With the preservation tax incentives, the building was converted into office use, marking the revival of the area just to the east of the city's central business district.

State Initiatives. State protective legislation enacted in 1977 has periodically been strengthened. In 1990 the legislature's Heritage Trust Fund bill authorized a one-cent increase in the mortgage registration fee to provide the revenue for a State grants program for properties listed in the National and State registers.

Main Street Survey, Independence. Following a Historic Preservation Fund grant-supported survey were National Register of Historic Places nominations, a preservation plan, a facade rehabilitation program, the rehabilitation of the Booth Hotel with the preservation tax incentives, the passage of a preservation ordinance, and the spread of rehabilitation work to surrounding residential areas.

Kentucky

Champion-Shepherdson House, Princeton. With the assistance of grants from the Historic Preservation Fund and the Governor's Contingency Fund, major rehabilitation work was undertaken in the conversion of the building into an art gallery and studio.

Forester Center, Louisville. Warehouse "A" of the Brown-Forman complex was rehabilitated and converted into office space through the preservation tax incentives. The 1935 Art Deco building was designed by the prominent Louisville architectural firm of Joseph and Joseph, which oversaw the rehabilitation.

"The Big House" Frontier Nursing Services, Wendover. This two-story log house in the Appalachian region was built in 1925 as the home of Mary Breckinridge, who operated a medical clinic. A Historic Preservation Fund grant aided the restoration of the property, now used as a guest house and dining room for the nursing service here.

Green River Shell Midden Survey. Mining activities affecting a large and rare collection of shell middens and burial sites are now highly regulated, following a survey and multiple property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Several of the sites have been designated as State archeological landmarks, with protective agreements signed with their private owners.

Bowling Green Main Street Program. Federal and State grants have supported the salary of a Main Street manager and building survey here. Preservation tax incentives furthered many rehabilitations and produced a positive image for the area. Altogether, 19 projects generated $4 million in rehabilitation, created 230 jobs, and increased local property taxes by nearly $250,000. Today, Bowling Green also is a Certified Local Government, thereby enhancing its management of local historic resources.

Louisiana

Regional Archeology Program. Working with four universities and using Federal grants, the State employs four archeologists throughout Louisiana to work with private owners to protect archeological sites.

Formosan Termite Control. A threat to the Vieux Carré and other historic districts in the South, the Formosan termite is immune to common treatment. A Historic Preservation Fund grant is enabling Louisiana State University to study ways of improving detection and eradication of the pest.

Uptown New Orleans Historic District. Following a survey, a historic district containing 10,716 buildings was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The survey and nomination cost an efficient average of $1 per building.

Narraguagus Light Station, near Milbridge, Maine, was surveyed by the State as part of a thematic group of lighthouses and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (Tom Goettel)

Ledbetter Heights Low-income Housing, Shreveport. Section 8 housing designation and the preservation tax incentives were used to purchase and rehabilitate shotgun houses in the St. Paul's Bottoms Historic District. Shreveport Landmarks, Inc., cooperated with a tenants' council in the process.

Maine

Maine Archeology Publications. Jointly sponsored books with the Maine Archeological Society cover sites relating to Paleo-Indians and other prehistoric American Indians and to early French and English settlers.

Light Stations of Maine Multiple Property Nomination. This multiple property nomination was the first of its type for Maine, one used by the National Park Service as a model lighthouse nomination. Most of the light stations nominated became eligible for development grants through the Bicentennial Lighthouse Historic Preservation Fund.

Victoria (Morse-Libby) Mansion, Portland. Between 1972 and 1981 a phased restoration of this prominent Victorian-era historic house museum helped arrest deterioration and revive the porches, bay windows, and gutters.

Maryland

Fells Point Historic District, Baltimore. An early test of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Fells Point was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. When reviewed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, it was spared a threatening highway.

Coleman Manor (Robert Coleman School), Baltimore. Through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process, technical assistance from the Maryland Historical Trust, and the preservation tax incentives, this school was rehabilitated for elderly housing.

Historic Easement Program. Established in 1969, this program is one of the earliest such programs in the nation. It includes a tax break for eligible property owners. Currently, the State holds 326 easements and is targeting resources in rural villages.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. First issued in 1986, the plan serves as a "road map" to guide the State in preserving its heritage and is becoming integrated into local planning activities.

Maryland Maritime Archeology Program. Established by the legislature in 1988, this program identifies and protects submerged maritime resources. Included are a comprehensive survey of Maryland waters, protection of sites, educational and training programs, and permits for excavation, disturbance, or destruction of sites.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS). The MACRIS is in the process of integrating logging and tracking files for all Massachusetts Historical Commission and State program areas and making links with properties in the inventory.

Stacked prismatic basalt was used to construct walls in the high chief's dwelling compound in the prehistoric city of Leluh on Kosrae in the Freely Associated States of Micronesia. These ruins and similar structures at Nan Madol on Pohnpei have been stabilized. (Jane Cordy)

Cultural Resources in Massachusetts: A Model for Management. Containing local and regional historical contexts, analysis of levels of knowledge, and specific management recommendations, this management model provides the framework for a comprehensive statewide cultural resources management plan.

National Register of Historic Places Program. Since 1966, the Massachusetts Historical Commission has listed more than 3,200 properties on the National Register of Historic Places, encompassing more than 52,000 archeological and historic resources.

Dispute Resolution Through Review and Compliance. Under the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process, the State since 1978 has reviewed more than 15,000 Federal projects.

Historic Preservation Fund Program. Between 1972 and 1983, the State awarded $5.5 million to 251 projects for a total project cost of more than $13 million. Resources receiving some assistance included covered bridges, windmills, town and city halls, libraries, fire stations, house museums, and historic cemeteries.

Michigan

Thunder Bay Shipwreck Survey Study. Twenty-six shipwrecks have been identified and nine underwater parks and preserves in Michigan's Great Lakes waters created. The idea of an underwater park and preserve was a major innovation, one transferred to several other maritime States.

Bay View Historic District. When a road widening project was proposed for Bay View, a solution to the impending traffic congestion was negotiated; the number of lanes was reduced and the environment of the roadway improved.

Heritage Preserve/Michigan Copper Mining District/Historic Resources Management Plan. A preservation plan was developed for copper mining sites in Keewenaw, Houghton, and Ontonagon counties dating from 1840 to 1920.

Meyer May House, Grand Rapids. Steelcase, Inc., the owner of this 1909 Frank Lloyd Wright house, undertook the restoration of the house using the preservation tax incentives. The museum-quality treatment extended to furniture, decorative arts, and gardens.

Fox Building and Theater, Detroit. Using the preservation tax incentives, Little Caesars Pizza, Inc., transformed this vacant theater into an active theater and world headquarters of the corporation.

St. Helena Island Lighthouse. With a Bicentennial Lighthouse Historic Preservation Fund grant, the lighthouse was stabilized and partially restored. It now serves as a nature and learning center in a unique Lake Michigan environment.

Micronesia

Micronesian Endowment for Historic Preservation. The Freely Associated States of Micronesia (the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands) have participated in the national program since 1974. With Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the States formed an endowment for cooperation and non-governmental financial assistance.

Archeological Resource Protection. Projects have included work on the stone city of Nan Madol on Pohnpei, one of the most impressive prehistoric urban centers in the Pacific; a similar city, Leluh on Kosrae, was stabilized and an interpretive center developed. In the Marshall Islands, the DeBrum Plantation on Likiep was restored.

Traditional Cultural Projects. In Yap, traditional buildings were restored in Bechiel Village to form an island cultural center. In Palau, the traditional arts of war-canoe construction and racing were revitalized, a committee of traditional historians formed, and extensive archeological surveys performed.

Micronesian Resources Study. With a special appropriation to the National Park Service, the Micronesian Endowment carried out a resources study that produced a series of pilot archeological and ethnographic projects in each island group and began development of a computerized database.

Minnesota

James J. Hill House, St. Paul. Spared from an interstate highway, the house was rehabilitated with a Historic Preservation Fund grant. Today, it is a multi-use facility that provides space for offices, reception areas, an art gallery, and house museum facilities.

Northwestern Knitting Company Factory (Munsingwear), now known as the International Market Square, Minneapolis. The preservation tax incentives provided for the rehabilitation of this massive industrial complex of seven buildings. The flexible floor spaces are now devoted to design studios, showrooms, and galleries.

New Ulm Post Office. A major architectural landmark that reflects the area's German heritage, the post office now serves as the headquarters of the Brown County Historical Society.

Minnesota State Park Civilian Conservation Corps/Works Progress Administration (CCC/WPA) Rustic Style Historic Resources Study. In 1987–1988, the Minnesota Historical Society sponsored a survey of properties within the 104,081-acre State park system, later nominating 515 buildings and structures in 22 state parks to the National Register of Historic Places. A 1990 statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan addressed the need to rehabilitate and maintain these properties; the society has offered training for parks personnel.

Statewide County Survey. A county-by-county reconnaissance inventoried, 32,000 properties over 12 years. The project encouraged the creation of Certified Local Governments, each with its own local preservation programs.

Mississippi

Gillis House, Biloxi. The construction of Interstate I-10 resulted in a negotiated decision to move this rare French Creole cottage to an area that has since become a historic district. The prominence of the house served as an important stimulant for historic preservation in Biloxi.

Grand Village of the Natchez Indians. This archeological site, scene of the final French retaliatory attack that annihilated the Natchez Indian nation in 1730, was the first State acquisition and development project under the 1966 Act. It served as a model of Federal, State, local, and private cooperation.

Old Main, Hinds Community College, Raymond. Identified by the State as being threatened with demolition, this structure was instead rehabilitated with a grant from the U.S. Department of Education.

Round Island Lighthouse, Pascagoola. After the lighthouse was transferred to the city, its need for rehabilitation became evident. A number of Federal and State public agencies came to the rescue, and a Bicentennial Lighthouse Historic Preservation Fund grant aided the rehabilitation.

Jaketown Archeological Site. When the Farmers Home Administration foreclosed on this site in Humphreys County, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review revealed its significance as an elaborate assemblage of mounds and an occupational area dating to 2,000 B.C. The property later was transferred to State ownership and now is a National Historic Landmark.

Champion Hill Battlefield. This significant Civil War battlefield in Hinds County was operated as a farm when the Farmers Home Administration foreclosed on it. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review was then invoked. Negotiations produced an easement on the property that was transferred to the State, thus protecting the site without public ownership.

Natchez Main Street Revolving Fund Program. This State-city fund sparked a major revitalization of the commercial center, making downtown Natchez a major tourist destination.

Missouri

Washington. This city serves as a model of how a community develops an effective local historic preservation program. Its efforts include a grant-funded downtown survey, nomination of two districts to the National Register of Historic Places, a comprehensive plan, and a design guidelines handbook. Washington also became a Certified Local Government, having adopted an ordinance, appointed a historical commission, initiated ongoing survey work, and held design and planning workshops. The city now enjoys increased tourism and tourism-related businesses.

Koehler Fortified Archeological Site (Power's Fort), Naylor. When this property came up for sale, the Archeological Conservancy acquired it, assisted by a Historic Preservation Fund grant, thereby assuring its protection.

St. Louis Union Station. The combination of the preservation tax incentives, a $10 million Urban Development Action Grant, and another Federal grant through the city for street and sidewalk improvements spurred the rehabilitation of this landmark. The rehabilitation generated 1,500 new jobs, $4 million in new taxes, and private reinvestment in adjacent properties valued at $100 million.

Montana

Federal Agency Cultural Resources Programs. The State has encouraged Federal agencies with major land holdings in Montana to employ professionals such as cultural resources managers. Agencies including the Forest Service have conducted surveys of building types and nominated resources to the National Register of Historic Places.

Certified Local Government Program. Montana has 11 Certified Local Governments, from Butte to Mile City, many of which grew out of Historic Preservation Fund grant projects. The communities have adopted local ordinances, participated in preservation negotiations, and undertaken advocacy work.

Traditional Cultural Properties. The Montana Historical Society pioneered the documentation and evaluation of Native American cultural properties. In one case, it helped spare the Kootenai Falls Vision Site from a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license, using a determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Camp Maiden Tradition. Since 1986, representatives of American Indian tribes and Federal agencies have met at the "Camp Maiden Tradition"—a roundtable intended to increase communication on goals and specific projects, for example, legislation pertaining to American Indian burials.

Preservation Tax Incentives. Small-to medium-size developers have used the preservation tax incentives to transform anchor buildings in small towns into income-producing enterprises, such as conference centers, bed and breakfast inns, hotels, and rental properties.

Nebraska

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey. A county-by-county survey has identified more than 40,000 properties throughout the State since 1974.

Arrow Hotel, Broken Bow. A product of National Register of Historic Places listing and the preservation tax incentives, the rehabilitated hotel signaled new vitality in the town's commercial center, making it a model in Nebraska.

Old Market, Omaha. In this former warehouse district, National Register of Historic Places listing, technical assistance by the Nebraska State Historical Society, and Certified Local Government status for Omaha assisted with the transformation of Old Market into a popular center for shopping, entertainment, and the arts—often cited as Omaha's top tourist attraction.

Lincoln Haymarket District. The preservation tax incentives were a key tool in the revitalization of this former warehouse and industrial center. National Register of Historic Places listing, State technical assistance, and Certified Local Government status for Lincoln also helped revive the area as the community's most popular shopping and entertainment center.

Omaha Surplus Schools. Declared surplus, eight former public schools—several of them major Omaha landmarks—were sold and converted into housing for low-and moderate-income residents, using the preservation tax incentives, National Register of Historic Places listing, Certified Local Government status for Omaha, and State technical assistance.

Historic Hotel Rehabilitation Project. Historic hotels in Norfolk, Beatrice, and Hastings have been converted into assisted-care living centers for the elderly, providing critical housing and services and boosting downtown development. National Register of Historic Places listing, the preservation tax incentives, and State technical assistance all were used.

Nevada

Las Vegas High School Historic District. Survey and National Register of Historic Places listing of this district constituted a turning point in the public's perception of the city. Subsequently, Las Vegas passed a historic preservation ordinance and formed a historical commission.

Stillwater Burials. When hundreds of burial sites were discovered during projects of the Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation, the State, the Federal agencies, and American Indian tribes negotiated a process for retrieving and reinterring the human remains.

Simulated Archeological District. A Historic Preservation Fund grant furthered an educational program for Washoe County students at an already-excavated archeological site.

Fourth Ward School, Virginia City. With a Jobs Bill Historic Preservation Fund grant, Storey County stabilized the long-vacant school's exterior. A coordinating group of organizations devoted to museums, history, the humanities, and preservation assures that the building is once again open for visitors.

New Hampshire

NH SCRAP (New Hampshire Statewide Conservation and Rescue Archeology Program). Since 1982, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources has trained and certified avocational archeologists, enabling them to participate in archeological research, management, and education under professional supervision. SCRAP projects include several multi-year surveys and the acquisition of the Gwenndolynn Ann Brennick Lochmere Archeological Area as the first prehistoric archeological area in the State park system.

Canterbury Shaker Village. The State provided Historic Preservation Fund grants to document and protect this Shaker site. Projects included documentation of the history of land use and construction, restoration, reclamation of original landscape features, and easements on land and buildings.

Harrisville Mill. When a grant was made in 1974 to restore a long-abandoned mill building here, adaptive use of industrial buildings was generally unknown and untried. The success of the Harris Mill project spurred an innovative local preservation program for the entire 19th-century village, protecting jobs and the local tax base.

New Jersey

Cooper Plaza Historic District, Camden. A survey that led to this area's listing in the National Register of Historic Places then led to the preservation tax incentives, which brought rehabilitation of more than half of the buildings in the district. Many of these structures provide needed housing and commercial facilities adjacent to Cooper Hospital.

Cape May Historic District. A survey of Cape May led to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places and its designation as a National Historic Landmark. A large and intact collection of late 19th-century residences and hotels, the historic district is now a major tourist destination.

Lucy the Margate Elephant. Built in 1881 to attract public attention to Margate, just south of Atlantic City, the elephant structure was in disrepair by the 1960s. With a series of Historic Preservation Fund grants, Lucy was restored as one of New Jersey's most recognizable landmarks.

Erie Lackawanna Terminal, Hoboken. A major public building on the Hoboken waterfront, the terminal received a Historic Preservation Fund grant, which led to greater awareness of the property's significance and proposals to restore the entire terminal for mixed use, including renewed ferry service.

Trenton Complex—Completion of Interstate Routes 295 and 195 and New Jersey Routes 29 and 129. Without compromising highway construction schedules, more than 30 archeological sites were identified, many of them part of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark. Other resources discovered include 18th-and 19th-century residences, industrial resources, Revolutionary War–era shipwrecks, and prehistoric sites.

New Mexico

Las Vegas Historic Resources Survey and Nomination. From a survey here of 2,200 buildings, supported with Historic Preservation Fund grants, evolved a comprehensive local program. Accomplishments included the nomination of 918 buildings, located in nine historic districts; Certified Local Government designation; creation of a tax-advantaged rehabilitation syndication; and selection as one of the first Main Street communities in the State.

Lincoln, New Mexico: A Plan for Preservation and Growth. A Historic Preservation Fund grant supported a plan for this National Historic Landmark, renowned as one of the best-preserved of the frontier cow towns.

West Mesa Petroglyph Survey and Nomination, Albuquerque. This major concentration of prehistoric and historic rock art was acquired as a national monument with Federal, State, and local involvement following a grant-funded survey.

La Tierra Amarilla Survey. This survey and landmark nomination encompassed five villages, 21 buildings, and seven irrigation systems in Tierra Amarilla—all associated with late 19th-century Hispanic settlement. The survey also resulted in a book, *Community and Continuity: The History, Architecture, and Cultural Landscape of La Tierra Amarilla.*

San Estevan Rey Mission Church, Acoma Pueblo. One of the oldest and most compelling of the Spanish missions, this late 17th-century church was restored with two Historic Preservation Fund grants.

New York

Chrysler Building, New York City. During a five-year project using the preservation tax incentives and State technical assistance, the tower's metal cladding was restored and the lighting system, originally envisioned but never implemented, was installed.

Powers Building, Rochester. Without maintenance for more than a half century and the victim of five failed attempts at rehabilitation, the building was successfully rehabilitated through the preservation tax incentives and State technical assistance.

U.S. Post Offices in New York State, 1858-1943, Thematic Resources. A comprehensive statewide survey of post offices identified 182 constructed before 1945, and 143 were included in the nomination, which served as a model for other large-scale multiple-property nominations and as a successful cooperative effort among the private sector, the State, and Federal agencies.

Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Historic Preservation Fund grants have assisted with the conservation of rare American-made stained glass and field testing of the "Brownstone Repair Study." The stained-glass project developed into a nearly $1 million effort. The Getty Foundation and the World Monuments Fund support the stained-glass and sandstone restoration training programs.

Arbor Hill Redevelopment Project, Albany. Buildings in two historic districts were rehabilitated using the preservation tax incentives and an Urban Development Action Grant, transforming many vacant buildings for residential and commercial uses. The project provided housing for low-income families, job training, and an affirmative action program for minority- and women-owned businesses.

Pantigo Windmill, East Hampton, Long Island. Using a Historic Preservation Fund grant, a rehabilitation crew gained experience here to go on to restore and repair other Long Island windmills.

North Carolina

Tucker Carriage House, Raleigh. After a decade of failed efforts to convert the building to a restaurant and office building, Arts Together, Inc., reclaimed it as a school for the performing and visual arts. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, a grant from the North Carolina General Assembly, and a loan from the National Trust for Historic Preservation contributed to the building's rehabilitation.

Durham Hosiery Mill Apartments. Producing 150 low-income housing units, the rehabilitation of this hosiery mill is North Carolina's largest and most successful preservation tax incentive project. Partners included the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the City of Durham, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and the National Park Service.

25 Years of Surveys and Survey Publications. The State has maintained an aggressive historic property survey and publications program. Of 100 counties, 52 have participated in comprehensive surveys and 30 in regional reconnaissance surveys; 50 municipalities conducted their own surveys. To date, 32 county and 23 municipal surveys have been published, stimulating local preservation interest and programs. Publishing activities culminated in the book *North Carolina Architecture* by Catherine W. Bisher and Tim Buchman.

25 Years of Archeological Resource Protection. Under the 1966 Act, thousands of Federal undertakings were reviewed for their effects on archeological resources. Consequently, thousands of sites, including American Indian villages, colonial house sites, and Civil War shipwrecks, have been identified and studied.

North Dakota

German-Russian Wrought Iron Cross Cemetery Sites. A survey of decorative funerary crosses in central North Dakota resulted in the listing of 23 sites in the National Register of Historic Places. It also renewed appreciation of this German-Russian folk heritage and underscored the urgency of recording endangered crosses in other parts of the State.

Eastwood Park Bridge Restoration, Minot. This 1927 three-span, cantilevered bridge bearing a false rainbow arch is unique in North Dakota. With a Historic Preservation Fund grant, the bridge was restored, the traditional transportation patterns retained, and the need for an earth-fill replacement structure eliminated.

Archeological Investigation of Knife River Flint Quarries. As a result of a grant-funded survey of these quarries, used by prehistoric American Indians, the site was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, allowing for the consideration of the property in future plans to mine coal deposits in the area.

Fargo. The largest of North Dakota's cities, Fargo has benefited from a range of programs and projects: a survey that resulted in listing the central business district, two residential neighborhoods, and the campus of North Dakota State University in the National Register of Historic Places; a grant that transformed the Northern Pacific Depot into a senior center, public meeting space, and offices for the City Park Board; the integration of historic preservation into the local planning process; establishment of a storefront rehabilitation program; and restoration of the city's main thoroughfare to a two-lane street.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Historic Preservation Program. An extensive program under the comprehensive Commonwealth Historic Preservation Act has included the rehabilitation of the Japanese colonial hospital on Saipan to serve as a museum, extensive archeological surveys and excavations, development of historical publications, and oversight of the commercial salvage of a Spanish Manila galleon off Saipan's south coast.

Ohio

Lorain-Carnegie Bridge, Cleveland. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 when it was less than 50 years old, the bridge has exceptional significance. Its unusual sculpted pylons, each a huge figure of Mercury, were considered major public art works. Federal, State, and County cooperation provided for the widening and upgrading of the bridge while retaining the sculpted pylons.

United States Courthouse and Post Office, Columbus. The law firm of Bricker and Eckler acquired this building and used the preservation tax incentives to rehabilitate it. In a recent survey of Columbus residents, the reuse of the landmark was chosen as the city's best reuse of an old building.

Hopewell Mound Group, Chillicothe. When encroaching development threatened archeological sites such as this mound group—considered to be one of Ohio's most important prehistoric sites—a $25,000 Historic Preservation Fund grant allowed the Archeological Conservancy to acquire part of it. Since 1980, the Conservancy has acquired eight other archeological sites in the State.

Omni Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati. Notable for its outstanding Art Deco interiors, the hotel was rehabilitated using the preservation tax incentives, along with the Carew Tower complex. Together with the newly expanded nearby convention center, the hotel attracts people into the heart of the city, generating revenue and expanding the tax base.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office Regional Offices. Starting in 1973, the Ohio Historical Society cosponsored the creation of regional offices with local organizations and institutions. The regional coordinator responds to local needs for technical assistance on historical, architectural, and archeological preservation.

Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, Evaluation, and Preservation Plan. The Ohio Historical Society and the Ohio Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration, undertook a comprehensive survey of highway bridges in the State; identified historic bridges; evaluated their relative importance as architectural, historic, or engineering landmarks; and developed plans for preserving the most important. The plan expedites the review of proposed highway projects, including bridge repairs and replacements.

Oklahoma

Thematic Survey of Works Progress Administration (WPA) Properties. A three-year statewide survey of several hundred buildings and structures constructed by the WPA (1936–1943) produced a significant body of resources in the Oklahoma inventory and a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In one case, the Historical Society cooperated with the Oklahoma National Guard to preserve WPA armories still under the Guard's control.

Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Conference. Now an annual event, this conference is supported through Historic Preservation Fund grants and gives participants an opportunity to visit communities and observe local preservation programs.

Guthrie Historic District. Starting in 1974 with Historic Preservation Fund grants, Guthrie graduated to a range of sophisticated historic preservation tools, including use of National Register of Historic Places listing, the preservation tax incentives, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, Historic Preservation Fund grants, and Certified Local Government designation. Guthrie has attracted residents who commute to Oklahoma City and tourists who are drawn to the historic city.

Bixby-Jenks Archeological Survey. Through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process, this project in Tulsa County led to confirmation that the Hampton Site, a physical reminder of early French explorers, actually existed.

Oregon

Oregon Covered Bridge Restoration and Rehabilitation Program. A survey of covered bridges resulted in greater public interest in the State's surviving 51 covered bridges, the rehabilitation of 25, and the use of local covered bridges as the symbols for adjacent communities. Forty-six bridges were listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and in 1989 the State created a rehabilitation fund for them.

The Earnest Covered Bridge in Lane County, Oregon, was one of a group of covered bridges in Oregon surveyed and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the covered bridges benefit from a State rehabilitation fund. (Stephen Dow Beckham)

Historic Preservation Fund Program. The Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department has provided grants for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, showcasing significant projects in less-populous parts of the State that were not eligible for the preservation tax incentives. It remains the most requested grant activity from the public.

Oregon Coast Lighthouse Project. A thematic survey of lighthouses was conducted and a National Register of Historic Places nomination prepared. Negotiations with the U.S. Coast Guard resulted in the acquisition of three lighthouses for the State park system.

Civilian Conservation Corps-Related Activities in the U.S. Forest Service. The State assisted the Forest Service with the development of a multiple-property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of CCC-constructed administration buildings on Forest Service land. A memorandum of agreement on the treatment of such resources in Forest Service management plans also was prepared.

Preservation Tax Incentives. Use of Federal and State preservation tax incentives spurred the rehabilitation of numerous commercial buildings across Oregon, particularly in Portland. As part of the program, commercial historic districts were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and survey results were incorporated into city and State land use planning efforts.

Pennsylvania

Peter Herdick House, Williamsport. Following stabilization of the building and restoration of the roof and cupola, a successful restaurant now operates in the house, which had been damaged by fire and allowed to deteriorate.

Gettys Tavern Project, Gettysburg. A Certified Local Government grant supported the documentation and testing of the remains of Gettys Tavern, the first building in the Gettysburg area. The foundations and associated 18th-century artifacts and features were found on the site, which was overlaid by a 19th-century tavern.

Oley Township Historic District. Oley Township was a National Trust for Historic Preservation rural conservation demonstration project. The National Trust and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission cooperated on a survey and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination galvanized public support to request changes in the township's comprehensive plan to protect the historic rural qualities of the area.

Regent-Rennoc Court, Philadelphia. The preservation tax incentives helped create 80 units of subsidized housing in an architecturally significant but deteriorated block of rowhouses.

Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Pittsburgh. Use of the preservation tax incentives was key to the rehabilitation of the massive Pennsylvania Railroad Station, including its impressive entry rotunda and main concourse. Today, the building is used for residential units, office and retail space, and railroad purposes.

Puerto Rico

Marquis Science Hall, San German. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review and a Historic Preservation Fund grant protected and rehabilitated this chemistry laboratory building, which is used for its original purpose.

Archeological Data Recovery at El Bronce. Through Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review, one of the most extensive data recovery projects in Puerto Rico was undertaken. The project provided a sampling of archeological material, including post holes, burials, lithic scatters, and floral and faunal remains.

Rhode Island

Bristol County Jail–Bristol Historical and Preservation Society. Purchased by the Bristol Historical and Preservation Society from the State, this 1828 Greek Revival jail was restored with a series of Historic Preservation Fund grants, inspiring increased historical and preservation interest in the community.

Valley Falls Mills, Central Falls. This 1849 mill was converted into Section 8 housing using the preservation tax incentives and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review. Later, Congress designated the Blackstone River Valley, in which the mill is located, as a National Heritage Corridor because of its role as the "birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution."

Crescent Park–Looff Carousel, East Providence. When the Crescent Park amusement park was closed, its carousel was abandoned. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review and a Historic Preservation Fund grant permitted the carousel to reopen and restoration to continue.

Rose Island Light, Newport. The U.S. Coast Guard conveyed this lighthouse to the City of Newport, which in turn leased it to the Rose Island Restoration Fund. Three Bicentennial Lighthouse Historic Preservation Fund grants provided for restoration and the development of a small museum and visitors center.

Newport Casino. One of the nation's most significant suburban and resort country clubs, the casino was designed by McKim, Mead, and White. After falling into disrepair by the 1960s, the main buildings were restored with Historic Preservation Fund grants.

South Carolina

Town of Abbeville. A variety of tools revitalized Abbeville: a survey, a downtown preservation plan, and rehabilitation of several commercial buildings (some through the preservation tax incentives). A historic hotel, opera house, and courthouse were rehabilitated and are used for their original purposes.

Response to Hurricane Hugo. After the disastrous Hurricane Hugo in 1989, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History provided assessments of damage and technical assistance to owners of historic properties. In addition, the State reviewed several hundred projects assisted with Federal disaster-relief programs through Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review. In total, this work protected hundreds of historic buildings and landscapes across the devastated area.

Palmetto Building, Columbia. When a new hotel was constructed in the downtown area with an Urban Development Action Grant, the Palmetto Building was protected and rehabilitated using the preservation tax incentives.

Charleston Place–Omni Hotel. Through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process, the construction of a new hotel was integrated with the historic city streetscape under an Urban Development Action Grant. In the process, facades were saved, major archeological investigations undertaken, and the hotel's entrance removed to a side street—revitalizing the upper section of the Charleston historic district.

Certified Local Government Workshops. Historic Preservation Fund grants support workshops directed at Certified Local Governments using nationally recognized professionals. The workshops cover administrative procedures, design review, and public relations.

South Dakota

Evans Hotel, Hot Springs. Converted to housing as part of the pilot National Main Street Program, the hotel was later gutted by a construction fire that destroyed many of its exterior sandstone features. The contractor resurrected the building, using grants and preservation tax incentives to provide critically needed low-income elderly housing.

Ethnic Thematic Surveys. The South Dakota Historical Society conducted surveys of important ethnic groups that settled the State, including the German-Russians, Czechs, and Finns. These surveys resulted in National Register of Historic Places listings, slide-tape shows, and publications.

Deadwood Historic District. When gambling was legalized in Deadwood, the State provided that all city revenues from the new industry be devoted to the preservation of historic buildings in the Deadwood Historic District, a National Historic Landmark. This unusual source of historic preservation funding is encouraging high-quality adaptive use and rehabilitation projects.

Christian Science Church, Aberdeen. When it was converted into law offices, the church's large interior space was protected through partial mezzanines and ceilings and glass railings. The conversion and rehabilitation represent a creative approach to transforming a significant building into a economically viable use.

State Department of Transportation. The South Dakota Historical Society has encouraged archeological and historic resources investigations in advance of highway construction projects, including a comprehensive bridge survey. Now scheduled in three-to five-year planning cycles, the investigations result in predictable construction schedules and the protection of significant historic resources.

Tennessee

Cumberland Furnace. A Tennessee Historical Commission thematic survey of the Historic Iron Industry of the Western Highland Rim turned up Cumberland Furnace, a company town in rural Dickson County. After the furnace was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, local citizens founded the Cumberland Furnace Historic Village Association to preserve and restore the town's buildings and sites.

Walnut Street Bridge, Chattanooga. Threatened with replacement, this bridge was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A new bridge subsequently was built in a different location. The Walnut Street Bridge will be rehabilitated as a functional component of Chattanooga's Riverfront Park, carrying pedestrians, bicycles, and eventually trolley traffic.

Second Avenue Historic District, Nashville. The preservation tax incentives encouraged rehabilitation and reuse of the vacant and underused 19th-century buildings here, transforming the district into a busy area of shops, restaurants, and apartments.

Jackson. This small city in west Tennessee exemplifies the use of Historic Preservation Fund grants to encourage a citywide preservation program. A Historic Preservation Fund grant to restore the Carnegie Public Library brought high visibility to historic preservation in the community. During the 1980s, Jackson again used grants to undertake historical surveys and prepare nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Today, Jackson is a Certified Local Government and its city administration is an active partner in the preservation movement.

Texas

Old Main, Blinn College. When demolition was proposed, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process was initiated because U.S. Department of Education funds were involved. Subsequent nomination of the building to the National Register of Historic Places brought about its rehabilitation, demonstrating that restoration was cheaper than replacement and making it a model for other old buildings on small Texas college campuses.

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio. Through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review process, a large Historic American Buildings Survey project was undertaken here, one of the oldest military bases in Texas. The historic buildings were saved, making the project a model for the U.S. Army in the South and Southwest.

Elissa. Built in Scotland in 1877, the *Elissa* is the oldest operating tall ship in the world. Because of the ship's direct tie to Galveston's maritime past, the Galveston Historical Foundation rescued it from a scrapyard in Greece in 1974. Assisted with a Historic Preservation Fund grant, the ship was restored as a laboratory and living museum.

City of Georgetown. Georgetown represents a typical community in the development of local responsibility for historic resources. First, it conducted a grant-funded, citywide survey, then followed up with a multiple-property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Later, it participated in the Main Street program and became a Certified Local Government. Today, Georgetown operates an effective local program that includes significant participation from Hispanic residents and a local marker program.

Dallas–Tarrant Counties Programmatic Agreement. Because Dallas and Tarrant counties have conducted extensive surveys and operate effective local preservation programs, they have been delegated responsibility by the State for Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review of all Federal funding programs, assistance, and licenses. This agreement has further empowered the localities to manage their own resources.

Utah

Certified Local Government Program. Utah enjoys a large and active Certified Local Government program—more than 80 percent of its population lives in such an area. The Utah State Historical Society makes small matching grants to many Certified Local Governments for surveys, pre-development and development projects, and Main Street efforts. All participating communities have ordinances and preservation commissions, making them responsible for their own historic resources.

Federal Government Compliance. In working with Federal agencies on their historic preservation responsibilities, the Utah State Historical Society regards itself more as a consulting service rather than an advocate. The subtle difference in approach to Federal responsibilities has encouraged public and non-profit organizations to assume the advocacy role.

Interagency Task Force. In recognition of the large Federal presence and the common concerns of Utah and its neighbors, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, the Four Corners Heritage Commission was created. Included are Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and National Park Service. The commission coordinates its educational and protection activities with American Indian tribes and city and county agencies.

Urban Downtown Revitalization. Focusing on three communities in need of rehabilitated downtown housing, improvements were made in the Avenues Historic District in Salt Lake City, on two historic streets in Ogden, and in the Park City Historic District. Work was carried out through National Register of Historic Places listing, technical assistance, the preservation tax incentives, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant funds.

Preservation Awareness. Utah enjoys a way of life that entails few demolitions and a broad public awareness of the value of history. Because much of the population resides in Certified Local Government communities, citizens are accustomed to accepting local responsibility for managing historic resources.

Vermont

Downtown Hardwick. This downtown has been transformed from a nearly abandoned area into a revitalized center that has attracted new businesses. Tools included National Register of Historic Places listing, a preservation plan, and Historic Preservation Fund grants. In addition, the preservation tax incentives allowed for the rehabilitation of several buildings into housing for low-and moderate-income residents.

Namco Block, Windsor. The preservation tax incentives made possible the $15 million rehabilitation of the Namco Block, one of the few apartment buildings in the State, into affordable housing units.

Marble Works, Middlebury. National Register of Historic Places listing and the preservation tax incentives spurred the rehabilitation of this building for office, retail, and light industrial uses.

Equinox Hotel, Manchester. A significant resort hotel, it was rehabilitated with the preservation tax incentives after listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Virginia

Virginia Easement Program. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has solicited historic preservation easements from donors across the State. More than 150 privately owned properties are permanently protected, including Berkeley, Mount Airy, Sabine Hall, Thunderbird Archeological Site, Westover, and several properties in the Alexandria and Waterford historic districts.

The Douglas and Jarvis Patent Parabolic Truss Iron Bridge in Franklin County, Vermont, is one of many structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of its engineering significance. (Chester H. Liebs)

National Register of Historic Places. Virginia's National Register of Historic Places program has provided formal recognition for 1,511 properties. They range from 11,000-year-old archeological sites to the Lunar Excursion Module Simulator, to sites of some of the most significant battles of the Civil War and turn-of-the-century neighborhoods. The largest historic district is Madison-Barbour Rural Historic District in Orange County, which encompasses 31,200 acres. The Fan Area Historic District in Richmond includes the largest number of contributing resources, 3,509. Altogether, 28,062 contributing resources have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Waterford Historic District. In one of the nation's most endangered National Historic Landmarks, approximately 50 properties have been protected by permanent easements. A Jobs Bill Historic Preservation Fund grant was awarded to rehabilitate the Waterford Mill. State funds assisted the Waterford Foundation with the purchase of property and for reduction in the density of new development. Income-producing properties have been rehabilitated with the preservation tax incentives. Still, the protection of critical open space surrounding the village remains a major challenge.

Tobacco Row, Richmond. When completed, the rehabilitation of a row of formerly vacant tobacco factories and warehouses will be one of the largest preservation tax incentive projects in the nation and will contribute dramatically to the well-being of downtown Richmond. The buildings are being converted into mixed-use residential, commercial, and office space.

Thunderbird Archeological District. Located in Warren County, the district is a significant 11,000-year-old Paleo-Indian site that has been the subject of scholarly research since the early 1970s. Today, the property is protected with land purchases and preservation easements made possible with Historic Preservation Fund and State grants.

Washington

Port Townsend. A boom community in the 19th century, Port Townsend was neglected by the early 1970s. A historical survey and National Register of Historic Places nomination alerted citizens to the significance of their buildings. Through Historic Preservation Fund grants, buildings along the commercial thoroughfares

and in residential areas were rehabilitated. Today, Port Townsend is one of the best-known tourist destinations in the State.

Pioneer Square, Seattle. Once the heart of Seattle's commercial downtown, Pioneer Square declined after World War II as businesses relocated northward. A National Register of Historic Places nomination increased public interest. Rehabilitation projects proceeded, aided with Historic Preservation Fund grants, the preservation tax incentives, and the State's own preservation tax program. Pioneer Square now is a major tourist center.

Spokane Housing. Through the preservation tax incentives and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development programs, the good stock of apartment houses in Browne's Addition Historic District was rehabilitated. As a result, low- and moderate-income housing was provided for residents of the area.

Statewide Thematic Surveys. Bridges, tunnels, and hydroelectric facilities were surveyed to identify National Register of Historic Places–eligible properties, providing information to facilitate compliance activities of the Washington Department of Transportation and other public and private utilities.

Traditional Cultural Property Survey. The Washington Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation cooperated with the Makah in documenting traditional cultural properties, such as fish-gathering places and traditionally spiritual places. The Makah have used some of these identified properties to interpret their heritage.

Rehabilitation of Nippon Kan Theater, Seattle. This theater is the cultural center of Japan Town, a part of Seattle's International District. With the assistance of a Historic Preservation Fund grant, it was rehabilitated for continued use as a community theater.

West Virginia

Centre Market Square, Wheeling. Buildings here were rehabilitated with Historic Preservation Fund grants and the preservation tax incentives. As a result, a decaying older section of Wheeling's downtown was reclaimed as a thriving market and business district.

Doddridge County Courthouse, West Union. Identified in a survey, the courthouse became the beneficiary of a Jobs Act Historic Preservation Fund grant, which assisted with the restoration of its bell tower. In the process, Doddridge County formed a historic landmarks commission.

Admiral Charles Boarman House, Martinsburg. Another Jobs Act grant provided restoration funds and the West Virginia Division of Culture and History provided technical assistance to revive this house as the Boarman Arts Center. It is the leading arts and cultural center in West Virginia's eastern panhandle.

High Gate, Fairmont. Threatened with demolition for replacement by a fast-food outlet, this Elizabethan-style residence became the centerpiece of the Friends of High Gate, which raised funds to assist with its rehabilitation.

Daniel Boone Hotel, Charleston. The preservation tax incentives and State technical aid helped revive this deteriorated building as prime downtown office space.

Wisconsin

City of Eau Claire. Starting with Historic Preservation Fund grants and State technical assistance, the city developed a model community preservation program, including projects such as school curricula, a landmarks newsletter, a list of specialty contractors, public workshops, and a low-interest loan program for exterior rehabilitation.

Northwest and XY Fur Trade Post Archeological Investigations. Based on information found at the site, the Burnett County Historical Society and the St. Croix Tribe of Chippewa reconstructed this rare British-era fur trade complex and developed an 80-acre historical park that interprets European American and American Indian participation in the fur trade.

Janesville. An intensive survey here led to National Register of Historic Places listings, walking tour publications, and an active local historic preservation program, as well as a grant-funded rehabilitation of the armory and transformation of a cotton mill to housing with the preservation tax incentives.

Frederick Pabst House, Milwaukee. Grant funds were used to convert one of Milwaukee's finest mansions into a historic house museum with handicapped accessibility.

Oshkosh Grand Opera House. One of the few remaining opera houses in Wisconsin, the abandoned theater was rehabilitated for use as a performing arts theater.

Wyoming

Bozeman Trail Project. Pioneering a method of trail documentation, this project was conducted with the Bureau of Land Management. The National Register of Historic Places form serves as a planning document because it recommends where change can happen and where it should not.

Cooper Mansion. Threatened with demolition for a University of Wyoming parking lot, the Spanish mission–style building instead attracted alumni and friends and ultimately was adapted as the Department of American Studies.

Sheridan Inn. This National Historic Landmark had been on the brink of demolition for two decades. When it fell into bankruptcy, citizens founded an organization to purchase the property and apply for a Historic Preservation Fund grant. Today, the property is used as an inn and for interpretive purposes.

Medicine Wheel. When the boundary of this National Historic Landmark sacred to several tribes was examined, a group of 16 American Indian tribes recommended that the boundary considerations include cultural traditions and sacred landscapes.

Split Rock House Pits. An investigation of a proposed highway project in Natrona County uncovered house pits dating 2,000 years earlier than had been expected, which altered the interpretation of prehistoric humans in Wyoming.

National Park Service Cultural Programs

Archeological Assistance/Departmental Consulting Archeologist

The Archeological Assistance Program provides technical assistance and guidance to implement the 1966 Act and related statutes, such as the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The program has been, and is, responsible for developing the regulations implementing these related laws. Technical assistance and contract management have been provided to a wide array of Federal agencies.

- Since 1966, **thousands of prehistoric and historic, terrestrial and submerged archeological sites have been identified and evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.** Properties evaluated as eligible frequently are avoided by ground-disturbing projects. The Archeological Assistance Program cooperates in activities to stabilize site areas. The 1980 amendments to the 1966 Act provide a mechanism for the program to assist Federal agencies in funding required archeological data recovery.

- The Archeological Assistance Program produces **a range of publications,** including annual reports on Federal archeological activities, publications relating to methods and techniques of archeological resource management, a quarterly newsletter, and published guidelines and regulations.

- **Databases and information clearinghouses,** such as the National Archeological Database and the List of Education in Archeological Programs (LEAP), facilitate information exchange and help minimize redundant efforts in archeological preservation.

- The Archeological Assistance Program provides **training in archeological resource protection and management** for Federal, Tribal, State, and local archeologists and land managers.

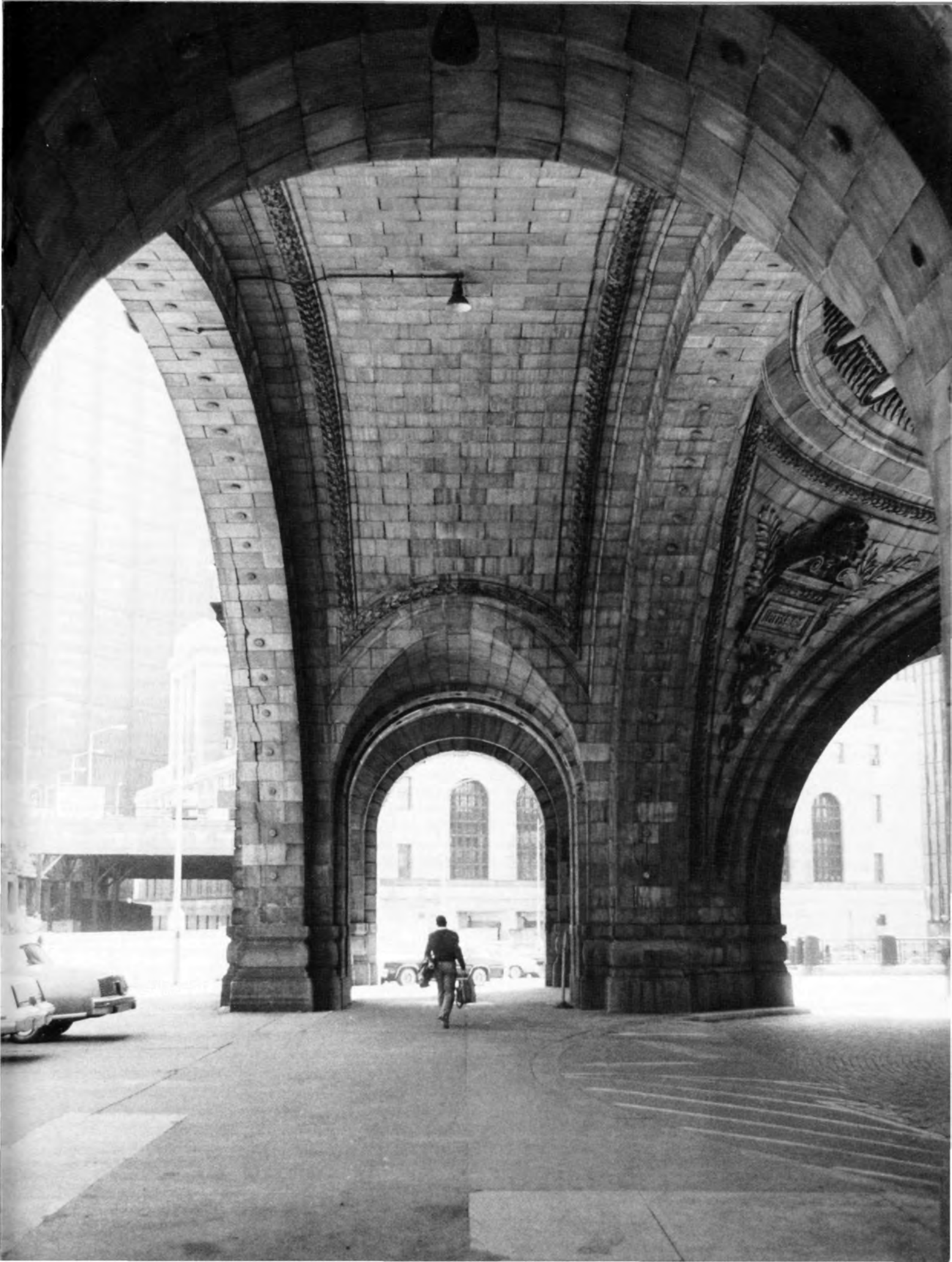
Certified Local Governments

The Certified Local Governments Program was established as a result of the 1980 amendments to the 1966 Act, which expanded the existing Federal-State preservation partnership to include a formal role for local governments and citizens. Each State historic preservation office certifies local governments to participate directly in the National Historic Preservation Program. Certified Local Government status generally means that communities have established historic preservation commissions, have agreed to enforce historic preservation ordinances, and offer a range of local incentives to encourage preservation. Program goals include fostering local preservation activities by providing financial and technical assistance to participating local governments and developing a broader base of support for the State historic preservation office. Ten percent of the State's annual appropriation from the Historic Preservation Fund is allocated to its Certified Local Governments.

State historic preservation offices began certifying local governments in 1985. Currently, every State has at least one Certified Local Government and some have as many as 50. The nationwide total has risen to almost 700.

- **The Certified Local Government funding** serves as the only regular source of funding exclusively for local government historic preservation projects. From 1985 to 1990, more than $11 million in grants was allocated to Certified Local Governments. Because these are matching grants, the program has leveraged an approximately equal amount of purely local expenditures for preservation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with its massive entry rotunda, was rehabilitated using the preservation tax incentives and adapted for residential units, office and retail space, and railroad purposes. (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission)



- The program facilitated **a range of activities,** such as local surveys for historic properties, local historic preservation plans, National Register of Historic Places nominations, historic district guidelines, and a variety of other preservation projects.

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)

The National Historic Preservation Act encouraged new types of documentation projects for historic sites, structures, and objects to HABS/HAER standards to address the need to mitigate adverse impacts on historic resources. To date, the program has recorded more than 25,000 historic buildings and structures through measured drawings, photographs, and written documentation.

- **Federal agencies produce documentation** on those buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, or that are threatened with demolition or substantial alteration by projects with Federal involvement.

- **HABS/HAER has conducted photo-documentation projects in cooperation with State historic preservation offices.** Under cooperative agreements, large-format photographs were produced on historic buildings in South Carolina, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Missouri.

- **Nearly two dozen Historic American Buildings Survey catalogues for States have been published.**

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grants

The National Park Service administers a program of matching grants-in-aid to States, Tribes, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This preservation grant program is designed for the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of historic properties. These activities include surveys for historic properties; preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies, and the general public on historic preservation issues, programs, and projects. From 1967 to 1976, preservation grant funds were authorized from generally appropriated funds. Starting in 1977, the funds were appropriated by Congress from the Historic Preservation Fund, which was established from revenues due and payable under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Patterned after the Land and Water Conservation Fund, royalties from offshore oil leasing revenues are "recycled" to finance historic and cultural resources protection.

- Between 1967 and 1991, **nearly $600 million was appropriated for grants to States and Territories.** Because Historic Preservation Fund grants are matching, at least $1.2 billion has been invested in historic preservation projects. The Secretary of the Interior determines each participant's share of funds based on programs and an administrative formula.

- Generally, **awards are programmatic in nature;** that is, the grantees are awarded a lump sum to carry out their responsibilities under the Act, but the specific projects and activities are chosen by the grantees based on their own needs and priorities.

- During the past quarter century, **several special initiatives have been administered** through the Historic Preservation Fund. These initiatives include grants targeted at neighborhood revitalization, energy conservation, economic development, and maritime resources. Others include grants for the Bicentennial Lighthouse Program and American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. Over a three-year period (1988–1991), $3 million was awarded to States and Federal agencies for lighthouse preservation. In 1990, the American Indian Tribal grant program totaled nearly $500,000 and in 1991, nearly $750,000.

- In 1983, the **Emergency Jobs Act** appropriated $4 billion for programs to create jobs quickly. Of this amount, $25 million was administered through the Historic Preservation Fund to create jobs through preservation projects. The $25 million created 14,000 jobs.

- Since 1988, **grants to the newly formed Freely Associated States of Micronesia** have totaled nearly $1.3 million.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) Protection

A product of the 1935 Historic Sites Act, National Historic Landmarks are those properties designated by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance in illustrating or representing U.S. history and prehistory. Today, there are nearly 2,000 National Historic Landmarks. When the 1966 Act was amended in 1980, National Historic Landmarks received additional protection.

Section 110(f) of the 1966 Act, as amended, required Federal agencies to undertake planning and actions to the maximum extent possible to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected by a Federal undertaking. This provision succeeded Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976, which directed the Secretary of the Interior to monitor and report annually to Congress on the status of threatened National Historic Landmarks. The monitoring system also is used to identify and channel technical assistance and funding and to develop legislative needs. The most recent report identifies more than 300 endangered landmarks nationwide, most of which are in private ownership.

- The National Park Service has developed **a standardized system of inspecting endangered National Historic Landmark buildings and identifying cost estimates for repairs.** This inexpensive, computer-based system has been used on more than 50 National Historic Landmark buildings over the past five years. Nearly $20 million in building needs have been identified.

- Highlighting specific endangered landmark needs, **illustrated "Landmark at Risk" bulletins are distributed** to potential sources of funding and to the media. Of the nearly 2,000 National Historic Landmarks nationwide, 15 percent are endangered by deterioration, erosion, vandalism, or potential demolition.

- **The National Historic Landmark Fund was established** by the National Park Foundation to receive and disburse privately donated funds for endangered NHLs where no local nonprofit organization is available.

Glen Auburn is located in the Natchez On-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District in Mississippi, a National Register of Historic Places property. (Tod Williams)

National Park System

Under its 1916 enabling legislation and the many legislative enactments creating and defining the National Park System, the National Park Service is responsible for preserving the nation's premier cultural resources unimpaired for current and future generations.

The 1966 Act significantly affected and further defined the responsibilities of the National Park Service in the management of cultural resources within the National Park System. Like all other Federal agencies and bureaus, the National Park Service is subject to the Act's provisions. In this regard, it has implemented programs to identify and evaluate all historic properties under its stewardship and to cooperate and consult with the State historic preservation offices in planning and management actions affecting identified properties.

All historical units of the National Park Service are automatically placed in the National Register of Historic Places and documented to identify those features and qualities deserving protection in the face of potential National Park Service and other Federal agency actions affecting them. Such analysis helped prevent the kind of intrusive development that marred some of the Park Service's battlefields and other historic areas in previous years.

The new attention focused on the National Park Service's many historic properties outside its historical parks has been one of the greatest consequences of the 1966 Act for park management. Natural and recreation areas of the National Park System contain historic properties. To date, 15,000 entries are included in its computerized List of Classified Structures. Once these properties are listed or found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the National Park Service assumes the same management responsibilities for these properties as it does for the historical parks. The **History** and **Park Architecture programs** assure the preservation of historic and architectural resources in the parks. The **Curatorial Services Program** sets standards for the management of more than 26 million park museum collections, including natural and cultural materials. The **Park Archeology Program** protects and interprets more than 38,000 known archeological sites within the parks. In addition, the **Applied Ethnography Program** assures compliance with National Park Service policies designed to address resources considered significant by members of traditionally associated groups.

- In 1977, **the Service stopped officially categorizing its parks as natural, historical, and recreational,** in part because the increased recognition given historic properties throughout the system had blurred the distinctions among these categories.
- The cultural resources of the national park system have **benefited greatly from the broadened concern for all cultural properties in the parks** and the involvement of other parties in park planning and decision making.
- **Just over 1,000 National Register of Historic Places listings are for properties within the National Park System.**

National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act extended Federal recognition of historic resources to those of State and local as well as national importance. National Register status qualifies historic properties for Historic Preservation Fund grants and Federal preservation tax incentives and consideration in the planning of Federally assisted projects. The National Register of Historic Places sets national standards for registration. It encourages the acceleration of survey and identification activities and the accumulation of information about historic properties available for planning, development of protection strategies, and education and interpretation.

- The National Register of Historic Places lists **about 58,000 districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects,** containing more than 800,000 historically significant resources. The National Park Service has determined approximately 9,000 more eligible for listing.

- In 1966, only National Historic Landmarks and historical units of the National Park Service were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As of 1991, **60 percent of the listed properties possessed local significance and another 31 percent have State significance.** Seventy-one percent of National Register of Historic Places properties are privately owned. Some 3,200 Federally owned properties are listed in the National Register.

- In addition to their use for qualifying properties for national registration, the National Register of Historic Places **criteria are used as the standard for identifying historic and archeological properties nationwide.** They have been adopted by almost half of State registers and an estimated one-third to one-half of local ordinances.

- Files on each National Register of Historic Places property **document the character and importance of each property** at the time of nomination. This information forms the base point for later decisions about maintenance and protection, additional research or survey work, or other needs. The **National Register Information System,** a computerized database, allows for information on National Register of Historic Places properties to be retrieved and used for planning, public education, and research purposes.

- **National Register Bulletins** provide guidance on researching and nominating historic places to the National Register and identifying, evaluating, and documenting various types of historic properties, including designed and rural landscapes, maritime resources, traditional cultural properties, and properties reflecting recent history.

- The National Register of Historic Places Program offers **professional training and heritage education programs** for teachers and students.

Preservation Planning

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 called for State historic preservation offices to prepare and implement comprehensive historic preservation plans. The approach to preparing State historic preservation plans has evolved considerably over the past quarter century. However, the central emphasis has always been on making historic preservation planning part of a predictable, rational process with clear goals and a systematic approach for achieving them. To protect historic properties more effectively, preservationists have increasingly begun to recognize the necessity of becoming more involved with the land use planning process.

- The National Park Service has produced **numerous publications.** These publications include the two-volume *Preservation Planning: A Handbook of Technical Assistance Material for Cultural Resource Planning* and the *Preservation Planning* series.

- To facilitate the integration of preservation planning into the broader land use planning arena, the National Park Service and the American Planning Association have signed a cooperative agreement that calls for joint sponsorship of **preservation planning workshops.** Two large workshops were conducted in 1991 to provide training and technical assistance with the development of effective State planning processes.

- With assistance from the National Park Service and the State historic preservation offices, **hundreds of Certified Local Governments have addressed historic preservation concerns through their comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances.** Many have developed local historic preservation plans addressing preservation issues within the context of the community's future growth and development.

- **Maps are a key mechanism through which historic preservation planning communicates with land use planning.** Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology allows spatial information about historic properties to be manipulated, combined, or overlaid with other types of information to prepare computerized maps that illustrate relationships that might otherwise be obscured. The GIS Unit of the Interagency Resources Division produces maps that integrate historic preservation planning information with other resource data to yield land use decisions.

Preservation Tax Incentives

In 1976, President Gerald Ford signed the Tax Reform Act, which began to bring Federal tax policy into harmony with Federal preservation policies. In the months following passage of the Act, the National Park Service developed policies, criteria, and standards for evaluation as well as application forms for handling certification requests. Review and approval of historic structures for tax incentives were viewed as a partnership between the National Park Service and the State historic preservation offices.

In 1980, Congress held hearings to discuss extension of the tax incentives. A new concept of graduated tax credits was endorsed. The Economic Recovery Tax Act became law in 1981, replacing rapid amortization and accelerated depreciation provisions with a new 25 percent investment tax credit for substantial rehabilitation. In late 1986, the Federal Tax Code was changed to reduce tax expenditures. The rehabilitation tax credit was retained but reduced to 20 percent, and strict passive activity rules were imposed on investors. This change has resulted in a sharp drop in the number of projects.

- Since 1976, **the preservation tax incentives spurred the rehabilitation of 22,000 historic buildings representing nearly $15 billion in private investment.**

- **The 25 percent credit proved to be an effective incentive to spur private sector investment in historic buildings.** Between January 1982 and January 1987, more than 13,000 projects representing an investment of $9.4 billion were reviewed and approved. This period saw the rehabilitation of landmark structures, such as St. Louis Union Station, the Guaranty Building in Buffalo, and the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. Across the country, communities of every size took advantage of the tax incentives. They carved housing units out of deteriorating and vacant buildings, created permanent jobs, and raised local real estate revenues.

The Nicholas Schoenenberger House and Barn in Madison County, Iowa, is one of the 22,000 historic buildings rehabilitated with the Federal preservation tax incentives. (Roslea Johnson)

- Despite changes in the tax code that have now dramatically limited the use of the incentives, **the preservation tax incentives program has been one of the most successful urban revitalization tools implemented by the Federal government:** 55,000 housing units have been rehabilitated, and 24,000 new units have been created in former factories and commercial buildings.

- **Without the preservation tax incentives, between 85 and 90 percent of the projects would not have been undertaken.**

- Over the 15 years that preservation tax incentives have been a part of the law, **the quality of rehabilitation has improved.** Today, the dangers of abrasive masonry cleaning are widely known. Similarly, window technology has changed, with more acceptable repair and replacement options available.

- The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 permitted **income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of easements** (partial interests) on a historically important land area or a certified historic structure.

Technical Assistance: Repair, Maintenance, and Preservation of Cultural Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent Federal legislation directed the National Park Service to develop and make available to Federal agencies, State and local governments, private organizations and individuals, and other nations and international organizations training in and information concerning professional methods and techniques for the preservation of historic properties.

- Over the past two decades, the National Park Service has developed more than **75 publications relating to the technology of preserving and rehabilitating historic properties.** Among these publications are *Preservation Briefs, Preservation Tech Notes, Technical Reports,* and *NPS Reading Lists.*

- This program area has organized and sponsored a number of **workshops and conferences relating to the treatment of cultural resources,** including several series of conferences on the preservation tax incentives, Successful Rehabilitation Workshops, the Windows Conference for Historic Buildings, and the Interiors Conference for Historic Buildings.

- The work in this area of technical assistance has inspired **a growing body of literature on the treatment of historic buildings and landscapes**. The range of technical training offered by other agencies and organizations is improving.

World Heritage

As part of the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, World Heritage was embedded in the National Historic Preservation Program. Initiated in 1972, the World Heritage program set up a system of historic and natural area recognition, protection, and mutual assistance at the international level.

- Serving as staff to the Interagency Panel on World Heritage, **the National Park Service has prepared and submitted nominations to the World Heritage Committee.** Places inscribed on the World Heritage List include Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Independence Hall, Mesa Verde National Park, the Statue of Liberty, and Yellowstone National Park, all of which are National Park Service properties, as well as Cahokia Mounds, Monticello, and the University of Virginia.

- For those **National Park Service properties inscribed on the World Heritage List,** the planning process reflects obligations and responsibilities that arise from this status.

Common Terms

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation serves as a primary policy adviser to the President and Congress on historic preservation matters. The Council administers Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which assures that historical values are accorded due consideration in Federal projects and actions. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation–sponsored review and negotiations often result in solutions that allow projects to proceed while significant historic and archeological properties are preserved. In recent years, this activity has increased; in 1990, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed approximately 3,000 Federal projects, while the State historic preservation offices handled nearly 100,000 cases.

Certified Local Governments. The 1980 amendments to the 1966 Act provided for increased participation of local governments and local citizens in the National Historic Preservation Program. At least 10 percent of Historic Preservation Fund monies are passed from the State historic preservation offices to Certified Local Governments. Certified Local Government status generally means that communities have established historic preservation commissions, have agreed to enforce historic preservation ordinances, and offer a range of local incentives to encourage preservation.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grants. The 1966 Act provided for the awarding of matching grants to support the full range of activities of State historic preservation offices and, through subgrants, to support activities at the local level. Historic Preservation Fund grants may support survey and planning projects, acquisition and development, and educational programs. In 1983, the Emergency Jobs Act provided $25 million additional funds to the Historic Preservation Fund to be distributed through the State historic preservation offices for projects that created jobs. From time to time, Congress has designated a portion of the Historic Preservation Fund for special purposes, such as maritime and American Indian Tribal projects.

Other Federal Programs. Federal agencies are now leaders in preserving historic places. Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, directed Federal agencies to assume responsibility for the historic properties they own or control. The fundamental intent of Section 110 is to assure that historic preservation is fully integrated into the ongoing programs and missions of Federal agencies. This section codified Executive Order 11593 of 1971, which had provided similar direction for Federal agencies. Most Federal agencies and bureaus have appointed Federal Preservation Officers to administer their historic preservation responsibilities. Numerous Federal programs have been redesigned to protect historic properties.

Many Federal agencies, other than the Department of the Interior, administer programs that address historic preservation issues. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development operates programs that provide housing for low- and moderate-income families and the elderly in rehabilitated and restored buildings and that encourage private investment in urban areas. HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program has as an objective the preservation of historic buildings. In addition, historic properties may receive Section 8 designation (U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended) through consultation with local public housing authorities, making units available to low- and moderate-income residents. The former Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program provided matching funds intended to leverage funds from other sources and to stimulate investment in commercial and industrial activities.

In another example, the General Services Administration administers the Public Buildings Cooperative Act of 1976, which encourages the use of historic buildings to accommodate Federal agencies and the location of commercial and cultural facilities within public buildings.

Preservation Planning. Planning is, first and foremost, a process: a process of learning about current situations and future prospects and using that knowledge to decide on a course of action toward the future. This process provides a way of setting priorities and achieving consensus among interested and affected parties concerning common goals as well as a program for attaining them. The written document that results from this consensus-building process is the preservation plan. The plan serves both to heighten awareness about the importance of protecting historic resources and to state public policy to be used by preservation advocates as a tool for resource protection. The State historic preservation office takes the lead in bringing historic preservation concerns to the broader land use planning process throughout the State.

Preservation Tax Incentives. Since 1976, the Internal Revenue Code has contained incentives to preserve significant historic properties. Preservation tax incentives are available for any qualified project that the Secretary of the Interior designates as a certified rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. To date, the preservation tax incentives have contributed to the rehabilitation of nearly 22,000 projects representing nearly $15 billion in private investment. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 permitted income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of easements (partial interests) on a historically important land area or a certified historic structure.

Survey, Identification, Evaluation, and Registration in the National Register of Historic Places of Historic Places. National Register of Historic Places listing brings national recognition, eligibility for preservation tax incentives, Historic Preservation Fund grants, and review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation if Federally funded or licensed activities have an impact on historic and archeological properties. The process of surveying and identifying properties often is the first step toward formal recognition of their significance. Identified properties are evaluated against designation criteria at the Federal, State, and local levels. Criteria for National Register of Historic Places listing frequently are used in developing designation criteria at other levels of government.

Technical Assistance. The State historic preservation offices and the National Park Service provide technical assistance to Federal and State agencies, Tribal and local governments, private property owners, and developers. Technical assistance includes advice on public and private preservation tools and programs, information on successful projects, and how to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. In addition, technical assistance includes the use of computers in historic preservation, including the creation of computerized databases. Technical assistance may take the form of one-on-one meetings, conferences and workshops, and publications.

This report was prepared by Antoinette J. Lee, Historian, National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, under the supervision of Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, and Lawrence E. Aten, Chief, Interagency Resources Division. The information on the achievements of the State historic preservation offices was collected by the following National Register staff members: Patrick Andrus, Beth Boland, Amy Federman, and Beth Savage. Patty Sackett Chrisman provided valuable editorial advice. Contributions on cultural programs of the National Park Service that grew out of or were affected by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 were made by these National Park Service staff members: Beth Boland, James Charleton, Tawana Jackson, H. Ward Jandl, Robert Kapsch, Ruthann Knudson, Barry Mackintosh, Francis P. McManamon, Stephen A. Morris, Bruce Noble, Patricia Parker, John Renaud, de Teel Patterson Tiller, Jean Travers, and Jean Yerby.

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Covers: The Chrysler Building, a National Historic Landmark in New York City, and Totem Bight State Historical Site near Ketchikan, Alaska, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Preservation tax incentives and state technical aid helped rehabilitate the Chrysler Building over five years. (Cooke Properties; Mary Randlett)

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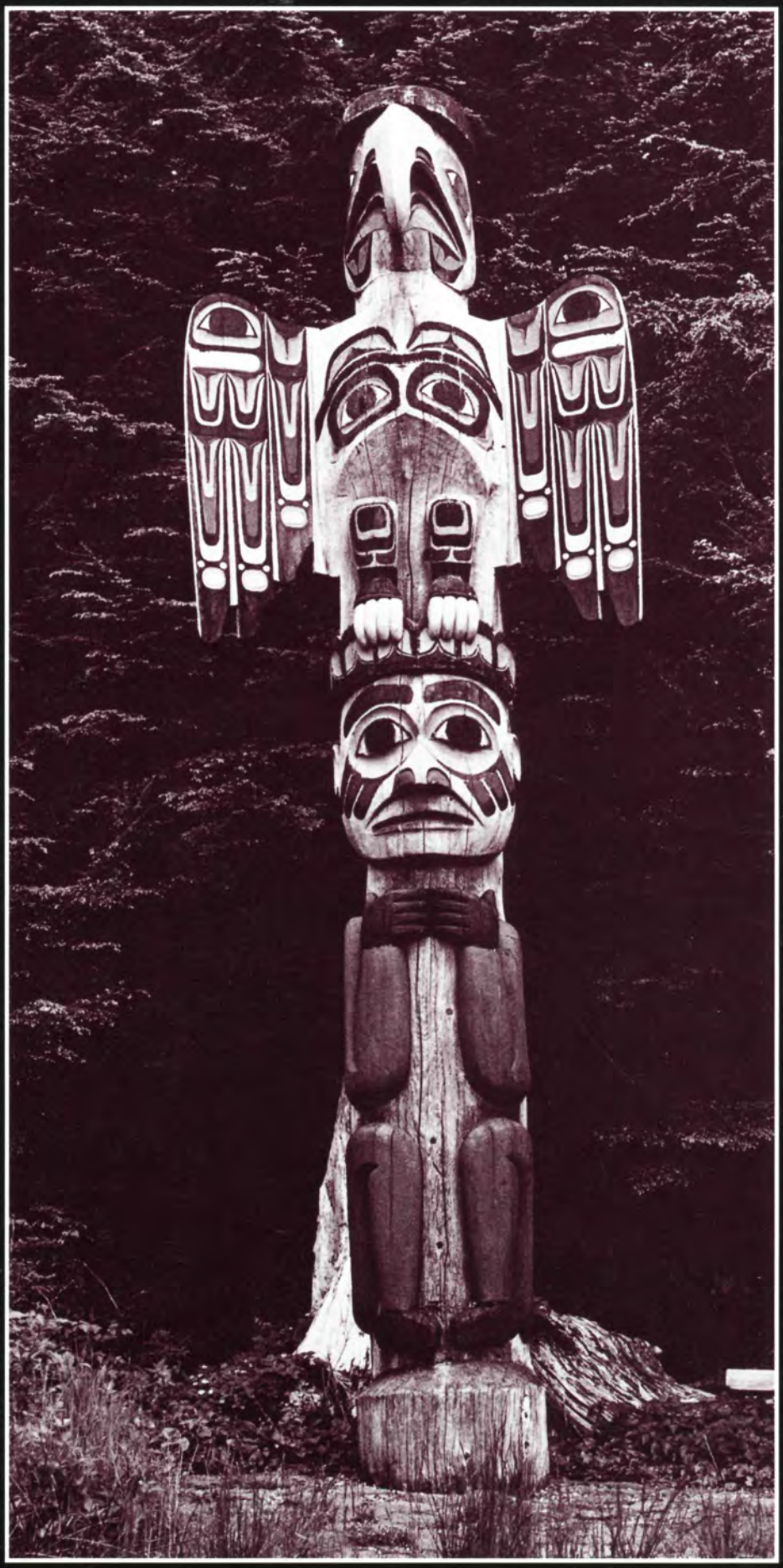

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