CRM

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This Issue

For **ruins stabilization** to succeed as a technique for interpreting history, certain conditions have to be met. Canadian Parks Service archeologist Bruce Fry offers an interesting perspective. pg. 7

The concept of **partnerships** has been around for a long time. University of Arizona professor Ervin Zube discusses various forms of partnerships that may be established to protect and manage resources. pg. 9

Of interest to **local preservationists** are two articles in this issue: consultants Brian Kintish and John Shapiro discuss zoning issues in New York City; and architectural historian John Sledge reports on how the city of Mobile, AL, uses their Endangered Properties List as an effective preservation tool. pgs. 11 and 19

Cultural Resources Management Information for Parks, Federal Agencies, Indian Tribes, States, Local Governments and the Private Sector

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of World War II—One Year Later

Since the events of December 7, 1991 at the USS Arizona Memorial in Hawaii, the Department of the Interior has continued to plan observances of the 50th anniversary of World War II (1991-1995) in partnership with veterans organizations and the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs. The Department is promoting multi-cultural commemorative events at landing sites, battlefields, historic ships, cemeteries, and other places,

*(**Anniversary**—continued on page 3)*

USS Arizona Memorial, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Remembering the Day: The 50th Anniversary Pearl Harbor Attack Symposiums

Daniel A. Martinez

In January 1990, preliminary discussions began between the National Park Service (NPS), USS Arizona Memorial and the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, Admiral Nimitz Museum, for the purpose of planning a joint symposium on the 50th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack. It soon became apparent that the subject matter was too large for one joint gathering. It was then decided that the Admiral Nimitz Museum and its Foundation would host Part 1, "The Gathering Storm" in May 1991, in Austin, TX. The three-day conference at the

*(**Remember**—continued on page 3)*

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U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; (202-343-3395)

*(**Anniversary**—continued from page 1)*

many of which are on lands administered by the Department. Sites and programs of the National Park Service will continue to be used to enhance public respect for and understanding of the events leading to the Allied triumph over the Axis.

View of *USS Arizona* under the surface.

At War in the Pacific NHP (Guam) the Service is now preparing new museum exhibits, a high-quality film, and a series of wayside interpretive signs on the island. The Service is also working with the Department of Defense on plans to rehabilitate and relocate the two-man Japanese submarine from the Navy's Orote point facility to the park's Asan Beach unit.

At American Memorial Park (Saipan) the Service is involved in various development projects including the documentation of park cultural resources for the National Register, the development of a park brochure and wayside exhibits, and the enhancement of park curation efforts for World War II era artifacts. In addition, if the necessary funds can be found, both War in the Pacific NHP and American Memorial Park will undertake full Park Administrative History studies.

Future developments on this subject will be discussed in subsequent issues of *CRM* (also see *CRM*, Vol. 14, No. 8).

Japanese tank.

*(**Remember**—continued from page 1)*

University of Texas covered the diplomatic and military events leading up to the attack and included a visit to the Admiral Nimitz Museum and an air show performed by the Confederate Air Force. More than 1,200 people attended.

The planning for Part 2, "The Storm Unleashed," began in early February 1991 as an integral part of the 50th anniversary observance. In contrast to Part 1, the symposium in Hawaii was to center on the attack itself. The NPS and the Arizona Memorial Museum Association (AMMA) representatives gathered to work out myriad details regarding the conference. Key to the success of the symposium was the financial support of AMMA. Principals involved in the project were Gary Beito (AMMA), financial coordinator; Mike Fowler (Selectours), travel coordinator; and Daniel Martinez (NPS), symposium program coordinator.

On December 6, 1991, the six-day symposium began with a re-creation of the "Battle of Music" dance, originally done that evening in 1941, held at the USS Bowfin Museum. The following day, guests attended shoreside 50th anniversary ceremonies at the USS Arizona Memorial visitor center. On December 8 and 9 bus tours were conducted by park rangers to the attack sites on Oahu and an interpretive cruise of Pearl Harbor. The symposium conference began at the Blaisdell Center in Honolulu on December 9 and ended December 11. Hodding Carter served as moderator and presided over 70 speakers and 26 sessions on a variety of topics related to the attack. His mastery at organization and insightful perspectives added a professional polish admired by all. Among the speakers were American and Japanese veterans, historians, authors, artists and film makers. Nearly 750 attended. Most memorable was the session on radar in which privates George Elliot and Joseph Lockard and Lieutenant Kermit Tyler were brought together for the first time since 1941 and discussed openly the controversy that surrounds that event (see following article).

The most poignant moment of the conference took place at its closing ceremonies as the Punahou School choir sang the soft melodic strains, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." In a rather emotional gesture, American and Japanese veterans joined hands in friendship as they recalled a day of war. Perhaps the gathering of Pearl Harbor veterans symbolized for all who attended a greater understanding of the peace that was lost on early Sunday morning in 1941 when the storm of war was unleashed.

Daniel Martinez is the park historian at the USS Arizona Memorial in Hawaii.

Photos by James P. Delgado.

Early Warnings: The Mystery of Radar in Hawaii

Harry A. Butowsky

The events leading to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7, 1941, have been examined and reexamined by legions of scholars. Questions relating to why and how the attack took place have tended to obscure other facets of the Pearl Harbor story including the significant roles played by the ordinary servicemen and women and the new technologies of war in the circumstances leading up to and ensuing from the events of December 7, 1941.

Even before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the gravity of the situation in the Pacific was not lost on the American public. Japan's attack on Manchuria in 1931, her assault on Shanghai in 1932, and her invasion of China in 1937 turned the United States from a traditional friend of Japan into a potential enemy. Japanese actions during the 1930s posed an intolerable threat to American holdings in the Western Pacific and to the security of the United States. As the United States Government began to clarify its policy in Asia and the Pacific and to oppose Japanese expansion, relations between the two powers deteriorated.

While the diplomats argued, scientists in the laboratory were experimenting with a new technology that would change the face of warfare. This was radar (radio detecting and ranging), a system that had the ability to detect long-range objects. Radar could determine the positions of distant objects through the measurement of the time taken for the radio waves to travel to an object, be deflected and return. Starting in 1935, Britain installed a series of radar stations on the southern coast of England. These stations proved to be a major factor in winning the Battle of Britain. Beginning in 1940, England and the United States collaborated in the further development and refinement of this new technology of war.

The United States Army closely examined the potential use of radar during these years. As early as December 1939, the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, established an Aircraft Warning Service (AWS), using radar for the defense of American territory including the Hawaiian Islands. Colonel Wilfred H. Tetley USAF (Ret.), was given command of the newly created AWS. Under Col. Tetley's direction mobile radar detector sets were installed at Kawaiola, Waianae, Kaawa, Koko Head, Schofield Barracks, and Fort Shafter on Oahu. SCR-270 radar equipment, the latest in the Army inventory, and newly developed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, NJ, was installed.

These newly installed radars appeared to hold great promise when, in September 1941, the radars at Waianae and Koko Head detected planes at a range of 85 miles. On Thanksgiving day in 1941, the same day the Japanese fleet sailed on the Pearl Harbor mission, the Schofield Barracks training set was relocated to the Opana site, on a knoll in the foothills of the Koolau Range near Kahuku Point on the Island of Oahu. By early December 1941, there were six operating radars on the Island of Oahu, including Opana.

The radar sets on Oahu were intended to be but one component of an integrated air defense system. The AWS with its six mobile long-range radar installations, the Aircraft Warning Communications net and the Aircraft Information Center were all to be tied together as one operating unit. The Army Air Corps was changing its pursuit squadrons into interceptor squadrons for a planned Interceptor Command. The Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery batteries were undergoing modernization to employ their new SCR-268 radar. The integration of these commands and missions into one smoothly functioning unit was planned to occur automatically at the onset of

This is the latest in our series of articles that focus on the educational potential offered by our historic parks and sites. Previous articles in this series have discussed Independence National Historical Park, Dinosaur National Monument, the Pittsylvania County Courthouse, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, and the Green County Geological Museum. Through the preservation and interpretation of each of these sites the rich and diverse multicultural fabric of American history is sustained and communicated to the American people. The Opana Radar Site also illustrates the fact that momentous events are many times associated with modest sites.

Although the history of World War II is comprehensive, historic sites, such as the Opana Radar Site, have the potential for informing the American people of our history in a way no text book or article ever match. For many Americans, the identification and listing of these properties in the National Register of Historic Places or as National Historic Landmarks provides a valuable tool to access and understand the great events in American history. The Opana Radar Site not only commemorates an important event in the history of World War II but through its documentation tells us why it was important.

Readers of *CRM* are invited to submit articles in this series. Please submit all contributions to Harry Butowsky, *CRM*, (400), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

hostilities. By December 1941, although the pieces were in place, the integration had not yet occurred.

The SCR-270B mobile radar set operating at the Opana site was a complicated and heavy affair. Each unit consisted of four trucks. One truck contained a van with a motor-generator set and a rectifier and another truck housed a van containing the transmitter and receiving equipment. The antenna was a folded frame that was towed behind another truck and the last truck contained equipment mounted on the antenna. The men who manned the radar installations were mostly volunteers with a technical background in electronics. At the Opana site, private Joseph L. Lockard from Harrisburg, PA, and private George Elliot from Chicago, IL, were typical volunteers.

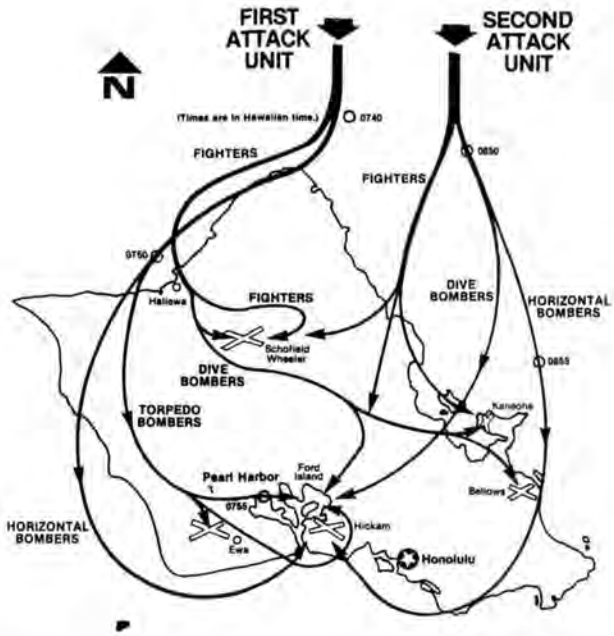
In the early hours of the morning of December 7, 1941, the roles of the ordinary servicemen stationed at Pearl Harbor and the use of this new technology came together when at 7:02 a.m., George Elliot, who was practicing with the radar set, detected the approaching aircraft. Elliot and Lockard reported their findings to the temporary information center at Fort Shafter. Since this report came in after the designated watch time (4-7 a.m.), the information center staff had already gone. On duty that morning was Lt. Kermit Tyler, a pilot with the 78th Pursuit Squadron, stationed at Wheeler Field, HI, and a telephone operator. Lt. Tyler had been on duty since 4 a.m. and this was only his second time at the Information Center. After receiving Lockard's report, Tyler reasoned that the radar blip was a flight of Army B-17 bombers due in that morning. Tyler instructed the Opana Radar operations to disregard the information and "not to worry about it."

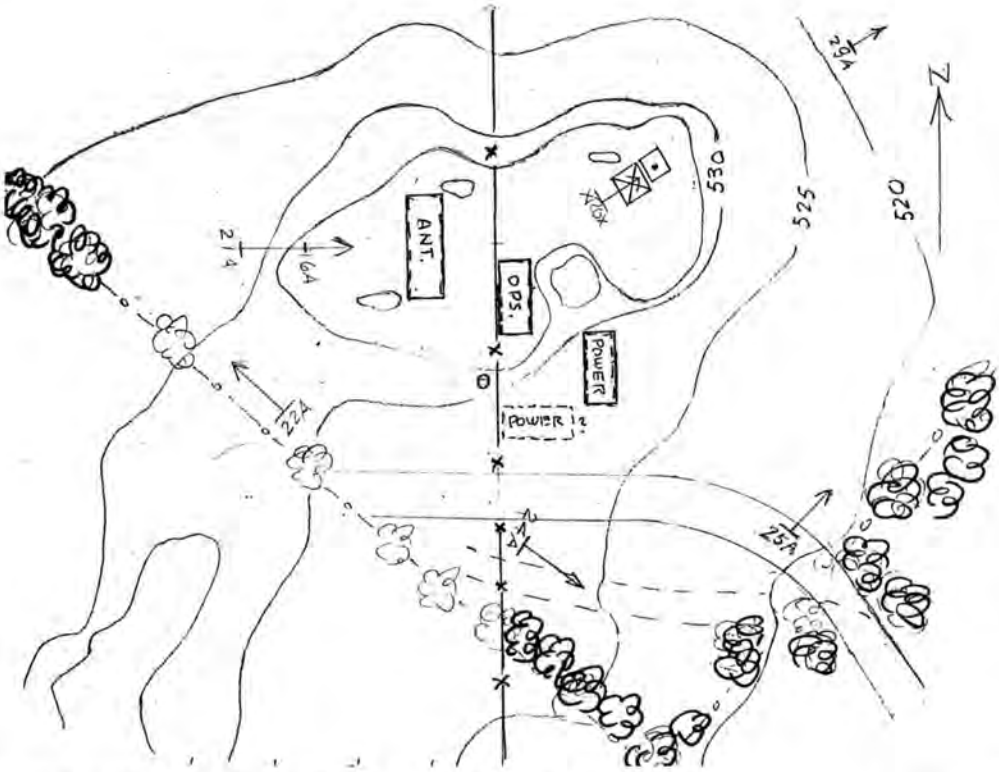
Elliot and Lockard continued to plot the incoming Japanese planes until 7:40 a.m. when the contact was lost in the background interference as the planes approached Oahu. Both men then secured the Opana radar shortly before 8 a.m. and headed down to Kawailoa for breakfast. On the way down the road they passed a truck speeding back the other way to Opana. It was only after they arrived at Kawailoa that they realized Pearl Harbor was under attack. Elliot and Lockard immediately returned to Opana and helped to operate the radar around the clock. More soldiers arrived armed and ready to repel the expected Japanese invasion that never occurred.

The story of the Opana radar and the men who operated the site is world famous and has entered the mythology of World War II history. For most observers, the most immediate lesson of this history is the story of the first operational use of radar by the United States in wartime. In spite of this achievement, the Japanese were still able to carry out their attack. The failure to warn the Army command in Hawaii on the morning of December 7, 1941, was not a failure of the technology as much as it was a failure of organization. The use of radar was not fully incorporated into an integrated air defense system. While the technology of radar functioned, as intended, and detected the incoming planes, there was no way to accurately assess the information and communicate this knowledge to those in command. The Army aircraft remained on the ground and Army high command did not learn about the Opana radar sightings until after the attack.

(Radar—continued on page 6)

DEPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT OVER OAHU
(Fighters operated at will)





This sketch provided by Col. Wilfred H Tetley who, with Stephen L Johnston visited Opana, Oahu, Hawaii early in 1987 in an effort to fix the location of the SCR 270B that was in place on December 7, 1941.

*(**Radar**—continued from page 5)*

In spite of this, the significance of the sighting and the important role of radar in wartime was immediately recognized by both the Army and Navy. Privates Elliot and Lockard had detected the incoming flight of Japanese planes and had reported this fact to their superiors. Ordinary men, placed in extraordinary circumstances, they performed their duty as expected.

An even more significant aspect of the Opana radar story was the fact that the potential military implications of radar was now obvious for all to see. The use of radar gave the United States the important technological edge that was needed to redress the balance of power with Japan in the Pacific in 1942. In the months after Pearl Harbor the United States Army and Navy were to use this technology again and again to scoop Japanese ships and planes out of the fog of war and to mount an early defense against future attacks.

The implications of the events that occurred on the morning of December 7, 1941, at the Opana Radar Station were long-lasting and far-reaching. After the lessons of Pearl Harbor were assimilated, the United States embraced the concept of large- scale government-funded research to develop the weapons needed to win a modern war. Radar was quickly followed by electronic countermeasures for air and sea combat, infrared bombsights, the bazooka, the proximity fuse for artillery, jet engines, missiles, the first electronic computers and eventually the atomic bomb. The large sums of money invested in this research and development by the United States would forever change the modern world and the role of Government in the direction of the Nation's scientific and educated elite.

What happened at the Opana Radar Site on the morning of December 7, 1941, illustrated not only the immediate value of technology in modern warfare, but also served to hasten the embrace between technology and the modern state. This embrace provided the advanced weaponry that would give the United States the edge necessary to secure victory in the war. In the years after 1941, this union would evolve into what President Eisenhower called the "Military Industrial Complex."

Almost half a century after the end of World War II and two years after the end of the Cold War we are still grappling with the implications of state funded and directed research of science and technology, that had its origins, in part, in the events at the Opana Radar Site on the morning of December 7, 1941.

Opana radar site, Kawela, Hawaii, view looking north. Photo courtesy of Don Hibbard.

Final Note

Since the Opana radar was a mobile unit there is no physical evidence of the original radar installation today. The unit was never permanently anchored to the site. No monument or marker can be found on the site to identify its historic role in the history of the Pearl Harbor attack. A modern telecommunications station operated by the Navy occupies the top of the Opana Hill which still provides an unobstructed view to the sea. The telecommunications installation is adjacent to the original Opana radar site and is surrounded by a high security fence. In 1991 the Opana Radar Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Opana Radar Site is now under consideration for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

My Life is in Ruins
The Limitations of Stabilization as a Presentation Technique

Bruce W. Fry

Ruins are emotional and deeply evocative components of our concept of the past. Western society's awareness of the achievements of past civilizations is intimately tied to an appreciation of the ruins those civilizations left behind and to attempts to identify those ruins with specific historical references going back to classical times. Long before archaeology emerged as a discipline and as a means of systematically discovering and analysing ruins, tours of areas rich in visible reminders of lost empires and societies formed an essential part of the education of all who would lay claim to being cultured.

The attraction ruins held inevitably found expression in a concern that they not be allowed to vanish because of natural decay or because of human intervention. For if ruins stood as priceless reminders of the past for some, for others they were impediments to ploughing or represented a rich source of construction material or valuable artifacts—to be quarried like any naturally occurring deposit. The scrupulous recording of ancient monuments by officially appointed antiquaries (beginning as early as the 15th century in England) documented the destruction and loss of sites and heightened awareness that here were things worth preserving.

The all-pervading, inescapable evidence of ruins from past civilizations in Europe and the Middle East enabled society to establish direct links with the medieval and classical past familiar to readers of the history and literature from those times. Some monuments, indeed, survived functionally, if somewhat modified, throughout the centuries, particularly the great cathedrals, chateaux, and fortresses. Others, such as Stonehenge, passively endured and acquired patinas of age and mystery.

The famous archaeological expeditions of the 19th and early 20th centuries revealed to the world the buried but largely intact splendors of Knossos, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, as well as the tombs of the Pharaohs and the remains of Mycenae.

Small wonder, then, that the stabilization and presentation of such ruins for the benefit of future generations became essential to an educated appreciation of the past. Nevertheless, for stabilization to succeed as a technique for interpreting history, several important and interconnected conditions have to be met.

First, to state the obvious, there have to be ruins sufficiently extensive and coherent to merit stabilizing. We may debate what exactly constitutes a ruin, since we may

*(**Ruins**—continued on page 8)*

Stabilized ruins of La Grande Maison and the bakery (foreground) at Forges du Saint-Maurice NHS in 1973: major intervention, minimal presentation.

(*Ruins—continued from page 7*)

envisage a continuum with a decrepit but functional structure at one end and barely visible mounds decipherable only to the experienced archaeologist at the other. Ruins must, at least in popular perception, retain enough of their original form as to provide readily grasped indicators of what they were originally: an abbey, a castle, a house, or a factory. Unfortunately, but perhaps inevitably, such evidence is most readily apparent in masonry structures, and indeed the very word "ruins" surely conjures up images of jagged masonry segments, partially collapsed walls, and massive columns, some upright, some prone. The original form and function of works built from wood or earth are much more elusive and difficult to visualize.

Secondly, the original structures, if they are to survive substantially intact, have to exist in an environment that will ensure that survival, or at least delay disintegration. Through no coincidence, the earliest ruins to be recognized and appreciated were in the temperate Mediterranean and European areas, where masonry was not rapidly shattered and heaved by frost on the one hand, nor overwhelmed by jungle on the other. But change the environment, and monuments that have withstood centuries are suddenly in peril: the Acropolis because of atmospheric pollution arising from modern Athens; the Sphinx from a drastic change in the water table.

The third condition lies with the technology of stabilization itself and is directly related to both environment and materials. Unfortunately, the very characteristics that make the most readily understood ruins are those that make them the most vulnerable to disintegration in North America: the freeze-thaw cycle so familiar to much of the continent has devastating effects on unprotected masonry. This in turn means that for stabilization to succeed, it must be massive and intrusive; underpinnings must go below the frostline, drainage must be extensive, and the old mortars replaced with modern, stronger mixes if the ruins are to remain exposed to the elements. The results more often than not are affronts to both aesthetics and authenticity: what remains of the original is barely discernable, suspended in a frozen sea of modern cement, tidied up to assume an appearance it never had when functioning as an intact structure.

Finally, there is the question of presentation, or interpretation. The degree to which this is essential is in inverse proportion to the condition of the ruin: the more intact it is, the less needs to be explained about original form and function. It follows that if all that has survived is a few courses of masonry uncovered by archaeologists, to stabilize these ruins and leave them as objects of curiosity in an open field will achieve little. Ruins have to be explained so that the visitor may form a complete picture of what was there originally, both structurally and socially. The somewhat literal and direct approach, pioneered by the French architect Viollet-le-Duc in the 19th century at such fortresses as Carcassonne and Pierrefonds, found its ultimate expression in the work at Williamsburg in the 1930s or at the Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, in the 1960s. If such approaches are intellectually out of favour these days, they nevertheless provided a comprehensive and readily appreciated model of what the original was thought to have looked like.

Stabilization alone cannot replace this; ruins have to be placed in an overall context and a convincing image of the original conveyed. Rather than subject them to the indignity and assault of a total "life-support" system designed to enable them to continue, as stabilized ruins, to withstand the rigours of the climate, new approaches might be more promising. Beneath the *parvis* of Notre-Dame de Paris, a subterranean exhibit enables visitors to examine the archaeologically exposed but fully protected ruins of many centuries and compare them to scale models of the city. At the national historic site of the Forges du Saint-Maurice, Quebec, a similar technique enables visitors to see a realistic model of the original industrial site alongside the remains of blast furnaces and forges, protected from the elements by modern structures.

Mute stones may indeed speak, but if they speak only to an initiated few, then we as custodians of the past have failed.

Bruce Fry is chief of Operations—responsible, among other things, for National Historic Sites publications—with the Archaeological Research Branch, National Historic Sites Directorate, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada. He received his doctorate in archeology at Cardiff and has directed excavations at the Fortress of Louisbourg and in Quebec Region. The paper printed above was presented at a Canadian Parks Service reconstruction workshop (see *CRM*, Vol. 15, No. 5, page 13).

Partnerships: New Approaches to an Old Idea

Ervin H. Zube

The concept of "partnerships in parks" has received a lot of attention in publications and in conferences and symposia, including the 75th NPS Anniversary Symposium in Vail, Colorado, and the Albany, New York conference, "Partnerships in Parks and Preservation." The Albany conference produced an interesting and provocative list of partnership characteristics: they require a common vision among partners, involve shared ownership, are an experiment, are a process, require risk taking, are grounded in information and research, mean working together in pursuit of a common goal, involve trust and harmony, are not necessarily easy or efficient but they are effective, and are unique to each area. The idea is not limited to any one kind of park. It appears to have broad application and is taking several forms. While it has the ring of something new, daring, and innovative, it isn't new. It does, however, continue to be innovative and, sometimes, daring!

National parks have been involved in partnerships since the establishment of Yellowstone in 1872. Legislation for the park authorized the provision of lodging and food for visitors by a non-governmental entity that we now call a concessioner. About 50 years later another kind of service-to-visitor partnership evolved at Yosemite NP in the form of the Yosemite Natural History Association. It marked the beginning of cooperating associations—partners that continue to provide educational materials for parks and other forms of support for interpretation programs.

At least three other forms of partnerships have evolved since the NPS came into being. The first was initiated by Stephen Mather through his efforts to assist the National Conference of State Parks. Mather was interested in both the national park system and a national system of parks. To this end, at the first meeting of the Conference, he committed the NPS to provide technical assistance for the development, promotion, and management of state parks and park systems. Among the technical assistance programs established specifically for cultural resources are the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record which have provided assistance to state and local units of government since 1933 and 1969 respectively.

Another form of partnership developed around the idea of sharing responsibility for resources ownership and/or management. It started in 1931 with Canyon de Chelly National Monument which was established without Federal ownership. The NPS was given responsibility for management of the prehistoric resources and the visitors, while the Navajo Tribe retained ownership of all Canyon resources and the right to use those resources as they wished.

The fourth form that emerged involved agreements with local units of government for the provision of various kinds of services to parks including police and fire protection as well as, in some instances, road and sign maintenance and trash collection. Frequently, this partnership arrangement involves areas within or in close proximity to urban areas.

Examples of each of these forms of partnerships exist and continue to function effectively, although, as with current negotiations with concessioners, they can sometimes be contentious. Provision-of-services to visitors remains the most common form and is institutionalized within the national park system. It is the other forms of partnerships, however, that have been the focus of publications and symposia. They have also attracted the attention of NPS administrators, planners, and the Congress as well as state and local interests. And, they should be of particular interest to **cultural** resources planners and managers because, more often than not, cultural resources are a primary component of the areas under consideration.

Cultural resource areas where technical assistance has been an important part of the partnership include, for example: Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP), Lowell National Historical Park, Salem Project, and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. The NPS provides planning assistance in each area. Other kinds of assistance included HABS studies at AIHP, Salem Project, and Lowell NHP and development of design guidelines for new construction and restorations at Ebeys Landing National Historical Reserve and Lowell NHP and the Lowell Historical District.

While many partnerships have been specified in Congressional actions, others have been created through the initiatives of area managers, project leaders, and planning team leaders for purposes of communicating with interest groups, facilitating cooperative programming of appropriate educational, interpretive, and cultural activities, and for purposes of being good neighbors. The number and kinds of partnerships existing at various units, and affiliated and project areas varies considerably. There is some indication, however, that successful partnership parks may have many, rather than fewer partners.

Partnerships specified in legislation are frequently formulated via memoranda of understanding or agreement, and through lease agreements and contracts. They may also be, in part, a product of the planning process such as occurred at Ebey's Landing NHR where, in the absence of specific directives, the NPS planner proposed a land trust which was adopted by the participants in the planning process as an appropriate entity for Reserve management. The NPS is represented by one member on the nine member Trust Board.

Partnerships at San Antonio Missions NHP involve shared resource ownership and management responsibilities as well as services provided by local government. Partners in resource ownership and management include the Archdiocese of San Antonio which retains ownership

*(**Partnerships**—continued on page 10)*

*(**Partnerships**—continued from page 9)*

and management responsibility for the interiors of the four mission churches while the NPS has ownership and management responsibility for church exteriors, related structures, and lands. Other partners in resource ownership include the San Antonio River Authority, Bexar County, State of Texas, San Juan Ditch Water Supply Corporation, and City Parks and Recreation Department. Another primary partner is Los Compadres, a friends group that raises funds for priority projects identified by the superintendent and that do not receive Federal support. Additional formal agreements exist with the city for police and fire protection, road construction, and sign maintenance and repair.

Lowell NHP maintains a list of 48 cooperative groups and agencies, 15 of which are considered primary partners. The large number of partners can be explained in part by the urban location of this area and the concomitant need to maintain communications and working relationships with many units of government—city and state, and with numerous interest groups.

The use of advisory commissions has frequently been specified in Congressional actions for partnership areas. Most often, they play a primary role in facilitating communication and cooperation between the park and interested regional and local groups. Notable examples of successful Commissions include those at Cape Cod National Seashore, Lowell NHP and AIHP. The Cape Cod Commission was recently reestablished at local request because of the role it had played previously as an important communications medium between Seashore and surrounding towns, parts of which are within the Seashore boundary and constitute the cultural landscape of the Seashore. The Commission at Lowell NHP is, in addition to being an important communications tie to the community, empowered by Congress to play a decisionmaking role in implementation of the management plan for the park and the surrounding National Historic District. At AIHP the Commission is an essential device for communications, coordination, and cooperation among nine counties in southwestern Pennsylvania, several Commonwealth agencies, and local governments.

Commission success is related to the appointment of members who are sensitive to the array of local interests and to the issues that must be addressed. An effective commission also presupposes prompt appointment of members and filling of vacancies so as to not disrupt effective functioning. Such has not always been the case. For example, reappointment of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Advisory Commission, after the initial five-year term, was delayed in 1991 by bureaucratic foot-dragging to the point where the mandated deadline for reappointment was passed and Congressional action was required before reappointments could be made.

The characteristics of park partnerships that emerged from the Albany conference included common visions and goals, trust and harmony, and shared ownership. Effective communications and cooperation are essential ingredients of each. Other characteristics mentioned were each partnership is unique and each is an experiment. This suggests there is much to be learned about effective alternatives to the usual emphasis on the NPS having sole responsibility for ownership and management of valued resources. Viewing each partnership as an experiment suggests that these areas should be closely monitored and successes and failures assessed. Learning from experience should contribute to the continued successful evolution of partnerships in parks.

Ervin H. Zube, Ph.D., is a professor at the School of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ.

Neighborhood and Historic Preservation

Brian Kintish
John Shapiro

New York is known throughout the world for its great office and financial center, its concentration of tall buildings, and its apparently limitless ability to build and demolish and rebuild itself in ever more modern forms. New Yorkers themselves also know a more complex city: one composed of dozens upon dozens of communities, built to different physical scales, in different architectural styles, erected in various periods over the past three centuries.

In recent years, New Yorkers have increasingly come to value the special qualities of its diverse neighborhoods. A neighborhood's unique physical character provides its residents with the sense of living within a particular, identifiable place, thus fostering a sense of belonging. As survivors of past eras, older buildings and streetscapes enforce a connection with history and serve an educational role as valuable as any museum. Often, the lower scale and density, and the quiet that this often engenders, provide a sense of respite from the contemporary city. Whether established neighborhoods like Brooklyn Heights or rediscovered enclaves like Soho, historic neighborhoods contribute greatly to the quality of life in New York.

Neighborhood and historic preservation has clear economic value as well. Business location decisions depend greatly on a city's quality of life, as well as on tax rates, cost of space, and other purely economic criteria. Also, tourism has been one of New York's major growth industries in recent years, and people visit a city not just to stay at a glitzy new hotel but to admire its architecture and roam its neighborhoods.

Historic preservation has come to be accepted as a major public policy goal. On April 6, 1965, the city enacted the Landmarks Preservation Law and created the Landmarks Preservation Commission, empowered to designate both individual landmarks and historic districts, judge the appropriateness of proposed alterations to existing buildings and proposed new construction within historic districts, and prohibit inappropriate alterations, construction, or demolition. In the 25 ensuing years, the Board of Estimate has approved LPC designation of over 800 individual landmarks and more that 50 historic districts, and proposed district designations generally receive widespread community support. Proposals to weaken the law have been quietly tabled in the face of public outcries. In addition to that seminal legislation, environmental laws and regulations adopted in the 1970s reflect the importance of historic preservation goals. State and city environmental reviews must assess a proposed action's likely impact on historic resources and neighborhood character.

The successes of the historic preservation movement have coincided with advances in neighborhood preservation. In the 1960s community-based groups blocked such potential government actions as Robert Moses' proposed cross-Manhattan expressways, one of which would have bulldozed much of Soho and Little Italy. More recently, several communities have advanced neighborhood plans, under the egis of Section 197-a of the city charter. The city itself has enacted special zoning districts to preserve the built form, street life, and economic vitality of particular neighborhoods or thoroughfares.

Yet, in spite of the recognized impor tance of historic and neighborhood preservation, New York's neighborhoods and historic districts continue to be threatened. The good news is that the threats usually do not involve the demolition of valued buildings; the bad news is that inappropriate new construction has proven almost as

*(**Neighborhood**—continued on page 12)*

This article is an excerpt from a study completed in July 1990, titled "Zoning and Historic Districts." Conducted by the New York City-based consulting firm, Abeles Phillips Preiss & Shapiro, Inc., the study was commissioned by the Municipal Art Society's Planning Center as a follow-up to an earlier study's recommendations on making zoning policy in New York consistent with historic district designations. The portion of the study reproduced here, with permission from the authors, provides an overview of the conflicts between zoning requirements and historic preservation goals in several of the city's historic neighborhoods. Specifically, it outlines the ways in which the current zoning encourages new development that is out of scale and out of character with the existing building stock and streetscape. As the study points out, the problem is not merely a matter of too much density, but also of lot coverage and setback requirements as well as bonuses for open space.

There has been much discussion in recent years about the need to integrate historic preservation and land use and community planning—indeed, it was one of the major recommendations of the National Trust's 45th National Preservation Conference in San Francisco in October 1991. This study is an example of how such integration should be approached. Its analysis and recommendations apply not only to large cities such as New York but also to mid-sized and smaller cities. Now, when development pressure has temporarily receded in most parts of the country, is the right time for preservation advocates to think about these issues in their own communities.

Stephen A. Morris
CLG Coordinator
National Park Service

*(**Neighborhood**—continued from page 11)*

damaging to the built environment. Within historic districts, new construction cannot proceed unless the LPC determines that the new building would be "appropriate." Outside of the district boundaries, or in historic or architecturally distinctive neighborhoods that have not been designated, no such protection exists. Furthermore, in many cases, such as in Carroll Gardens and Park Slope, historic district designation applies only to a portion of a larger neighborhood whose architecture may not be as fine or as well preserved, but that shares the same general building type. In other cases, transition zones are needed to prevent excessive contrasts in scale. To preserve a small district and to rebuild the surrounding blocks in the latest fashion, or to eschew a proper transition and overwhelm a district's buildings, is to transform the historic district into a museum artifact. Landmark preservation in the narrowest sense does triumph, but the goals of neighborhood preservation and historic preservation in the true sense are lost.

Some of the more striking examples of out-of-scale buildings near historic districts are well known: the Citicorp back office tower near the Hunters Point Historic District, Madison Green across from Ladies' Mile, the apartment building at Madison Avenue and 85th Street just outside the Metropolitan Museum Historic District. Sometimes these anomalies reflect competing and overriding planning values, such as extending central business district functions and employment opportunities to other boroughs. In other cases, the juxtaposition of low-rise and high-rise enclaves, of old and new building, can create an exciting contrast, and the historic district becomes more valuable through its role as an unexpected oasis. In too many cases, however, the newer, bulkier development diminishes the strong sense of the past, the neighborhood identity, and the sense of separateness that help make the district so important.

The key is zoning. The city's Zoning Resolution regulates permissible building uses, maximum permissible bulk (or floor area), and the envelope in which that bulk must fit. Zoning that is inappropriate for a particular location will either stymie all development or lead to development that is out of scale or out of character. Appropriate zoning cannot guarantee good architecture, but it can prevent egregious mismatches between new buildings and their neighbors. The simplest, most familiar aspect of the problem involves scale. If the zoning allows an excessive floor area ratio (FAR), too much floor area will be built, and development will be too tall or too bulky. To map a district with a maximum FAR of 12.0 across the street from a district of 3- and 4-story rowhouses is to guarantee that new development will tower over the smaller structures, as Pierrepont Plaza does over Brooklyn Heights. Similarly, because the same zone has been mapped over a full block site **within** the South Street Seaport Historic District, across a 50'-wide street from a blockfront of 4-story early 19th century commercial buildings, the LPC has evaluated and rejected a series of development schemes for the site; quite simply, the zoning allows more bulk that can be squeezed into any design that the LPC would be likely to deem appropriate for the site. Furthermore, overly generous FARs drive up the value of properties within the district and thus may make it harder for the property owner to earn a reasonable return from the existing low density structure; this process increases the likelihood that demolition requests based on hardship will be brought.

Another aspect of the problem involves the envelope into which the bulk is fit: height, lot coverage, the building's position on the lot, its relationship to the street, facade setbacks, and so on. A 6.0 FAR can translate into an 8-story building covering the front 3/4 of the lot or an 18-story building occupying 1/3 of the lot, set back behind an open plaza. Zoning can encourage or even require one or the other—through height limitations, streetwall requirements, plaza bonuses, open space requirements, or maximum lot coverage provisions. These "height and setback," or envelope, controls are as important as floor area density in molding the physical character of a streetscape. Their ability to shape a given amount of floor area into either an 8- or an 18-story building means that building height and **apparent** scale depend as much on these controls as on floor area ratios. Beyond that, physical character depends equally on such considerations as whether the buildings abut each other in a continuous row or are surrounded by side yards, plazas, or parking lots; whether they align or set back varying distances from the streetline; whether the facades rise vertically or slope or step backwards; the presence or absence of front yards; and so forth.

The distinction between bulk and density regulations, which limit the amount of floor area that can be built on a lot, and envelope regulations, which dictate or encourage particular building forms, means that an array of different zoning will generate new buildings that are in harmony with their neighbors. It does not depend on density alone. For example, the Mott Haven Historic District in the Bronx and the larger Mott Haven community contain turn-of-the-century 5-story tenement buildings covering approximately 70% of their lots. This works out to a FAR of 3.5, which is higher than current zoning allows. Yet, current zoning (R6) was designed to accommodate the far more massive 20-story tower-in-the-park residential complexes constructed in the area during the 1960s. These monoliths loom over the historic district, rising four times as high as the older buildings; they are set back from the sidewalk, are not oriented to the street, and do not define a streetwall; they dissolve the 19th-century streetscape that unifies the historic district. Nonetheless, the low-coverage high-rise complexes have less floor area per block than the older tenement buildings; they are built to a FAR of 2.4.

The zones established when the current Zoning Resolution was drafted in 1961 discourage the relatively low scale, high-coverage buildings, aligned in rows to create uniform streetwalls, that characterize many older neighborhoods. Instead, they encourage taller buildings surrounded by open space. In commercial zones and the highest density residential districts, this is done through plaza bonuses, so that a developer can increase FAR by up to 20% by devoting part of the lot to open space. In certain residential zones this is done through a sliding FAR scale, so that FAR varies along with open space and building height; a developer maximizes floor area by erecting a building 13 to 20 stories tall, covering from 1/5 to 1/3 of the lot, depending on the particular zoning district. The height factors that maximize density in a given

zoning district did not reflect the actual building heights prevailing in the neighborhoods in which that district was mapped, leading to the construction of 20-story buildings in neighborhoods of 5-story buildings. The open space requirements, which effectively restrict construction to a small percentage of the lot, often mean that developers must assemble larger parcels if they are to achieve realistic development footprints. Developers are thus encouraged to accumulate, clear, and combine several adjacent lots rather than build on a single lot and preserve the neighboring structures.

Clearly, historic district designation alone is not sufficient; reforms are also needed: to adopt zoning regulations that ensure that new development is in a form sympathetic to the existing built form of historically or architecturally significant areas, and to adopt land use review procedures that guard against harm to neighborhood character or architectural resources.

Specifically, within the districts themselves, reforms are needed (1) to achieve the greatest possible consistency between the different aspects of the city's land use regulations (i.e., zoning and historic district designations); (2) to allow appropriate development as of right, avoiding the time and expense that the special permit process entails; (3) to force all development proposals to fit into a sympathetic zoning envelope, thus using zoning regulations to mold the designs submitted to the LPC for review; and (4) to provide property owners and their architects with the clearest and most consistent possible guidance.

The areas outside of the districts have not been deemed to have the same historical or architectural significance. Yet, the blocks surrounding historic districts often contain similar building types and are often equally significant to neighborhood identity, and transition zones are often needed to preserve the character of the districts themselves and to prevent glaringly inappropriate juxtapositions. State enabling legislation recognizes these situations and empowers municipalities to apply historic district regulations to development beyond the district boundaries. Unfortunately, New York City's landmarks law provides no such mandate.

In the areas adjacent to historic districts, reforms are needed (1) to establish a mechanism for determining where continuation of a historic district's built form is appropriate, and where buffer or transition zones are needed; (2) where deemed appropriate, to adopt zoning that mandates a built form roughly similar to, or at least sympathetic to, that within the historic district; (3) to channel development in such a way, where possible, that excessive bulk is directed away from the edges of low density historic districts; and (4) to provide the LPC with an appropriate voice regarding zoning and development proposals adjacent to historic districts.

The challenge for the 1990s—as the city enters the second quarter century of landmarks preservation—is to manage historic resources within the context of an ever-changing city; to permit but reasonably regulate change. The purpose of zoning is not to discourage development, but to channel it into proper forms or proper locations. The goal is to ensure that when new construction inevitably occurs, either within or near historic district boundaries, it will be appropriate to its surroundings. Development should occur within and near historic districts, but it can and should be in a form that will not adversely affect those districts, which serve such vital functions: enhancing tourism, improving the quality of life, and generally enriching the city.

Brian Kintish is an associate and John Shapiro is a principal with Abeles Phillips Preiss & Shapiro, Inc., 434 Sixth Ave., New York, NY 10011. For a copy of the full report you may write to the firm or the Municipal Art Society's Planning Center, 457 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.

Submitting Material to *CRM*

The editor and the members of the advisory committee welcome articles that share knowledge, experience, and technical expertise on cultural resource management issues—planning, survey and evaluation (including documentation); management and protection (including curation and interpretation); and preservation treatments. We actively seek articles and news items which represent a variety of perspectives from the Federal, state and local sectors of government, from the academic community, and from the private sector. *CRM* is also distributed outside the United States and now has an official of the Canadian Parks Service, National Historic Sites Directorate, on its editorial advisory committee.

In general, articles will be reviewed by one or more members of the editorial committee before being accepted for publication. The articles are subject to editing and may be cut to fit available space. If we feel major re-working is required we will contact the author before publishing.

The length of feature articles should not exceed 1,500 words. A brief biographical sketch about the author should be included (be sure to use the name of the author the way it should appear in print).

Articles should be double spaced, and prepared on WordPerfect 5.0 or 5.1. Please submit a 5-1/4" disk, as well as a printed copy. Photographs and other illustrative material are accepted and will be returned to the author after publication.

If you plan to submit an article, please send the editor a note with the title of the article and a brief description of the content.

Send all correspondence and submissions to Editor, *CRM* (400), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Landmarks in Civil Engineering

Robie Lange

As part of an initiative to prepare a National Historic Landmarks (NHL) theme study on Technology: Engineering and Invention, the History Division of the National Park Service has begun to examine properties which possess national significance in the field of civil engineering. Much like the ongoing architecture and maritime theme studies, the engineering theme study will continue for several years.

Landmarks in civil engineering derive their national significance not only from their value as reflections of a nation's technical prowess, but from their broader implications for the pace and direction of America's physical, economic and social development. Viewed in this broader perspective, advances in civil engineering influenced American's lives in many ways, including their ability to conduct business and find employment; how far from their jobs they could live; and which consumer goods they could buy.

This study will examine historic properties grouped by structure type, e.g., bridges, dams, canals, and tunnels. While several related individual properties have received NHL designation in the past, advances in scholarship allow us to undertake comprehensive studies of these structure types. Each study will begin with a review of secondary sources, as well as late 19th and early 20th century popular and engineering journals.

The first structure type to be studied under this initiative will be tunnels. Tunnels are built for different needs, including transportation, mining, and water supply. Depending on the purpose of the tunnel, and the nature of the material through which it must pass, different methods of construction are required. For example, the most difficult aspect of tunneling through hard rock is the method by which the rock is cut and removed from the tunnel heading. At the same time, little problem is encountered in shoring-up the ceiling of the excavated void because the rock often supports its own weight. On the other hand, tunneling through soft or wet ground presents little difficulty in excavating, yet until safe and effective subaqueous construction methods were developed in the late 19th century, hundreds of workers were killed by flooding and cave-ins.

Excavating and assembling the cast iron tunnel lining. *Scientific American*, August 9, 1890.

The tendency to focus on tunnels which are credited with being the longest or deepest will be avoided. Such properties often merely reflect the extreme application of existing construction methods. These claims also lead to confusion when a longer or deeper tunnel eclipses the earlier record holder. Instead, attention will focus on those tunnels which best represent a significant innovation in construction methods, such as the successful introduction of pneumatic drills and nitroglycerin in hard rock tunneling on the mid-19th century Hoosac Tunnel, or the first successful use of the shield method of tunneling in a compressed air work environment used to build a railroad tunnel under the St. Clair River in 1890, or the first application of scientific study to the design and construction of ventilation systems for subaqueous automobile tunnels developed for the Holland Tunnel in the 1920s.

Those properties receiving full attention must also possess high levels of historic integrity. For example, the first railroad tunnel bored through rock with compressed air drills will not be appropriate for NHL nomination if it was later widened by a modern boring machine. In such a case the tunnel would then illustrate a construction method different from the one which possessed national significance. Since such problems of historic integrity are common with historic engineering and industrial properties, there may be certain breakthroughs in technology for which there remain no associated properties possessing the levels of national significance and historic integrity required for NHL designation.

Finally, it is hoped that these theme studies will not only serve as a means of identifying properties worthy of NHL designation, but will serve a broader purpose as well. By providing a comparative analysis of the various elements of these historic resources, these theme studies will strive to assist those in the National Register programs, the state historic preservation offices, the parks, and the regional offices who are concerned about developing standards by which other potentially historic engineering resources may be evaluated.

Robie Lange is a historian in the History Division, National Park Service, Washington Office. For additional information or suggestions concerning this ongoing NHL theme study, contact Robie at 202-343-0350.

Marsh-Billings National Historical Park Established

Bruce Craig

On August 26, 1992, President Bush signed legislation (Public Law 102-350) establishing the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park in Woodstock, VT. The new 555-acre park was the boyhood home of George Perkins Marsh, the author of *Man and Nature*, an important mid-19th-century book that helped to stimulate the early conservation movement.

Marsh-Billings is Vermont's first national park unit other than the portion of the Appalachian Trail that passes through the state. Because the site's owners, Laurance and Mary Rockefeller, agreed to donate the entire estate to the National Park Service— together with both a handsome maintenance endowment of $7.5 million and funds for the preparation of the area's General Management Plan (a separate endowment was established to compensate the Town of Woodstock for anticipated lost property tax revenues), the legislation zipped through both the House and Senate national park authorizing committees.

Bills seeking to authorize the site were introduced in the House and Senate on November 26, 1991 (*CRM*, Vol. 15: No. 1). The House bill was dropped in the hopper by Representative Bernard Sanders (I-VT) while Senators James Jeffords (R-VT) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) introduced in the Senate an identical bill to establish the site. Hearings were conducted shortly after the bills were introduced, first before Senator Dale Bumpers' Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests, and then by Representative Bruce Vento's Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands.

While there was never any doubt about the national significance of the site (the property was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1967) or that the legislation would pass muster with Congress, there was some concern in the preservation and conservation community whether the site was the best site to tell the story of the early conservation movement. The release of Robin Winks' timely biography, *Frederick Billings: a Life* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), provided a needed stimulus.

While George Perkins Marsh was nationally significant in his own right according to Winks, Frederick Billings, the Vermont-born lawyer, entrepreneur, and philanthropist who purchased the mansion from Marsh in 1869, was also a noted conservationist.

Billings reforested the hills around the mansion. He purchased additional land surrounding the site and experimented with the latest technology and scientific management principles in the surrounding farm and forest lands. Billings was so taken with Marsh's contributions to conservation that he even purchased Marsh's 12,000-volume library and donated the collection to the University of Vermont. Billings also played a role in helping to establish Yosemite and Yellowstone national parks.

The significance of the Marsh-Billings site would not be complete, however, without recognition of the contributions of the property's last owners—Laurance and Mary French Rockefeller. Mrs. Rockefeller is a descendent of Frederick Billings and over the years she and her husband continued the tradition set by the mansion's previous owners in preserving the site and its surrounding pastoral 19th-century landscape. Also like the previous owners of the estate, the Rockefellers have long been strong advocates and supporters of the American conservation movement, having played important roles in the establishment of several other national park units. They follow a long-established Whig tradition of using personal wealth for public benefit. Marsh-Billings then not only is a worthy national park unit because of its significant historical association with George Perkins Marsh but also because of the site's ability to interpret the role that philanthropists have played in the conservation movement.

Despite an anticipated $900,000 annual operating budget for Marsh-Billings NHP, the Department of the Interior enthusiastically supported the establishment of the site, largely because of the unprecedented gifts by the Rockefellers that would significantly reduce the costs of establishing and managing the national park unit. Director James Ridenour summed it up: "Philanthropy provided a way for things to happen that might not happen otherwise. The long tradition of philanthropy that the parks have enjoyed through the years continues to provide the Service with an all-important margin of excellence."

Bruce Craig is the cultural resources coordinator for the National Parks and Conservation Association.

Washington Report

Capitol Contact

Bruce Craig

End of Congress Wrap-up

The 102nd Congress ended the session with the usual flurry of last-minute activity. By the time Congress adjourned a total of 10 new units had been added to the national park system over the two-year session. In addition, 30 new national wild and scenic rivers had been designated along with 8 new wilderness areas totaling 426,000 acres.

Several of the new national park units were historical areas. While Manzanar NHS, Marsh-Billings NHP (see article elsewhere in this issue), and Salt River Bay NHP had been authorized earlier in the year, in the closing hours of Congress, legislation for three additional new historical areas was sent to the President: Keweenaw National Historical Park, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, and Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site.

Keweenaw NHP (P.L. 102-543)

Keweenaw National Historical Park is located on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan and seeks to interpret and preserve the story of copper mining in the United States from aboriginal times to the turn of the 20th century. Based on the findings of a feasibility/suitability study released in February 1991, the National Park Service supported the enactment of this legislation. Historic preservationists generally lauded the establishment of the area though some expressed concern that Keweenaw was not necessarily the best site in the Nation to tell the story of the extractive copper mining industry.

Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP (P.L. 102-419)

This new area seeks to preserve and interpret a number of historic sites in Dayton, OH, that are related to the Wright brothers and the invention and development of the airplane. While the national park system already includes the Wright Brothers National Memorial in Kill Devil Hills, NC, Dayton seeks to focus more broadly on the history of American aviation.

The new park includes a number of Wright brothers-related structures in the Wright-Dunbar Historic District, and through cooperative agreement, the Huffman Prairie Flying Field which is a part of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. The new area also includes the residence of Paul Laurence Dunbar, an important black poet, novelist, and syndicated columnist. Dunbar was a friend and classmate of the Wrights and was the first African-American writer in the United States to derive an income primarily from his writings. In commemorating both the technological innovation of the Wright Brothers and the literary creativity of Dunbar the new area promises to be a true "partnership park" (also see *CRM*, Vol. 15, No. 2, "Discovering Our Aviation Heritage").

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site (P.L. 102-525)

In 1896 the Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson* permitted segregation of races in public facilities. In 1954, Oliver Brown and 12 other plaintiffs successfully challenged the Plessy decision and brought an end to official segregation in public education. Brown v. Board of Education NHS preserves the Monroe Elementary School, one of the two important National Historic Landmark sites in Topeka, KS (the other being the Sumner Elementary School) designated in recognition of their national significance to the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. Sumner Elementary, which was the all-white school that refused to enroll Linda Brown, is still an active school. The Monroe Elementary, the black elementary school Linda Brown attended, is now privately owned and vacant. The legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Monroe school and assist in the preservation and interpretation of related resources within the city of Topeka to further advance understanding of the civil rights movement.

If you would like additional information on any of the laws discussed above, drop me a note at: National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036.

National Archeological Survey Initiative

Michele C. Aubry

On October 13, 1992, the **National Park Service's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program** was announced by Director James M. Ridenour. Developed as a part of the Service's National Archeological Survey Initiative, it sets forth a long-term approach to inventory archeological resources in units of the national park system. The goal is to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources under the Service's stewardship. Resulting information about the location, characteristics, and significance of archeological sites will enable park planners and managers to make informed and more effective decisions about the preservation, treatment, and protection of the resources.

The program establishes minimum systemwide program requirements, standards, and priorities to assist the Service's regional offices and parks in planning, programming, funding, and conducting inventories. It calls for development of regionwide archeological survey plans that tailor the systemwide program requirements to the specific nature of the regions and their parks. In addition, it encourages the parks and regional offices to cooperate and collaborate on inventories in partnership with states, other Federal land managers, Indian tribes, and others.

The National Park Service's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program was developed by a servicewide task force composed of archeologists Michele C. Aubry (Washington Office, task force leader), Dana C. Linck (Applied Archeology Center), Dr. Mark J. Lynott (Midwest Archeological Center), Robert R. Mierendorf (North Cascades National Park), and Dr. Kenneth M. Schoenberg (Alaska Regional Office). Published copies are available by writing to the Anthropology Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Michele Aubry is a senior archeologist and NASI Task Force leader in the Anthropology Division.

National Catalog Update

Kandace J. Muller

The National Catalog is the repository for archival paper and electronic copies of museum catalog records from parks throughout the National Park Service. This past year was one of transition for the National Catalog in terms of both physical space and care of the museum catalog records and analysis of the data they contain.

A compact storage system was installed in the National Catalog vault. This system was designed to hold 7 million records for the National Park Service collections currently held. It allows for easy physical access to the expanding number of paper museum catalog records at the National Catalog. In addition, a media safe has been installed for storage of the electronic media submitted.

This year, the date that museum catalog records are submitted was changed from a calendar to a fiscal year basis. The museum catalog record submission year is now synchronized with the annual Collection Management Reports which are on a fiscal year basis. This change will facilitate more efficient access to information by park, center, regional and WASO staff.

Parks are now required to submit electronic copy to the National Catalog in addition to archival paper records. Both the electronic and paper records are used to analyze the museum catalog records submitted and to initiate the servicewide aggregation of data.

Over 400,000 records were submitted in FY1991, making it the largest submission ever received at the National Catalog. The consistency and quality of museum catalog record submissions received from the parks have increased along with their quantity. The last few years have been a period of growth and change as parks have documented tremendous quantities of objects and specimens through the use of backlog cataloging funding, totalling $10.5 million from 1988 through 1991.

Changes at the National Catalog will be ongoing as the staff continues to make the transition from the manual cataloging system to a computerized system, and move toward an aggregated servicewide database. The end result will be increased accountability and intellectual access to the collections in the care of the National Park Service. It is a goal well worth the great effort and resources put into the National Catalog program.

Kandace J. Muller is a museum technician at the National Catalog.

Preservation Resources

Publications

Managing Resources

The *Heritage Notes* series provides guidance on a range of topics in historic resource management. Written by the staff of the Historic Sites and Archives Service of Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism and other experts, the series focuses on architectural preservation, heritage planning, collections and facility management. For more information or to order, contact Ema Dominey, Coordinator, Architectural Preservation Services Publication Programme, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820 112th Street, Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6G 2P8; 403-427-2022.

Visiting Civil War Battlefields

In an effort to help protect Civil War battlefields threatened by overuse, the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) has released a free brochure, *Visiting Battlefields: The Civil War*, which will serve as an educational outreach component of *The Vanishing Civil War*, a TV program to be nationally broadcast by PBS in early 1993. According to recent National Park Service statistics, nearly 10 million people visit national battlefield and military parks every year. As public interest in the Civil War continues to grow, visitation to the war's battlefields is expected to rise significantly above its past levels.

For a copy of the brochure, write to NPCA/Civil War, Dept. PEC, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036.

Learning About Fortifications

Military Fortifications, A Selective Bibliography, compiled by Dale E. Floyd, historian, Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Staff, National Park Service.

This is the first English-language general bibliography on military fortifications. It deals with the history of fortifications from the earliest times to the present throughout the world. Design, construction, and maintenance of all types of fortifications are noted, from permanent to temporary, from earthworks to fortifications of wood and stone.

Order from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881; 203-226-3571; Fax: 203-222-1502.

Participating in Archeology

Color photographs of archeological work in progress are an eye-catching feature of a new brochure, *Participate in Archeology*, developed and designed by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance Program of the National Park Service (NPS) in cooperation with the Public Awareness Working Group of senior Federal archeologists. Intended for distribution to the general public, this brochure explains the importance of archeological sites and details a variety of ways that members of the public can learn more about them and become active in their study and preservation. The brochure was funded by the NPS, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Federal Highway Administration, the Department of the Army, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

To request copies contact Roger Friedman, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; 202-343-1881; fax: 202-523-1547.

Participate in Archeology brochure.

Protecting Archeological Resources

Archeological Resource Protection, by Sherry Hutt, Elwood W. Jones, and Martin E. McAllister, is a guidebook for both the lay person and professional. Written by a judge, an archeologist, and a law enforcement officer, *Archeological Resource Protection* includes an overview of the archeological resource protection problem in the United States; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, with a detailed discussion of the criminal and civil prosecution provisions of the law; and the process of investigating and prosecuting an archeological crime.

To order, contact the Order Department, The Preservation Press, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, or call toll-free 1-800-766-6847.

Studying Trade Beads at Fort Union

Beads of the Bison Robe Trade: The Fort Union Trading Post Collection, by Steven Leroy DeVore, describes the results of four seasons of archeological investigations at the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site in North Dakota and Montana, between 1968 and 1972. Excavations were conducted at the fort in order to obtain structural information for reconstruction. The investigations recovered several varieties of trade beads representing a major artifact assemblage from the mid 19th century.

The report, richly illustrated with charts and color photos, is available from Friends of Fort Union Trading Post, Buford Route, Williston, ND 58801 (recommended retail price is $14.95).

Learning About Landscapes

America's Landscape Legacy is a new leaflet developed by the Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service, in cooperation with the American Society of Landscape Architects, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the American Battlefield Protection Program. The text answers the questions, "What is a historic landscape?" and "Why preserve historic landscapes?" and lists other sources of information. The attractive design incorporates numerous photos, several in full color. Available from the Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Review

Public and Academic History: A Philosophy and Paradigm by Phyllis K. Leffler and Joseph Brent. Malabar, FL: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, 1990.

Reviewed by Patrick W. O'Bannon, Ph.D., principal historian, Kise Franks & Straw, Philadelphia, PA.

This work, written as a result of the authors' participation in the Institute on Teaching Public History held at Arizona State University during the summer of 1984, examines fundamental questions regarding the nature and relevance of history as a discipline and calls for the reconciliation of academic and public history by means of their common methodology. Leffler, a historian of France, and Brent, a historian of science, explore the too rarely examined and considered philosophical underpinnings that support the daily activities of public and academic historians. Any historian, or any professional who seeks to understand the nature of historical inquiry, can profit from reading this brief book.

The book is organized into three semi-independent chapters. The first describes the "current crisis" within the historical discipline and explicates the divisions between public and academic historians. The second addresses the argument over the value of scientific versus humane learning and knowledge as it affects the discipline of history. The third develops a model designed to demonstrate that a common method lies behind all human inquiry. This final chapter concludes with a "paradigm" for teaching history based upon the fundamental historical processes of research, analysis, and presentation.

The first chapter presents a familiar chronology of decline. Leffler and Brent reiterate the widely held view that history has lost its synthetic power and its ability to attract a diverse audience. The efforts of academic historians to transform history into a social science, through reliance upon modeling and quantification, are assigned primary responsibility for the discipline's decline. Public history, which is never adequately or fully defined, represents perhaps the best opportunity to breathe new life into the discipline and restore both its wider relevance and audience by forcing historians to refocus upon "central questions which arise from studying the past."

The second chapter provides the deeper historical context for the professional and disciplinary decline outlined in the first chapter. Leffler and Brent trace the development of Newtonian notions of absolute space, time, and measurement, and detail how the widespread acceptance of these views weakened the position of history, which was perceived as subjective and unable to produce universal truths and laws. Leffler and Brent provide a good, brief introduction to the complex and fascinating philosophical interrelationships between science and history. Their account of how Einstein's theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, and chaos theory called into question the Newtonian synthesis and the notion of scientific objectivity, suggests how the past efforts of historians to create a scientific discipline of history based upon imitation of the social sciences are mistaken. The authors find history's "twin foundations" of time and human expe-

America's Landscape Legacy brochure.

rience to be consistent with modern scientific philosophy.

The final chapter continues this exploration of the relationship between scientific and historical knowledge. Leffler and Brent point out that the questions raised by modern scientific theory regarding the notion of scientific objectivity validate history as a discipline. They argue that science's recognition of irreversible time and the prevalence of complexity represents nothing less than a vindication of those traditional historical modes of inquiry that explore issues of complexity, disorder, and change.

Rejecting the notion of historical objectivity, Leffler and Brent offer Fernand Braudel and the Annales school, with their emphasis on incremental change over long periods of time and their use of diverse sources, as a model for historical inquiry. The emphasis upon context currently seen in the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places program is perhaps the most familiar example of an Annales school approach found within current cultural resource management practice.

In a somewhat obvious conclusion Leffler and Brent advance a methodology for reuniting public and academic history based upon the commonality of their approach. The authors argue that since contemporary science has rejected the Newtonian notion of objective truth and predictability, that the advocacy inherent in all forms of historical inquiry should no longer be seen as separating public historians from their academic colleagues. And bound together by a common methodological approach that emphasizes research, analysis, and presentation, all historians practice the same discipline and can benefit from increased contact and interaction.

Neither Leffler nor Brent is an American historian, and they neglect much of the rich literature in American historiography that is relevant to their subject. The running debate between objectivists and relativists is one of the enduring characteristics of the American historical profession, and is admirably recounted in considerable detail in Peter Novick's *That Noble Dream: The "Objectivity" Question and the American Historical Profession* (1988), a work not cited by Leffler and Brent. In general, Leffler and Brent's work seems somewhat dated, perhaps a reflection of its 1984 origins. Nevertheless, it offers a brief, lucid view of the philosophy of history and advances a strong case for the discipline's relevance to society as a whole. For this alone the authors are to be applauded, and their work should be required reading for all practicing public historians.

NEDCC Rescues Deteriorating Photographic Negatives

The Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) in Andover, MA, has expanded its photoduplication service and now has the capacity to preserve large collections of photographic materials efficiently. The photoduplication laboratory was renovated and equipped with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and has the capacity to maintain the highest level of quality control in reformatting nitrate and early diacetate negatives onto safety film.

In addition to its reformatting services, NEDCC offers surveys of the preservation needs of photographic collections and conservation services for treatment of photographic prints. Gary Albright, NEDCC's photographic conservator, is one of a handful of professionally trained conservators of photographs in the country. NEDCC invites inquiries and would be glad to work with institutions in planning projects and developing funding requests.

The Northeast Document Conservation Center is a nonprofit regional conservation center specializing in the treatment of paper and related materials including photographs, books, architectural drawings, maps, posters, documents, wallpaper, and art on paper. Its purpose is to provide the highest quality conservation services and to serve as a source for advice and training for institutions that hold paper-based collections. The Center provides consulting services and performs surveys of preservation needs. It also performs paper conservation, book binding, and preservation microfilming as well as duplication of photographic negatives.

For questions regarding the duplication of photographic materials in our collection or to obtain an estimate call Mark Robinson, NEDCC's Director of Reprographic Services, or David Joyall, Technical Photographer, at 508-470-1010; or write to NEDCC at 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810.

New Archeology Manual

A new manual is now available titled, *Archeological Resources Protection: Federal Prosecution Sourcebook*. It was prepared jointly by the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service and the General Litigation and Legal Advice Section of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

The sourcebook is aimed at providing assistance and guidance to attorneys when a violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), or the Antiquities Act of 1906, occurs within their agency's jurisdiction. It contains legislative and administrative materials, selected commentary, indictments, legal memoranda, briefs, and other documents used in the investigation and prosecution of ARPA, NAGPRA, and Antiquities Act violations.

Plans for distributing copies are being developed. For more information, contact Debbie Dortch at 202-208-6843, or Richard Waldbauer, 202-343-4101.

Local News

Helping Local Governments

The Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service has prepared two new publications of interest to local preservationists and others. Distributed to State Historic Preservation Officers in November, the publications cover Certified Local Government (CLG) grants and the relationship between subdivision regulations and historic preservation, respectively. The first, *Questions and Answers About CLG Grants from SHPOs: An Introductory Guide*, is an illustrated brochure which describes the basics of what kinds of projects are eligible for CLG Funding, how to apply, and how selections are made. The second publication, *Subdivision Regulation and Historic Preservation*, published as the latest issue in the *Local Preservation* series, introduces subdivision regulation as one of the principal means used by local governments to guide land development. The publication shows how land subdivision affects historic resources and how preservation concerns can be incorporated into subdivision ordinances and the subdivision review process. Both publications are available from SHPOs or from Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, or call 202-343-9500.

Mobile's Endangered Properties List: A Useful Preservation Tool

John S. Sledge

The Mobile Historic Development Commission (MHDC) is responsible for the administration of historic preservation programs in Alabama's port city. Its areas of responsibility include design

(Mobile—continued on page 20)

This house at 1200 Dauphin Street in Mobile was condemned by the fire marshall and was days from demolition (August 1990 photo). After being placed on the Endangered Properties List, it was purchased by new owners and underwent a $80,000 restoration in which a $10,000 facade grant played a role (September 1992 photo). Photos by the author.

*(**Mobile**—continued from page 19)*

review, survey and registration, environmental review, awards programs, and education. Established in 1962 as an independent commission, the MHDC became a city department in 1988. By the latter year, the MHDC had succeeded in surveying all of two south Alabama counties and the city of Mobile, and had placed thousands of buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. Two architectural review boards conducted design review in the city's seven historic districts, and historic homes tours were regular and heralded events.

Despite these achievements, the preservation climate in Mobile was decidedly gloomy during the summer of 1990. Hundreds of historic buildings were vacant and abandoned both in and out of the historic districts. The fire marshal waged an unrelenting campaign to tear these buildings down, and the police department's Crack House Program steadily wiped out historic shotgun houses in minority neighborhoods. Many downtown buildings looked run down and bombed out.

Thoughtful visitors to the city were alarmed at the continued erosion of historic building stock. Perhaps not since the black days of urban renewal had Mobile's historic buildings been so threatened.

To combat the situation, the MHDC added a new weapon to its preservation arsenal, an Endangered Properties List (EPL). Endangered Properties Lists are not new. The National Trust has had one for years, and it often makes national news when updated. The similarities to the concept of an endangered species list are obvious and guarantee wide public recognition. The Alabama Historical Commission in Montgomery maintains a state EPL and many local historic societies and agencies are exploring the concept.

In setting up its own EPL, the MHDC took advantage of Mobile's Certified Local Government (CLG) status. Each year the Alabama Historical Commission parcels out Federal grants from the National Park Service to local agencies. By law, a minimum of 10% of these appropriations must go to CLGs. Late in 1990 the MHDC applied for and received a $7,500 planning grant to set up its new program. The city of Mobile agreed to match the grant on at least a 50-50 basis.

The MHDC's Endangered Properties List was released with great media fanfare in August of 1990. Radio, TV, newspapers and magazines covered the release and have continued to follow progress. The initial list consisted of 23 historic buildings, mostly in the downtown area. Chosen by a special Properties Committee of the MHDC, all of the buildings were either listed on the National Register or eligible for listing. Other criteria required that a building be threatened by such factors as vacancy, deterioration or neglect. Buildings beyond repair were avoided as lost causes.

The EPL's first year in Mobile was a great success. The public was educated about the plight facing historic structures and several buildings on the list were sold for restoration. The list proved highly useful in pressuring irascible owners to either sell or maintain their neglected buildings.

In the fall of 1991 the MHDC was able to apply Community Development Block Grant money toward buildings on the list in the form of $10,000 facade grants. This HUD money, administered through the Mobile Housing Board, dramatically increased the EPL's effectiveness. Allowed $50,000 a year (enough for five grants), the MHDC set up application procedures and developed a brochure to explain the program.

Interested parties were met at their property and briefed on the grant program. The MHDC's definition of facade work is broad, with both roof and foundation work being allowed. Free architectural renderings were provided in some cases, with the owners being responsible for their work write-up and cost estimates. The application package was then submitted to the MHDC Grants Committee, and if approved, submitted to

the Housing Board for final approval. If this was obtained, the owner had six months to complete the facade work. Only after a final inspection by the Housing Board and the MHDC was any money actually paid out. Do-it-your-selfers were allowed to charge materials but not labor to the program.

To date, $100,000 in grants have been awarded to buildings on the Endangered Properties List. At least two buildings have been saved from certain demolition and many others have been refurbished and reoccupied. Though heartbreaking losses still occur, the Endangered Properties List has proven to be a valuable preservation tool. No longer simply reacting to crises, the MHDC can now officially identify problem buildings and work toward preservation solutions before disaster strikes.

John S. Sledge is an architectural historian with the Mobile Historic Development Commission.

Tribal News

Keepers of the Treasures Annual Cultural Heritage and Historic Preservation Conference

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation hosted and co-sponsored the "Keepers of the Treasures" Annual Cultural Heritage and Historic Preservation Conference at the Tribe's KwaTaqNuk Resort in Polson, MT. The conference, held October 20-24, was also sponsored by the Keepers of the Treasures—Cultural Council of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians—and the National Park Service, Interagency Resources and Preservation Assistance divisions. Over 120 persons attended, representing approximately 35 American Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, Native Hawaiian organizations, 8 state and Federal agencies, including 2 National Park Service regional offices, several nonprofit cultural organizations, and 2 Canadian tribes.

"Cultural Sovereignty—Our Only Hope for Survival" was the theme of the conference, featuring sessions about current legislative issues such as the proposed amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the Native American Language Policy Act amendments. Other sessions included presentations with open discussion on intellectual property rights, repatriation, protection of sacred sites, traditional cultural properties—using National Register Bulletin 38, and writing grant proposals for cultural purposes. One afternoon the Salish and Kootenai Cultural Programs were highlighted during three concurrent sessions titled, "Incorporating Traditional Cultural Values in the Management of Tribal Natural Resources," "Teaching Computers to Talk Salish and Manage Photographs," and "Developing a Tribal Cultural Center to Tell Our Tribal Story."

This conference, the fifth such meeting co-sponsored by the National Park Service, was followed by the Keepers of the Treasures organization's second annual membership meeting. For further information on the Keepers of the Treasures organization, contact Dr. Michael Pratt, Ph.D., Executive Director, Keepers of the Treasures, P.O. Box 151, Hominy, OK 74035; 918-885-2956.

For further information on National Park Service tribal grants programs, contact Patricia Parker, Acting Chief, Preservation Planning Branch, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division (413), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; 202-343-9505.

—Patricia Parker

David Cole, President of the Keepers of the Treasures organization listens as board member, Cecil Antone, addresses the audience. Photo by James W. Reinholz, program assistant, Interagency Resources Division, NPS.

Bulletin Board

Interiors Conference

The **Interiors Conference for Historic Buildings II** will be held February 17-19, 1993, in Washington. The three-day conference will address successful methods of preserving and re-using interiors of historic buildings. Many of the critical problem areas in rehabilitation and restoration will be discussed, with an emphasis on identifying a range of solutions. Subjects include Evaluation and Planning; Maintenance and Protection; Architectural Features and Systems; Finishes, Fixtures and Furnishings; Traditional Artisanry and New Technologies; and Stewardship, Rehabilitation and Long-Term Use.

For more information and to receive registration material, write to Interiors Conference for Historic Buildings II, P.O. Box 77160, Washington, DC 20013-7160.

RESTORE Workshop

RESTORE announces a workshop on **Masonry Conservation** to be held March 22-26, 1993, in Williamsburg, VA. Founded in 1976, RESTORE offers to design professionals and craftsmen a range of programs related to building conservation and preservation maintenance technology. Participants learn how to analyze and resolve the complex problems they encounter daily when dealing with the maintenance and preservation of masonry structures of any vintage.

For applications and more information, contact Jan C.K. Anderson, Executive Director, RESTORE, 41 East 11th Street, New York, NY 10003; 212-477-0114.

AIC Announces Conference, Directory

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) and Association for Preservation Technology International (APT) will sponsor a conference on how to balance the preservation needs of collections and the historic buildings that house them. More than 1,000 conservators, architects, engineers, site managers, and curators from around the world will gather for the conference to be held in Denver, CO on June 1-5, 1993. The conference provides a unique opportunity to increase communication and understanding among these different professional disciplines.

AIC announces a new 1993 Membership Directory, an indispensable resource to conservators, museum and arts professionals, students, and others who need to make contact with the conservation field.

For more information on the conference or directory, contact American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1400 Sixteenth St., NW, Suite 340, Washington, DC 20036; 202-232-6636; fax: 202-232-6630.

SHA Conference

The 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and the 24th Annual Meeting of the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology will be held in Kansas City, MO, January 6-10, 1993.

Formed in 1967, SHA is the largest scholarly group concerned with the archeology of the modern world (A.D. 1400-present). The main focus of the Society is the era since the beginning of European exploration. The Society promotes scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archeology. It also is specifically concerned with the identification, excavation, interpretation, and conservation of sites and materials on land and underwater.

For more information about the conference or for a membership application, write to Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751-0446.

International Programs Offered

US/ICOMOS (the United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites) is seeking US-citizen graduate students or young professionals for paid internships in Great Britain, Russia, Lithuania, Poland, France, Israel and other countries in summer 1993. Participants work for public and private nonprofit historic preservation organizations and state agencies, under the direction of professionals, for three months. Internships in the past have required training in architecture, architectural history, landscape architecture, materials conservation, history, planning, archeology or museum studies.

Applications are due by March 15, 1993. For further information on qualifications, age restrictions and stipends and to receive application forms, contact Ellen Delage, Program Officer, US/ICOMOS, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; 202-842-1862; fax: 202-842-1861.

ICCROM Courses

The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome has announced its 1994 courses. They include: **Architectural Conservation**, which provides an international survey of cultural and technical problems in architectural conservation; **Conservation of Mural Paintings and Related Decorative Surfaces**, which emphasizes ways of diagnosing deterioration and selecting appropriate restoration and conservation methods; and ***Scientific Principles of Conservation***, which aims for a deeper knowledge of the structure of matter and the behavior of materials affected by the environment.

For applications and inquiries, write to Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Room #809, Washington, DC 20004. Applications for the above courses should be returned to the Advisory Council by February 15, 1993.

Newport Symposium

The Preservation Society of Newport County and Christie's will sponsor **The Newport Symposium** from April 26-28, 1993. Titled "Golden Age to Gilded Age, Patronage in Newport, Rhode Island 1700-1900," it will focus on the patrons, architects and associated artisans and craftsmen who created Newport's great houses and collections. For more information, contact The Preservation Society of Newport County, The Breakers, Ochre Point Avenue, Newport, RI 02840; 401-847-6543.

Indian America

Developed by the North American Indian Information and Trade Center, the **Indian America Postcard Deck** is a set of 80 cards with Indian facts and sources of Indian goods and activities. For more information call Fred Snyder at 602-622-4900.

Note to Conservators in Museum Related Specialties

A reference to Conservation Training in the United States, cited under "Historic Building Related Specialties" in the *CRM Directory of College, University, Craft and Trade Programs in Cultural Resource Management October 1992* (pages 9-11) should also have been cited under "Museum Related Specialties" (pages 12-13). Information about this guide, produced by the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC), may be found on page 91.

Additional copies of the directory are available from the National Council for Preservation Education, 210 West Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 and cost $7.50 per copy (which includes shipping).

Correction

There was a typing error in the article, "Interior Museum Property Program Update" which appeared in *CRM*, Volume 15, No. 5, pages 35-36. The article should have said the *Museum Property Handbook* will be issued in December 1992, not 1991.

World Heritage Committee Meeting in Santa Fe, NM

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan will lead the United States delegation at a meeting of the United Nation's World Heritage Committee in Santa Fe, NM, December 7-14, 1992.

At the meeting, delegates from 21 countries will vote on nominations for additions to the World Heritage List and take action to protect existing sites that are threatened.

"This is the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention, and it is highly appropriate that the United States host this meeting," Lujan said. "We introduced this concept to the world in 1972, and we are pleased that it has been accepted by a growing majority of the community of nations. It is also fitting that the meeting will be held in Santa Fe, NM, during the Columbus Quincentennial."

The World Heritage Committee carries out the mandate established under the World Heritage Convention, a treaty adopted by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 1972, to recognize natural and cultural sites that are of "outstanding universal value to mankind."

During the meeting, committee members will vote on a U.S. nomination to add Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, AK, to an existing World Heritage Site that now includes Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, AK, and Kluane National Park, Canada. If this proposal is adopted, the site would become the largest protected natural area in North America.

Other nominations involve proposed new sites such as Taos Pueblo, NM, United States; Gir National Park, India; El Tajin PreHispanic City, Mexico; Town of Bamberg, Germany; and the Historic Centre of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

To date, 358 World Heritage Sites have been recognized, and include the Taj Mahal in India, Pyramids of Giza in Egypt, and Serengetti National Park in Tanzania.

The United States has 17 World Heritage sites. Fifteen of these areas are in the national park system, including Yellowstone, Everglades, and Grand Canyon National Parks; the Statue of Liberty; and Independence Hall.

—Steve Goldstein

Restored Friendship Hill Celebrates Grand Opening

Following a multi-year restoration effort, Friendship Hill National Historic Site located in Fayette County, PA, was officially reopened during the weekend of October 31. The home of Albert Gallatin from 1785 to 1832, Friendship Hill was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965, and authorized as a National Historic Site in 1978.

Albert Gallatin, a Swiss emigrant, served his adopted country for nearly seven decades in the fields of finance, diplomacy, and scholarship. He was Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. Among Gallatin's major accomplishments during this time were reducing the national debt, financing the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In addition, Gallatin founded the town of New Geneva, renamed from Wilson's Port in Fayette County, where George's Creek flowed into the Monongahela River. Gallatin and his partners built a general store, a gristmill, a sawmill, a glassworks and a gun factory. Later in his life, Gallatin published an influential study of American Indian tribes and founded the American Ethnological Society.

In 1979, arson fires extensively damaged portions of the house and subsequent emergency repairs were made. In 1987 Friendship Hill became a priority for the America's Industrial Heritage Project, and with support from the Friendship Hill Association, embarked on a major restoration and repair program that has included foundation repairs, new roofs, exterior stucco replacement, restoration of doors, windows, and shutters, and extensive interior restoration. To interpret the site, Friendship Hill now has outstanding state-of-the-art exhibits. Altogether, the new Friendship Hill has become, according to superintendent Marilyn Parris, "a showcase within the national park system." The result of all the hard work that has gone into this site on the part of the park staff, the Williamsport Preservation Training Center, the Denver Service Center, and the Harpers Ferry Center can now be seen by the general public.

Friendship Hill

Student Winners Announced in Historic Buildings Drawings Competition

Caroline R. Bedinger

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the National Park Service and The Athenaeum of Philadelphia announced the winners of the 1992 Charles E. Peterson Prize on November 1, 1992, at the Fall meeting of the American Institute of Architects' Committee on Historic Resources in Charlottesville, VA. The Peterson Prize is an annual award for the best sets of architectural measured drawings of an historic building produced by students and given to HABS. The prize honors Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, founder of the HABS program and is intended to increase awareness and knowledge of historic buildings throughout the United States. The drawings are deposited in the HABS collection in the Library of Congress.

It was an excellent year for the Peterson Prize competition. There were a total of 20 entries from 15 different universities. Sixteen of the entries are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The 156 students who participated produced 251 measured drawings for inclusion in the HABS collection.

First Place in 1992 and a $1,500 award was won by a team of 14 students from the School of Architecture at the

(Prize—continued on page 24)

*(**Prize**—continued from page 23)*

University of Illinois and sponsored by Professor John S. Garner. They produced drawings of the Macoupin County Courthouse in Carlinville, IL. Capped by a monumental dome nearly 40′ in diameter, this Renaissance Revival courthouse is the dominant architectural feature in the small town of Carlinville.

The $1,000 award for Second Place was won by 17 students from the School of Architecture at the University of Texas at Austin and the College of Architecture at the University of Houston, sponsored by Professors Wayne Bell, FAIA, and Barry Moore, AIA. The students produced drawings of the Neuhaus Complex, which includes three buildings built by a German immigrant family: a two-story fachwerk homestead, a stone general store, and a Greek Revival wood frame house.

The $750 award for Third Place was given to three students at the University of Virginia's School of Architecture who produced measured drawings of Barclay House, a brick Federal style home listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The faculty sponsor for this documentation project was Professor K. Edward Lay.

The 1992 jurors included Bruce Laverty from The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Donald Swofford, AIA, representing the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources, and Herbert Levy, FAIA, a Philadelphia architect, representing the Historic American Buildings Survey. In addition to the top prizes, the jury awarded Honorable Mentions to entries from the University of Southwestern Louisiana, University of Kansas, and Texas A&M University.

For more information about the Peterson Prize and the 1993 competition, contact: Caroline R. Bedinger, HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Preservation Conference

The annual statewide preservation conference, cosponsored by the Office of Historic Preservation of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, will be held at Jekyll Island, February 18-20, 1993. In support of the conference location and its theme, **History for Everybody: The Challenge of Heritage Tourism**, cosponsors include the Jekyll Island Authority, the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism and the Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries.

For registration information or a brochure, call Conference Coordinator Carole Moore at the Office of Historic Preservation at 404-656-2840.

Interpreting and Preserving the Presidential Sites

The National Parks and Conservation Association is pleased to announce a conference to be held in conjunction with the National Park Service, the National Archives' Office of Presidential Libraries and several privately-run presidential properties entitled, "Interpreting and Preserving the Presidential Sites." The conference is limited to 80 participants and will be held in Washington from March 8-12, 1993.

This conference is the first ever opportunity for managers and interpretive/education specialists from all the presidential properties to meet and discuss ways in which their sites can work cooperatively to enhance and develop interpretive and education programs. Throughout the one week conference participants will survey the variety of interpretive programs currently in use at presidential sites. Additional sessions will feature presentations by Dr. Blanch Cook, David McCullough and Dr. Robert Remini (among others) which are designed to inform participants about recent scholarship relating to the presidency. A field trip activity to several nearby presidential properties is also planned.

A limited number of scholarships and travel grants are available for both federal and non-federal participants. For additional information and conference scholarship application contact Bruce Craig, Cultural Resources Program Manager, National Parks and Conservaton Association, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; 202-223-6722, ext. 236.

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