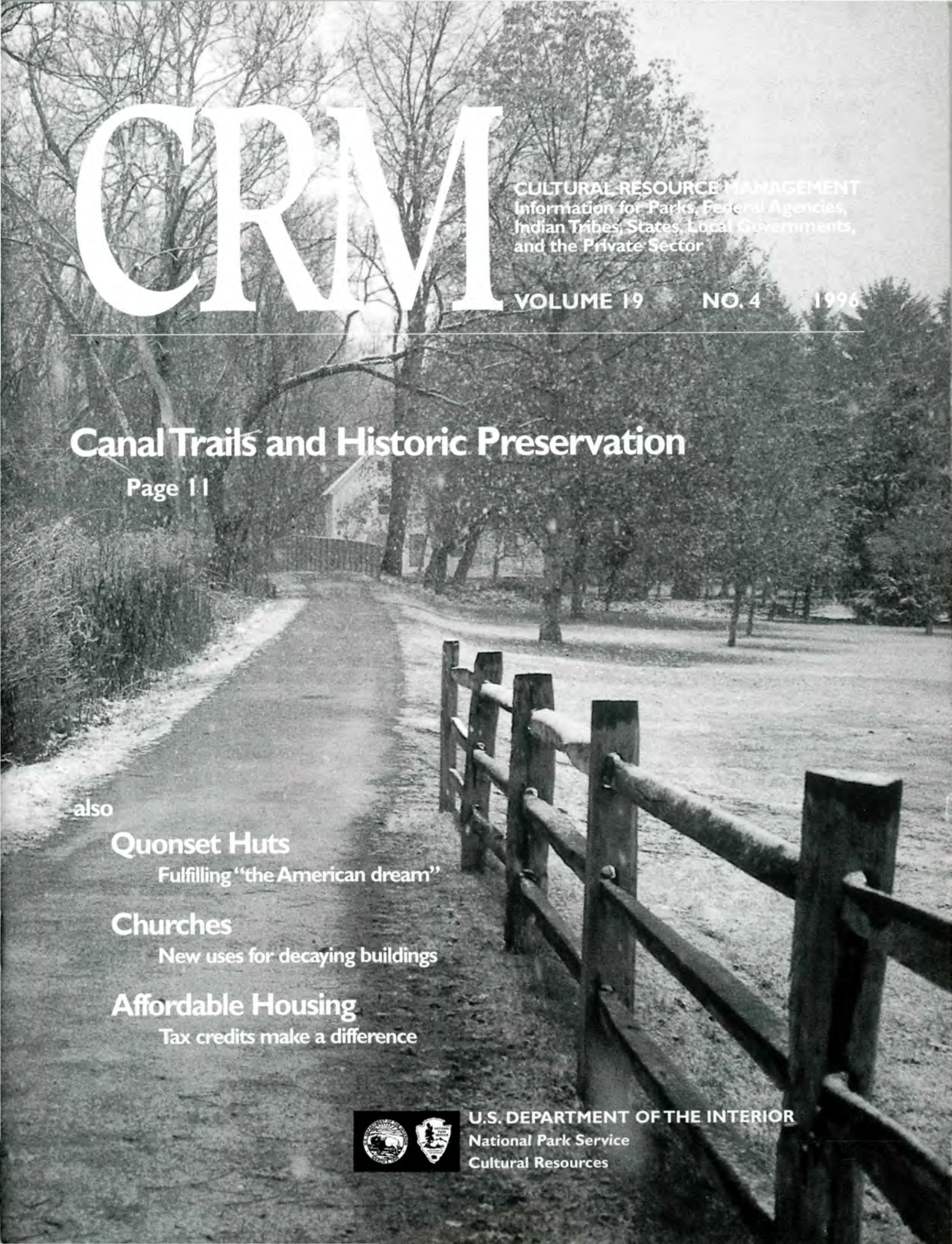

CRM

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Information for Parks, Federal Agencies, Indian Tribes, States, Local Governments, and the Private Sector

VOLUME 19 NO. 4 1996

Canal Trails and Historic Preservation

Page 11

also

Quonset Huts

Fulfilling "the American dream"

Churches

New uses for decaying buildings

Affordable Housing

Tax credits make a difference

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

To promote and maintain high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources

DIRECTOR
Roger G. Kennedy

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Katherine H. Stevenson

EDITOR
Ronald M. Greenberg

PRODUCTION MANAGER
Karlota M. Koester

ADVISORS
David Andrews
Editor, NPS
Joan Bacharach
Museum Registrar, NPS
Randall J. Biallas
Historical Architect, NPS
Susan Buggey
Director, Historical Services Branch
Parks Canada
John A. Burns
Architect, NPS
Harry A. Butowsky
Historian, NPS
Pratt Cassity
Executive Director,
National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Muriel Crespi
Cultural Anthropologist, NPS
Craig W. Davis
Archeologist, NPS
Mark R. Edwards
Director, Historic Preservation Division,
State Historic Preservation Officer, Georgia
John Hnedak
Architectural Historian, NPS
Roger E. Kelly
Archeologist, NPS
Antoinette J. Lee
Historian, NPS
John Poppeliers
International Liaison Officer
for Cultural Resources, NPS
Brit Allan Storey
Historian, Bureau of Reclamation
Federal Preservation Forum

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Stephen A. Morris
Certified Local Governments (CLG) Coordinator, NPS
Kay D. Weeks
Technical Writer-Editor, NPS

CONSULTANTS
Wm. H. Freeman
Design, Imaging, Production–Freeman Publishing Services

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Statements of fact and views are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect an opinion or endorsement on the part of the editors, the *CRM* advisors and consultants, or the National Park Service. Send articles, news items, and correspondence to the Editor, *CRM* (2250), U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; (202-343-3395, FAX 202-343-5260, Internet: Ron_Greenberg@nps.gov).

Departments

POINT OF VIEW

Letters

Making Connections

Dear Editor:

I have been a devoted reader of *CRM* for many years, and the recent offering, "Connections: African-American History and CRM," has prompted me to make some comments about the *CRM* publication. This issue is an excellent example of what I expect the *CRM* to be—a publication that not only addresses topics important to resource managers in the parks, but also to our conservation and preservation partners throughout the country. By inviting individuals like Cheryl Brown Henderson, Director of the Brown Foundation in Topeka; and Ray Harper, Superintendent at Brown v. Board of Education NHS, to serve as guest editors of "Connections"—and by including in that issue material from the parks, states, and the private sector—you have demonstrated that *CRM* is truly a partnership venture in and of itself.

Used by educators for research and teaching; as a guide for museum staffs; as a tool for resource managers, many of whom are in remote parks and offices; and as a forum for exchanging ideas, *CRM* has reflected a steady level of excellence for a long time. Its goal, set by former Associate Director Jerry Rogers, to be an internationally-respected source of technical information about cultural resource management problems and solutions, is being achieved. I commend Associate Director Kate Stevenson for continuing the high-quality work that is reflected in the many topical issues of *CRM*. I urge all park superintendents, interpretive specialists, maintenance personnel, and others charged with caring for our cultural patrimony to read, use, and contribute to this journal.

The scope of our efforts to recognize the numerous contributions of African Americans to our history, and the depth of our cooperation with state and local historical societies and preservation partners are truly outstanding. The "Connections" issue of *CRM* reminds all of us that the challenges and opportunities for changing the National Park Service cannot only be successfully met, but can also provide opportunities to improve our services to the American people.

In addition, the direction of the Service in recent years has been to improve the quality of our research upon which all of our interpretation is based, and to engage partners within the academic and historic preservation communities to achieve common goals. Once again, the "Connections" issue of *CRM* offers ample proof that we are moving in this direction. Our cooperation with these organizations and our partners outside the Service bodes well for the future of the NPS and its interpretive programs. I believe *CRM* has done much to document our relationship with state, local, and private preservation agencies, as well as with other federal agencies; and I believe it has evolved to become one of our main educational and interpretive publications.

I look forward to receiving each copy of *CRM* and usually read all of the articles. I also have a cousin whose hobby is restoring old airplanes for the Seattle Flight Museum. He reads every issue cover to cover, and believes it is the best overall cultural resources magazine around. He uses it to tout the value of the National Park Service to many friends. Keep up the good work and my compliments to all who are involved in producing each issue of this publication.

—John J. Reynolds
Deputy Director
National Park Service

Dear Readers:

Volume 19, No. 2 of *CRM* was devoted entirely to recognizing the connections between cultural resources management and African-American history. The response to this issue from our many readers was immediate and indicated to the editors of *CRM* the vast interest in this history and the activities undertaken by the preservation community to preserve and interpret sites of importance in African-American history.

I would like to propose that we do a second issue of *CRM* devoted to more in-depth topics associated with this theme. In this issue we would like to hear from our readers who manage African-American historic sites. Let us know what you are doing to make your museum or historic site a success. What educational materials do you have? What resource management problems/solutions have you encountered? What property inventories have you developed? What approach are you taking to identify and preserve sites important in African-American history? How do you deal with the issues of slavery, civil rights, and the participation of African Americans in the context of American history?

There are many ways to teach and understand our history. Let us and the other readers of *CRM* know what you are doing and how successful you have been regarding the preservation, interpretation, and management of cultural resources pertaining to African-American history. Hopefully with the completion of this additional issue of *CRM* we will have a series of articles that illustrate the true scope and depth of this history that involves the many parks, programs, and people of the National Park Service, state and local governments, and the private sector which are connected to this history.

So send in your articles and suggestions for this issue. Also, we need a volunteer to serve as the guest editor for this issue. If you are interested please contact the editor at 202-343-3411 or by email to ron_greenberg@nps.gov.

—Harry A. Butowsky
Historian, NPS

(Editor's note: It was not possible to include reports on all programs and activities related to African-American history and CRM in our "Connections" issue. The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), for example, has recorded a good number of sites associated with African-American history, including units of the national park system such as Martin Luther King NHS, Frederick Scott Douglas House, Tuskegee Institute NHS, and Brown v. Board of Education NHS. HABS/HAER also recorded the town of Nicodemus and last summer they produced a list of Underground Railroad sites that they have recorded. Unfortunately, we did not report on this work, nor did we use any of the graphic or written documentation in the HABS/HAER collection for our "Connections" issue. We will include some of this documentation in the proposed second issue described above. (Please also see Lana Henry's article on George Washington Carver on page 44 of this issue.)

There Certainly is an Air Force Reserve!

Dear Editor:

In her article, "Studying Armories," Vol. 19, No. 1, 1996, Nancy Todd states in "Who/What is the National Guard?" that "there is no Air Force Reserve." There most certainly is an Air Force Reserve! It operates and flies much of the Air Force's strategic transport fleet (C-141s, C-5s) and performs many other duties. The Acting Superintendent of Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Josie Fernandez, is a USAFR Captain.

—Dr. Clifford Tobias
Historian, NPS
Philadelphia

Dear Editor:

I would like to take a moment and speak to the field about my first attendance at an Organization of American Historians (OAH) Conference, held in Chicago this past March. It was an insightful, thought provoking and beneficial experience.

Out of a conference of nearly 1,000 people, only 12 NPS staff from various parks and offices attended. Now, granted listening to PhD dissertations and ruminations may not be everyone's ideal conference agenda, but after all, the NPS is in the business of history, historical interpretation, historical preservation, etc. Surely we could learn something?

Why would one go? In short, it gave me a perspective on a whole discipline and culture of professionals who care deeply about things such as our resources, our stories, and our parks. The debates that rage in the history and museum profession are similar to debates I hear in the NPS. For example, one conference session focused on who owned the final say on history; the curator or the historian. I have sat through many similar discussions with NPS interpreters and historians mulling over the same point.

Do you manage a natural area park? There is something for everyone. Several sessions focused on the history of grazing fees, and in rethinking public property and conservation in the American west.

Another moderator asked how museums could make their stories more accessible and understandable to the public. What associations and organizations could they "partner" with to perhaps evaluate the effectiveness of museum exhibits? When I responded and suggested they contact another organization that holds a conference in October with roughly 1,000 participants—the National Association of Interpretation—a light bulb went off in the moderator's head! I was even

asked if I would organize a session next year at the OAH conference on interpretive planning so that historians could hear how historical facts and data are translated into themes, visitor experience goals, and operational objectives.

I sat in on the National Park Service Committee meeting of the OAH as well. NPS Chief Historian Dwight Pitcaithley was helping to put together OAH site visits which benefit both the parks and the historians that visit. I would welcome a group of visiting professional historians working with my staff to evaluate what may or may not be working, whether our stated objectives are being met, and outlining future courses of action. I would hope that they in turn would welcome the opportunity to see how "real world" constraints such as money and staff shortages all come into play in operations, as well as the need to interpret for a wide variety of audiences and understanding.

History does not belong to any one person or group. It belongs to us all. We all have a stake in making sure our parks are both historically and interpretively accurate, and that exhibits and programs are based on scholarly research. While attendance at the OAH conference does not insure that this will happen, it opens up lines of communication. I know that my park's story does not stop at the boundaries. For me, this became crystal clear as I saw the passion and the love of my park's resources and story echoed in people's faces and voices as they found out who I was and where I was from. The outreach that the NPS extends to those who care is immeasurable, and ultimately only serves to better protect our parks. Finally, and particularly for those who do not have a history background, attendance at the conference forces one to carefully think about how to incorporate and integrate the historical profession into operations, and it's value to the park and the NPS as a whole.

I would encourage managers to venture forth with their historians into the OAH world. This investment is as important as seasonal training, interpretive skills, and other core competencies.

—Joanne Hanley
Superintendent
Women's Rights NHP

(Editor's note: Please see article by Keith Snyder, p. 34, this issue.)

Dear Editor:

In Jonathan Bayless' article, "WWW Sites of Interest to Cultural Resources Personnel," *CRM*, Vol. 18, No. 9, he recommends "Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation and Archeology." However, he attributes it to the wrong organization (World Heritage Centre) and gives the wrong address. The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training has taken over the compilation of this document from Peter Stott. The correct World Wide Web address is http://www.icomos.org/Internet_Resource_Guide.html. The document is also maintained by the Center on our gopher at gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov. When the Center's Web page is completed the Web version will be transferred there.

—Mary S. Carroll
Information Management Specialist
NCPTT, NSU Box 5682
Natchitoches, LA 71497
318-357-6464
or mcarroll@alpha.nsula.edu

Using Museum Collections

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my appreciation for *CRM* magazine. I have been reading it for the last several years and I have found the articles to be very informative.

I was especially impressed with volume 18, number 10. The articles on using museum collections demonstrated the rich diversity of material and information available through the NPS network. The issue also provided an opportunity for the dedicated people who manage the material at the local level to introduce themselves to their colleagues around the nation.

—Mark Druss, Ph.D.
Archeologist
Environmental Affairs
Idaho Power, Boise, ID

Dear Editor:

Kudos to Jean H. Rodeck (Swearingen) and all the museum folks throughout the service for putting together the excellent *CRM* issue titled Using Museum Collections (Vol. 18, No. 10).

Articles on object-related issues show our collections are alive and well, are valuable for research, and are being planned for into the next century. The technical aspects of maintaining museum collections are also well covered. These articles ably illustrate the Service is actively seeking and using up-to-date techniques to preserve and protect our valuable museum collections.

Finally! A single volume of *CRM* that focuses on the objects in the Service's collections around which much of our country's historic interest and most of the Service's interpretive programs are centered. This is one *CRM* I'll read from cover to cover. Maybe one issue every year or two can be devoted to this significant topic.

—Allan L. Montgomery
Staff Curator, Harpers Ferry

Remembering Fort Orange

Dear Editor:

Twenty five years ago, I was 14 years old. My mom signed me on to be a summer volunteer in the Helderberg Workshop. I dug all that summer in the side yard of the Phillip Schuyler mansion, unearthing broken glass and ceramics, many old nails, and an

unbelievable number of clay pipe fragments. In the fall, veteran digger that I was, I was called up to help with the salvage work at what was believed to be the old Fort Orange site on the banks of the Hudson River, in the looming shadow of the new highway.

I remember Paul Huey well, clambering around the trenches in the muggy summer weather of upstate New York. We had fun and he taught us solid skills. A couple of years later, I had the good fortune to continue digging up old Albany. I was hired onto the crew at the Quakenbush House in downtown Albany, thanks in part to my work experience at the Schuyler mansion.

I milked my experience for all it was worth through college and beyond, building up a pretty good resume over time. It helped me earn my degree and steered me toward a future career. And now here I am, too many years later, a historian in the Montana SHPO office.

I was excited to read the Fort Orange article (*CRM*, Vol. 18, No. 7). As a kid I never really knew what all came of our excavation work. And of course I sent a copy of the article to my mom.

Thanks Paul, for the article and a great start. You may not even remember me now. But I remember you.

—Chere Jiusto
National Register Coordinator
Helena, MT
December 20, 1995

STATE NEWS

The MAPIT Project

The Branch of Mapping and Information Technologies in the Heritage Preservation Services Program of the National Park Service has adapted a popular Geographic Information System (GIS) software package, ArcView, to organize State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) statewide inventories. MAPIT (Mapping and Preservation Inventory Tool) is a GIS designed to fit any SHPO inventory by combining information about where historic properties are located with information about what these properties look like. MAPIT can display inventory information as a map, chart, table, and—through a linked database—generate standard survey forms, National Register nomination forms, and other forms in use by preservationists. This information can be distributed in hard copy, diskette, via the modem, or over the Internet.

MAPIT will help SHPOs look at their inventory in new ways. Inventory data can be displayed in the context of each SHPO program area such as Review and Compliance, Certified Local Governments, and Preservation Tax Incentives program, to name but a few. The inventory can be looked at in reference to federal, state, and local agency jurisdictions, correlated with census demographic, housing, land use, or elevation data. MAPIT presents the SHPO with a "one stop shopping" tool to view information on individual historic properties such as site plans, HABS/HAER drawings, photographs, narrative text, or any other type of digital information.

Through a point-and-click Windows environment, the SHPO can view their inventory in three ways. First, the "program view" looks at the inventory on a statewide scale to see broad patterns and relationships among map themes (e.g., roads, streams, land use, agency jurisdictions, etc.). The insights gained from looking at these maps can form a basis for preservation planning, policy review, and other strategic analyses. At the "project view" data are presented on a countywide scale to see detailed patterns and relationships among map themes as one basis for project planning such as potential impact of construction projects on historic properties, planning subgrantee surveys, defining National Register boundaries, or overlaying historic properties onto agency jurisdictions such as park units, forests, etc. At this scale, U.S. Census data complete with population and housing data can be used in analyzing the population trends and housing environments in areas surrounding historic properties.

Finally, the "property view" provides a "one stop shopping" for information about historic properties on the statewide inventory. The focus is on the individual historic property rather than on a group of properties. Consequently, information is displayed in an inventory format rather than a map. The program running behind the database allows the SHPO to ask more complex questions with faster replies, and to generate hard copy reports and forms.

MAPIT represents a National Park Service program initiative designed to bring together the power and functionality of GIS with the traditional query power of databases into a single unified system. One important feature of MAPIT is that current SHPO efforts in automating their inventory can continue and still take advantage of MAPIT. NPS technical assistance in GIS and inventory automation will revolve around MAPIT. Eventually MAPIT will be fitted to cultural resource databases within the NPS and linked to Global Positioning Systems as well.

For more details on MAPIT, contact Dr. John J. Knoerl, Acting Chief, Branch of Mapping and Information Technologies, 202-343-2239; email: john_knoerl@nps.gov, or Scott Oglesby, author of MAPIT, 202-343-1118; email: scott_oglesby@nps.gov.

—John J. Knoerl
Scott Oglesby

—continued page 52

Features

T. Luke Young

The Unassuming Quonset
Survival of Semi-Circular Significance

Fifty years ago, after proving itself invaluable in supporting the war effort during World War II, the Quonset hut entered mainstream America. The hut was designed to provide temporary housing and shelter for American soldiers on foreign soil. It was constructed of prefabricated semi-circular steel supports sheathed with corrugated iron. As products of our recent past, Quonsets have overcome tremendous odds to survive as American cultural icons. Furthermore, it is arguable that as military cultural resources the huts have an additional hurdle to overcome. While the military's contribution to the recent past is often overlooked, the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, the National Park Service, the National Building Museum, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation are undertaking efforts to reverse this. The Quonset hut, although already represented in the National Register of Historic Places, shares a parallel history with these other significant resources of our recent past. Thus, it is beneficial to study the characteristics of its survival and apply the knowledge gained to current cultural resource management practices.

The answer to the Quonset hut's post-war survival is partially because so many of them were constructed and also that they were relatively inexpensive to purchase as government surplus after World War II. Additionally, the Quonset could be easily transported from downsizing bases to the rural American landscape and placed upon a prepared plot of land. As military bases downsized and manufacturers marketed new homes, the Quonset offered a readily available, prefabricated structure that could be purchased cheaply. To veterans and first time home owners, the Quonset offered an opportunity to acquire a piece of the American dream. Usually anticipating a short stay, these Quonset owners adapted the utilitarian space to fit their needs. The hut also offered a flexible space that could be used commercially and thousands were sold off for this purpose. The Quonset represents a unique moment in history and has played a formidable role in shaping the American cultural landscape.

Many military surplus Quonset huts purchased by veterans and young couples were adapted to domestic uses. The hut below was sold by the U.S. Navy at Quonset Point for $255 in 1947. Photo by the author.

The World War Years

The birth of the Quonset hut was the direct result of a booming wartime economy that began when Americans started shipping supplies to the European Allies. Early in 1941, the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks asked George A. Fuller & Co., a large and respected construction firm from New York, to submit qualifications for defense base construction. Specifically, there was a need for the immediate development and production of a structure that would give American troops the most comfort and protection possible—a prefabricated knock-down hut that could be built in America, shipped to far flung outposts, and set up quickly.[1] In May 1941, 11 weeks after the problem was posed, the first shipment of huts left Quonset Point, Rhode Island.

Development of the Quonset followed the pattern of the British Nissen hut, a temporary structure used mainly in World War I for offices, storehouses, field stores, and hospitals. However, it is widely argued that the Quonset was fully original in design, and that the Nissen was only a starting point that provided a general shape. The designers noted on George A. Fuller's blueprints were Otto Brandenberger, Tomasino Secondino, Dominic Urgo, and Robert McDonell. The hut was shipped unassembled as a kit that included precut sheets of galvanized, corrugated iron that was attached to segmental arched steel ribs spaced four feet apart and stiffened by metal purlins and wooden headers. Insulation was fitted between the ribs and was covered by hardboard on the inside.

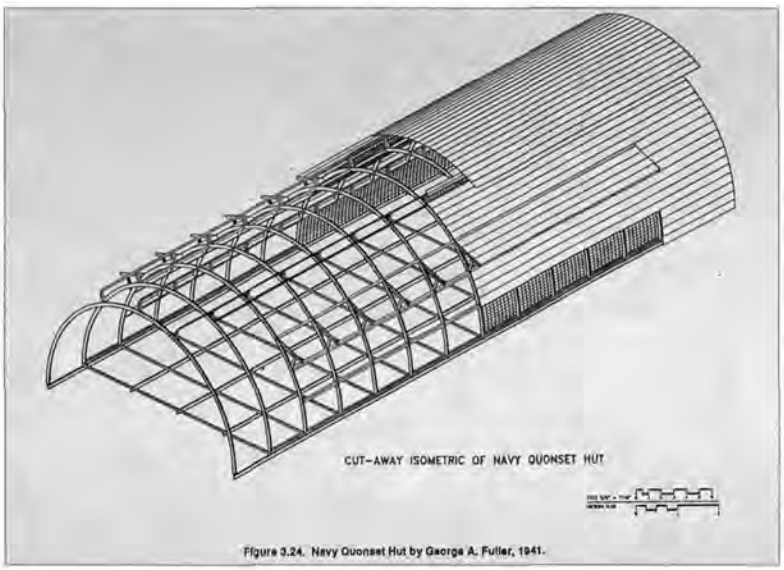
Two of the 17 Quonsets at Camp Endicott in Davisville, Rhode Island, that were listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their architectural, engineering, and military significance in 1977, more than a decade before they reached their 50th anniversary. Photo by the author.

Quonsets were repeatedly modified and redesigned for war-time uses, but always with the same dual objectives: economy and utility. They came in a variety of sizes and could be adapted to at least 80 different uses, ranging from barracks, to hospitals, to chapels. They were ideal for use in remote locations where building materials and skilled workers were not available. Demand for the Quonset hut was tremendous during the course of the war as the network of coastal defenses spread throughout the world to guard our shores against the possibility of enemy attack.[2] During the war an estimated 160,000 Quonset huts were produced, making it one of the most universal buildings in history. However, as author Christopher Reynolds wrote in a widely syndicated article, "Fashion—even military fashion—is fickle," and by the end of the war the Quonset huts were being replaced by the more conventional-looking, vertical walled, and peaked roof Butler buildings.[3]

Life in the Half-Shell

Just as military bases had ballooned during the war, after the war many were immediately deactivated and Quonset huts were sold cheaply and put to a variety of workday uses—including temporary college housing for married veterans attending school under the G.I. Bill. In 1945, the Federal Housing Authority began arranging for the erection of huts as dwelling units for returning veterans, as well as other students, who could not find dormitories, due to present overcrowded conditions that existed in America.[4] More than 100 colleges and universities appealed for surplus huts. The University of Rhode Island was so overwhelmed with returning veterans that its President traveled to Quonset Point and made a personal appeal for surplus Quonsets needed to provide temporary housing and classrooms for students.[5] At Yale, a "Quonset Village" near the football stadium became a popular pregame party spot and many residents fondly remember "life in the half-shell."

The postwar housing shortage gave a jump start to a residential construction industry that had been dormant during the War. As military production orders for the Quonset hut ceased, manufactures who had produced them during the war began to flood the private sector housing market. Stran-Steel introduced several models of Quonset homes, stressing simplicity in design and ease of maintenance. *Popular Mechanics* displayed an example of a summer cottage modeled after the sturdy Quonset built by the Great Lakes Steel Corp.[6] Decorating a Quonset hut presented a challenge to postwar homeowners, and while many overlooked this challenge, *House Beautiful* confronted it and suggested how a Quonset could be



Cut-away isometric of a Quonset by George A. Fuller, 1941, showing semi-circular steel supports and corrugated iron exterior sheathing. From John S. Garner's, World War II Temporary Military Buildings, 1993.

made homelike and livable. Lowering the ceilings, adding dormers, awnings, and hearths would increase its domestic appearance.[7] But in the new prosperity of the Eisenhower years no one aspired to live in a Quonset—the new American dream was a custom-built house.[8] Mass infiltration of the Quonset hut into America's post-war housing market largely failed, but its form continued to inspire emerging Modernist architects.

A Symbol of Modernism

The pure form of the Quonset—steel ribs and corrugated metal—was praised for its honest directness by post-war architecture critics. In 1945, Robert Motherwell, the American Expressionist painter, commissioned Pierre Chareau (the French Modernist architect) to redesign a Quonset into a steel-and-glass studio, in the Hamptons on Long Island, New York. The noted architect and historian Robert A. M. Stern described it as the beginning of a trend in the Hamptons away from the traditional to the international Modernist style.[9] Architect Bruce Goff, who was also interested in reusing Quonset huts in innovative ways, designed a Chapel for the Navy SeaBees in southern California, using parts from surplus huts. Numerous articles in architectural periodicals described this new architectural archetype and helped to integrate its form into mainstream society. Regardless of its influence, the Quonset is blatantly excluded from architectural history books and noticeably absent from cultural resource surveys.

Originally intended as a temporary war-time structure, the Quonset continued to be used by the military after the war, for sheltering troops and warehousing supplies. Brief appearances in the Korean and Vietnam Wars perpetuated their military role in protecting troops and providing utilitarian space for a variety of uses. But, many more huts remained on American soil where limited budgets maintained the antiquated structures for peacetime use. As bases continued to downsize and space needs decreased, the Quonset hut was often abandoned or replaced with a contemporary building. Citing its architectural, engineering, and military significance, the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission nominated the "Camp Endicott District," comprising of 17 Quonsets, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. David Chase, the author of the nomination, wrote that credit for the American success in the war was in part due to the ability to produce significant contributors like the Quonset.[10] However, it was infrequent that properties less than 50 years old were included in the National Register. The nomination had to prove that the Quonsets were of exceptional importance and that an historic perspective was not required in order to accurately evaluate their significance. Thus, their subsequent inclusion in the National Register, more than a decade shy of the 50-year mark, was truly a testament to their place in American cultural resource heritage.

The Quonset has been disappearing at an alarming rate since its nomination to the National Register in 1977, and no comprehensive cultural resource surveys have been undertaken to determine how many are left. The Military Construction Authorization Bill of 1983 requires the demolition of temporary World War II buildings on Department of Defense (DOD) installations.[11] However, before any demolition can proceed, the historical significance of all affected buildings must be documented and assessed, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The DOD entered a Memorandum of Agreement in 1986 with the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

In an attempt to maintain production levels and fill the housing shortage, Stran-Steel advertised heavily in architectural periodicals promoting new Quonsets exhibiting modern styling and ease of maintenance at low cost. Architectural Record, *1947.*

A war-surplus Quonset from the Newport Naval base in Rhode Island that shows adaptations to domestic use. Photo by the author.

False fronts were often applied to Quonsets in order to create a more traditional look. Even the Navy, who converted this one into offices at the Subase in Groton, Connecticut, disguised the semi-circular Quonset form. Photo by the author.

to document temporary buildings erected on U.S. military installations during mobilization for World War II. Despite this agreement, hundreds of significant military resources have been demolished since then, without any documentation or assessment of their historic significance. Several of the Quonsets in the Camp Endicott District sustained substantial storm damage or have been demolished. Even though National Register status does not fully protect properties, it is still important to continue to survey and nominate significant contributors of our recent military past.

Within the last decade several significant steps have been taken toward increasing the stewardship of our recent military heritage. The National Park Service revised National Register Bulletin No. 22 in 1989, providing guidelines for evaluating and nominating properties less than 50 years old.[12] It noted that because World War II temporary structures were not built to last, they could be evaluated within the category of "Fragile or Short-Lived Resources" and potentially acquire the quality of historicity before the passage of 50 years. The National Building Museum opened an exhibit on Veterans Day 1994, entitled "World War II and the American Dream: How Wartime Building Changed a Nation," that was funded largely by the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy Program). The Quonset hut played a significant role in the exhibit which greatly increased public awareness of our still familiar military past. In 1992, the National Trust for Historic Preservation entered an agreement with the Legacy Program and the National Park Service to increase stewardship of military cultural resources and strengthen partnerships between military installations, state, and local preservation organizations, and community heritage groups. These three efforts have accomplished much, but the future of the Legacy Program is uncertain. Thus, it is even more critical to increase cultural resource management levels on installations across the country. Without a concerted effort to identify, evaluate, and document DOD cultural resources, how can we ensure that the unique military heritage of our recent past will be enjoyed and interpreted by future generations of Americans?

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T. Luke Young holds a B.S. in Historic Preservation from Roger Williams University, Bristol, Rhode Island, and currently works at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Northeast Regional Office, Boston, as Legacy Project Coordinator. He assists military installations with the stewardship of their historic cultural resources. He can be reached at 7 Faneuil Hall Marketplace, Boston, Massachusetts 02109; 617-523-0885; Fax 617-523-1199; or email: NTNorth@Cybercom.net.

Rory Robinson and Robert Bobel

Historic Preservation Through Canal Trail Development

Paw-Paw Tunnel in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park. Photo courtesy C&O Canal NHP.

The Towpaths-to-Trails Initiative—a cooperative effort between the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA) of the National Park Service and the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy to access the recreational potential of historic transportation canal corridors (see "Revitalizing America's Canals," *CRM*, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1996)—found that historic preservation advocates often are concerned that the conversion of canals into trails will result in damage to the historic resources. Canal trail use can be a tool that both preserves and enhances these significant resources through the identification, stabilization, and restoration of historic structures; resource-sensitive design and development; and the education of trail users. A good example of this is found in the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor where canal trail development has resulted in the historic resources being identified, preserved, and interpreted.

Locks along the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Photo courtesy I&M Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission.

Inventory

A thorough inventory of the resources that remain along a canal corridor is important for two reasons. First, it is imperative to know what remains of the historic canal so that trail development will be sensitive to these remnants. Second, knowledge of associated features can provide opportunities to combine trail development with the preservation of historic structures.

An inventory of structures and sites must encompass more that just the canal right-of-way and below the ground. Individual buildings, mill races that powered industrial developments, neighborhoods and entire towns or cities are often where they are, and what they are, because of the canal. Canals usually followed transportation routes of the past, resulting in archeological resources that predate a canal by tens, hundreds, or even thousands of years. Identification of these resources will ensure protection and prevent inadvertent destruction of an unknown mill site or prehistoric feature. A search of existing information should be followed by a field inventory of the canal by a trained archeologist as in the case of the Delaware & Raritan Canal where archeological investigation preceded all (trail) projects.

A good inventory casts a canal trail project in the light of the overall heritage of a community or region. Canal trails provide recreation for communities but also an exciting opportunities for residents to return to their historic roots along the banks of their canal.

Integrating Historic Values

The development of a canal trail should not compromise the integrity of historic resources and

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program

The RTCA program helps communities protect rivers, trails, and greenways on lands outside the federal domain and without federal ownership. By lending the broad skills and high credibility of the National Park Service to local projects, we help other groups achieve their goals. Based on the principle of partnerships, RTCA brings residents, landowners, government agencies, and private organizations together to meet the challenges of conservation.

Restored Lock 38 on the Ohio & Erie Canal in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Photo by Robert Bobel.

should enhance these resources whenever possible. Trails along canals are compatible with resource preservation often leading to the rehabilitation of canal structures. The simple removal of the overgrowth of trees and vegetation along a canal goes a long way in restoring a historic appearance. Other factors that should be carefully considered when designing and developing a canal trail are trail surface, signage, and the location and type of trail support facilities.

Sign in Barberton, Ohio. Photo by Paul Labovitz.

Normally, the selection of surface materials for a trail is dependent only upon the proposed uses and costs. For a canal trail, the preservation and enhancement of the historic resource must also be considered. A well-drained, hard-packed dirt surface for hiking only or a crushed stone surface for hiking and biking are both recommended for a historically accurate appearance. If proposed use requires asphalt or concrete surface, coloring or texturing can be used to make the surface less intrusive.

Signage along trails is important for users, but along canal trails signage should complement the historic resource. Directional, mileage, safety, and informational signs should not detract from and can enhance the scene. Trail managers have been very creative in finding ways to provide warnings at approaching road crossings without using the standard highway stop sign at no loss of safety to trail users.

The location and design of trail support facilities should also preserve the historic setting. Parking areas should be removed and/or screened from the canal trail itself. The use of native materials such as wood and stone for development of restrooms, trash receptacles, water fountains, bulletin boards and other support elements will mirror the use of these same materials in the original construction of the canal.

Sensitive design and development will lead to a finished canal trail that preserves and enhances the historic resources and setting.

Preserving and Enhancing Historic Structures

Development of a trail along a canal often leads to the restoration of many original canal structures. Stabilization and restoration of the canal towpath is a part of all canal trail development. Reuse of historic aqueducts and culverts not only results in the continuation of the trail, but also ensures stabilization and rehabilitation of structures that otherwise would be left to deteriorate. Trail development has resulted in the preservation of numerous structures including:

- three aqueducts and the towpath at original design elevation on the 155-mile towpath trail along the Hennepin Canal State Parkway in Illinois;

Towpath trail in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Interpretation provides support for canal resources. Photo by Paul Labovitz.

Hunt Farm visitor information center on towpath trail in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Photo by Robert Bobel.

- the Paw Paw Tunnel and numerous aqueducts, culverts, locks and other canal structures along the 184-mile canal trail in the C&O Canal National Historic Park in Maryland.

The preservation and rehabilitation of structures associated with the canal, but not directly related to trail development, is another positive impact of canal trails. Examples include:

- the rehabilitation and use of the River Bend Farm as a visitor center along the Blackstone Canal in Massachusetts;
- the development of the Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum including the restoration of a three-bay drydock, blacksmith/sawmill complex, and general store at the Old Erie Canal State Park in New York.

The recreational opportunities provided through trail development of historic canals has been the driving force behind the historic preservation and restoration described above. Trail use of canals is a powerful preservation tool.

Access + Education = Advocacy, and Support

Increased access to canals through trail development (when combined with education of the users) leads to advocacy and support for preservation and maintenance of these facilities. The simple clearing of a canal corridor for hiking re-awakens the past by providing the opportunity for people to rediscover their roots. Examples of this include the Wabash & Erie Canal in Delphi, Indiana, where development of a canal trail has brought about a (community) spirit of historic preservation and friendliness and along the Old Champlain Canal in New York where trail development has led to increased interest in restoring main street store fronts and the recognition by the community of diverse cultural resources.

Education provides a great opportunity to build support and advocacy for a canal trail and for the preservation of historic resources. Interpretation of the canal, related structures, and the stories preserved along a canal trail is something trail users want. Interpretive signs and wayside exhibits used along the Delaware & Raritan, Illinois and Michigan, C&O, Ohio & Erie, and many other canal trails are ways to educate trail users. Other ways include trail guides and brochures, audio-tapes, guided hikes, school programs, and trailhead exhibits. Imagination and creativity are the major requirements when deciding how to interpret the resource. Trail users are there for recreation so interpretation and educational materials should be informal and fun.

F. A. Ketterson, Cultural Resource Manager with the National Park Service, wrote in an 1990 article entitled, *Interpretation in the National Park System;* "Interpretation is not, of course, the reason for a park's being. But for the vast majority of people, a visit to a park without interpretation would be a less complete thing. Good interpretation contributes mightily to visitor enjoyment and

Recreated sandstone mile marker replaces original milepost along the towpath trail in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Photo by Robert Bobel.

understanding and, through that understanding, to the preservation of park resources, be they cultural or natural." The access provided through canal trail development, combined with education, results in strong advocacy and support for the preservation of historic resources.

Ohio & Erie Canal in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Photo courtesy CUVA NRA.

The Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail

The basis of the reconstruction of the towpath of the Ohio & Erie Canal as a multiuse trail was to preserve and rehabilitate the most significant historic resource in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. The trail's treadway was limited to 8' wide with a foot of grass berm on either side. This minimized the visual impact to the landscape while respecting the 1825 construction width of 10'. Hundreds of trees along the route were removed between the towpath turned trail and the canal prism, allowing 19th-century trail users to get an 18th-century view.

The decision on trail surface was not as straightforward. The width and grade of the towpath made it an obvious choice to be fully accessible. However, to comply with generally accepted criteria for an accessible trail, and to meet the needs of recreational bicyclists, the trail surface needed to be stable, firm and slip resistant. Historically, the surface was compacted soil. An acceptable compromise was a graded, crushed limestone surface. This provided a color and texture that would resemble the original surface while serving the needs of hikers, bicyclists and those in wheelchairs. In areas of more than 2% slope (2' rise in 100' length) or where the trail is open to horses, asphalt was used with a limestone chip and seal top coat, matching the appearance of the limestone screenings elsewhere.

The design of the signage and ancillary facilities along the trail needed to carry the canal theme. Sandstone mileage markers installed recreate the mile markers originally used along the Ohio & Erie Canal. Even the resting benches which are scattered along the trail—obviously not an original element—were designed with the canal in mind. The benches were constructed of timber, stone, and metal, the same three elements used in the construction of the canal's lift locks.

Development of the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail allowed for the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of a number of historic structures on or along the canal. Lock 38 was restored to its 1907 appearance by removing and replacing deteriorated concrete. Even form marks were faithfully restored through the use of wood forms designed to match the original. Reconstructed timber lock gates were installed to complete the project. The lock is fully operational and demonstrations are given on weekends during the summer and fall.

The house at Lock 38 (sometimes incorrectly called the "Locktenders" House) and the Hunt Farmstead have been rehabilitated as visitor center and visitor contact station respectively. The 1836 Boston Store will open in the fall of 1996 as a canal museum specializing in boatbuilding exhibits. The Station Road Bridge, an 1881 wrought iron bridge over the Cuyahoga River, was restored and now carries pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian traffic. Numerous other canal-related structures have been restored, rehabilitated, or stabilized for future preservation as a direct result of the development of the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail.

Rory Robinson is an outdoor recreation planner in the Ohio Field Office of Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance, NPS.

Robert Bobel is a civil engineer at Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

The above article is a summary of one of eight Towpaths-to-Trails "How to" fact sheets. For copies of the fact sheets or Towpaths-to-Trails summary report contact Rory Robinson, c/o Cuyahoga Valley NRA, 15610 Vaughn Rd., Brecksville, OH 44141; 216-657-2950; email at rory_robinson@nps.gov.

Thomas E. Solon

Separation of the Church from the State ... of Decay

Recycling Three Historic Churches

The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was established in the geographic region of the upper Delaware Valley known historically as the"Minisink." A name of Native American origin, the area today contains a virtual repository of 18th- and 19th-century *vernacular* architecture. Early construction exhibited a unique blend of Dutch/English building traditions. Later, as 19th-century architectural styles developed elsewhere, there would appear a diversity of new styles. Quaint rather than formal, the results were a country builder's interpretation of the various popular styles being published in their day.

When established in 1965, the national recreation area's enabling legislation called for the preservation of both natural **and** cultural resources. Even so, historic buildings located in the reservoir area of the proposed Tocks Island Dam Project were threatened with removal, and many were, in fact, torn down. During the acquisition process, vast numbers of buildings stood vacant and "demolition by neglect" was rampant. Then, in 1978, the controversial dam project was postponed indefinitely and efforts to stabilize and occupy vacant historic buildings were stepped up. This was accomplished using limited park operating, congressional add-on, and cyclic repair monies and, in part, by forming partnerships with various cooperating organizations.

The simplicity of a pastoral sanctuary is lovelier than the majesty of an urban temple.
—*John Ruskin,*
The Seven Lamps of Architecture, *1849*

But how best to "use" and "treat" these buildings? The very presence of the national recreation area seemed to call for new and changing uses. Visitors, after all, had replaced local residents in populating the area. For vacant and decaying buildings to experience a "rebirth"and begin life anew, they would have to adapt.

Adaptive Reuse

In recycling National Register properties we must resolve in unison both historic preservation standards and building code requirements as well as the dictates of modern operating efficiency. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards)* acknowledge that achieving an efficient contemporary use while striving to preserve the original "spirit" of a building, with minimal change, is fundamental to a successful rehabilitation project. Essentially, the *Standards* subscribe to an ideology which advocates the protection and preservation of original building materials and features whenever possible.

When considering the reuse of a property, the *Standards* recognize the validity of four distinct, yet interrelated treatments: **Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.** Which treatment is most appropriate depends upon such factors as historical significance, physical condition, and proposed use. All four treatments are depicted to varying degrees in the three case studies which follow. A variety of issues involving acceptable uses, treatments, and changes are discussed. Uniquely different, the three churches offer a "triptych" of the recycling potential of the recreation area's historic structures.

Zions Evangelical Lutheran Church

Since its construction in 1851, this country Greek Revival style building has stood dramatically on a bluff overlooking the flood plain of the Delaware River. A remarkable example of survival, Zion Church has witnessed floods, arson, and environmental controversy. On November 11, 1972, it became the first building in the national recreation area to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Church records indicate the cost of construction was $1,603. The foundation is built of rubble stone and the upper walls of handmade brick. The brick was made under the direction of a Frenchman, William Blanchard, by members of

the congregation. The very plain interior contained one rectangular room with a balcony, an altar space, and painted wooden pews. Simplicity is its dominating characteristic. Windows are glazed with turn of the century patterned glass. A pressed tin ceiling of the same era fully covers the original plaster ceiling which was earth tone in color and decorated with leaf and berry stenciling.

Zion Church, c. 1851; 1996 photo. Author is in foreground.

The property was acquired by the Army Corps of Engineers in May of 1971. The events which ensued devastated the building. Squatters appeared, renaming it the "Church of Ecology." Upon their removal, arsonists struck, damaging the floor and ceiling. The Corps then proceeded to remove the balcony, remaining flooring and window frames, crudely ripping out sections of brick in the process. Their objective was to make the building uninhabitable. The result was to drastically weaken the building by eliminating a crucial transverse tie between the side walls. As conditions worsened, demolition of what remained seemed the only prudent thing to do. Unwilling to accept this, members of the former congregation lobbied successfully for federal funds to save the ailing structure. In 1982, stabilization of the building was contracted. Separation of this church from the *State of Decay* had begun.

Phase I. Under the treatment option "Preservation," emergency stabilization measures were taken which included salvaging and reinstalling the slate roof and repairing all exterior woodwork. Surviving doors and window sash were refurbished. Masonry repairs were extensive and included replacement of faulty or missing brickwork and selective repointing of the masonry joints. Replacement bricks, custom made to blend with and "match existing," were not too successful. These repairs combine with those made by past congregations on one side wall for an unsightly result. Call this the "wailing wall" for what was otherwise a successful beginning.

Phase II. In 1983, a contract was let to wire and heat the building and to rebuild the main floor and stair to the basement. This phase of "Rehabilitation" focused on the essentials, to allow for a diversity of future uses. Thus, the missing balcony and its support wall were not rebuilt at this time and the interior remained one "great space." The building still lacked electricity and plumbing.

Phase III. Zion remained vacant for 10 years. Twice it was offered for historic lease, each time without success. Vandalism was severe, culminating in 1992 when the front doors were "opened" with shotguns and a pipe bomb exploded on the floor inside. Electric service to the site was finally attained later that year, activating an intrusion and fire detection system.

In 1990, the national recreation area obtained an increase in its operating base to preserve historic buildings. Two preservation specialists were eventually hired to assist the park historical architect. In 1993, they completed the rehabilitation of Zion Church and adapted it to their Office of Preservation & Design, a branch of the Maintenance Division.

Zion Church interior after construction, 1995. Photo by the author.

To comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), interior construction was designed to provide full access at the first floor level. To achieve this, one new front entry door was made slightly wider than its double and then hung on "swing free" hinges to obtain a required door clearance of 32". On the interior, a ramp was

built to link the nave floor with the chancel floor. An accessible single-use restroom was constructed adjacent to the entry vestibule.

Overhead, a balcony level was reintroduced, not as "reconstruction," but rather as new construction, recalling the original balcony. This served to provide additional floor space and chases for utilities, and it helped return the building's interior to a configuration which closely recalled the original space. All new construction is compatible with original character-defining features but easily discerned as a modern addition; this, in accordance with the *Standards*. An adaptive interior color scheme was inspired by the original plaster ceiling.

For exterior access, the ground directly in front of the church was raised and regraded, creating a path up to and level with the front entry doors. This was far less intrusive than a wooden ramp. Surface finishes await completion both here and in the adjacent parking area to fully comply with ADA. After 11 years and the expenditure of nearly $200,000, Zion Church shows by example the reuse potential of the recreation area's vacant historic buildings.

Dutch Reformed Church

This combined residence and antiques/crafts shop in Dingmans Ferry, Pennsylvania, is the national recreation area's most successful historic lease property. National Register properties are offered competitively for lease under a Historic Property Leasing Program as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Lease holders must maintain the integrity of the building and its setting. Converted to a residence in 1957, this former house of worship has been home to antiques dealer Doug Cosh since 1972. He has leased the property since 1986. Earlier, he operated his business at a nearby crossroads before losing it to a tragic accident and fire. As if rising from those ashes, he named his new business *Phoenix*. The resulting shop in an adjacent carriage house features, not surprisingly, southwestern crafts.

Dutch Reformed Church, c. 1850. Photo by the author, 1995.

In his lease proposal, Cosh stated "The Dutch Reformed Church has the highest visibility along Route 209 and provides a considerable amount of visual interest and beauty to park visitors." River Road, as this thoroughfare was known historically, is today elevated and paved, giving the setting of this simple Greek Revival style church a somewhat diminished pastoral quality. Of wood-frame construction with clapboard siding, it is an adaptation of the classic Greek colossal temple front, employing details of the Doric order. It was designed in 1837 and constructed in 1850, after a fund of $1,300 was established. Altered extensively since then on the interior, the exterior remains remarkably intact, save for a one-story addition attached to the rear in 1913. The congregation dissolved in 1950. Seven years later the property was sold and converted to a residence.

To facilitate this, the interior was extensively altered. First, the sloping floor of the nave was cut free at the perimeter and then leveled up. Next, partitions were introduced to create a small parlor and provide a transverse bearing wall for a partial second floor above. The resulting upper level contains two bedrooms, a bath, and a balcony overlooking an 18'-high living space. These alterations do not adhere to today's *Standards* and would likely be frowned upon by purists. They do, however, reflect a popular approach in their day. And the work preceded the publication of the first National Register of Historic Places in 1969 and the subsequent *Standards* in 1975. The property was purchased by the federal government in February 1972 and leased back to its owner. In 1977, the building was nominated to the National Register for the significance of its surviving exterior.

The Dutch Reformed Church and its adjacent carriage house were nearing the *State of Decay* when Mr. Cosh began his lease. Years of deferred maintenance for both roofing and exterior painting were about to take their toll. He intervened and, following park specifications, repaired and repainted both structures. At the carriage house, structural repairs were made to arrest spreading of the walls. In almost every aspect of his work, Mr. Cosh chose to repair rather than replace, in accordance with the *Standards*. On the church interior, he opted for a decorative color scheme which is pure "Hollywood." The result is both surprising and delightful.

He modified a protruding rear deck addition by making it flush with the church's side wall. The result was far less distracting when viewed from the highway. Construction was detailed, using con-

Dutch Reformed Church, interior. Photo by the author, 1995.

trasting materials to those of the clapboard-covered church and painted white so as to be both distinguishable from, yet compatible with, the original building. The *Standards Guidelines* recommend that additions (1) do minimal destruction to significant materials and craftsmanship features, (2) preserve a building's historic character, and (3) protect historical significance by making a visual distinction between old and new fabric. The rear additions to the Dutch Reformed Church achieve these recommended practices.

As with Zion Church, serious consideration was never given to "Restoration" of this building. Alterations prior to acquiring the building were too extensive and would encumber prospective lessees. Continued rehabilitation was the only practical alternative. Today the **Phoenix** shop provides the public with an opportunity to visit this historic site. A brief history of the property as well as directions to local points of interest are available from the proprietors on a daily basis. Upon request, they have conducted architectural tours of the church interior. But perhaps best of all, the Dutch Reformed Church, as it has for nearly a century and a half, continues to provide a considerable amount of "visual interest and beauty" to those who travel the historic River Road.

Walpack Center Methodist-Episcopal Church

Our third case study represents a work in progress. Len Peck and Gordon Castimore are volunteers in the park (VIPs). Working "hands-on," they have assisted with the preservation of buildings in the single lane village of Walpack Center, NJ—a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. As President of the Walpack Historical Society, Mr. Peck has negotiated a memorandum of understanding with the National Park Service to use, maintain, and operate two of the village's houses and to use the Walpack M. E. Church upon written request. Though in need of continued rehabilitation, the church is already being adaptively reused as a community center and meeting place. The church was home to regular services until 1978, when the building was sold to the NPS. It is missing its spire today (lost sometime between 1905 and 1915) but remains a focal point of the surrounding countryside.

Italianate in style, this charming example of vernacular Victorian architecture was built by J. H. Williamson upon land donated by Jacob S. Roe for a cost of approximately $7,000. The church history has been documented in the original and still surviving specifications for construction. The new building with spire rose 65' above the ground when dedicated in March 1872. The church measures 60'x 38' and features an "audience room" with a 20' ceiling and a balcony or "organ loft" above. The overall seating capacity was some 400 persons. A foundation of coursed fieldstone is rendered in stucco and scored to appear like smooth ashlar blocks. The frame walls above this are covered with 6" beveled siding. On the facade, a paneled gable is broken by a 12'-square projecting bell tower which also serves as an entrance vestibule. Some handgrained interior woodwork survives here.

Alterations to the interior over the years are significant, yet reversible. The organ loft, once open to the audience room below, is closed off, decoratively painted plastered walls and ceilings are covered over with paneling and acoustical tiles, and window sash are reglazed using a yellow

Walpack M.E. Church, c. 1872, historic view.

patterned glass. Overall, the building is in fair condition. Of concern, though, is the frail condition of what the original specifications refer to as *fresco* or stencil painted interior plaster (with some *trompe l'oeil* or theatrical effects) surviving on the walls and ceilings of the audience room and organ loft. An architectural conservator is performing a finishes analysis and will make recommendations for the stabilization and repair of this plaster. Recently completed work by the historical society and the recreation area has focused on the less glamorous tasks of removing bat guano and sanitizing the attic and organ loft, puttying the window glass, removing underground oil storage tanks, cleaning the existing heating ductwork, and installing a new furnace with above-ground oil storage tanks.

Walpack M.E. Church, interior. Photo by the author, 1995.

In the future, alterations to the interior may be removed in order to reveal distinctive materials and finishes. Mr. Peck plans to establish a fund-raising campaign to do just that. The adaptive reuse of this historic property has benefited both the national recreation area and the historical society by providing a centrally-located facility for meetings and special events. The visiting public who attend these events benefit too, in being able to experience and enjoy this historic village, staid survivor of Minisink's past.

Walpack M.E. Church, current view. Photo by the author.

Epilogue

The menacing Tocks Island Dam Project, on hold for 14 years, was finally de-authorized by Congress on July 9, 1992. The separation of vacant historic buildings within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from that menacing *State of Decay*, meanwhile, is dependent upon reuse. The popular phrase "use it or lose it" says it all. Not unlike the process of natural selection, only those buildings which can best adapt will survive. Adaptive reuse is "recycling" on a grand scale. Avoiding replacement of intact or repairable historic materials as the *Standards* recommend, also saves depletion of scarce resources and the energy required to produce them. This is in keeping with sustainable design practices. But this ethos comes with a price tag. We have sought others, therefore, to share in the expensive rehabilitation process through permitted use or historic leasing. We have joined forces with local historical societies to both use and protect the buildings. And, we have made the reuse of historic structures a focal point of our draft facility management plan. In essence, as the three case studies so clearly illustrate, we have learned not to rely upon any one strategy for the repair or reuse of our National Register properties.

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Thomas E. Solon, AIA, is a historical architect at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA), Bushkill, PA. He began a "two year" detail at DEWA in 1981, and has been held captivated ever since by an endless assortment of preservation and development projects. This article was condensed from a paper Tom presented at DEWA's 30th Anniversary Symposium, held at East Stroudsburg University on November 18, 1995. Proceedings of that event covered everything from archeology to zoology.

Sharon C. Park and Susan M. Escherich

Affordable Housing and Historic Preservation

The goals of historic preservation and affordable housing can work together, and the National Park Service has been an active advocate in support of affordable housing goals through its administration of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program. Since the program began in the late 1970s, over 10,000 housing projects have been certified for receipt of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit and more than 29,000 individual units have been created for low and moderate income housing. In 1995, almost 3,000 units of housing were made available in rehabilitated structures using the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. Eighty percent of these units, or approximately 2,400 units, were designated for low and moderate income affordable housing.

These projects involved rehabilitating existing housing stock or converting other building types, such as schools or commercial buildings, into units of housing, meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards)*. These *Standards* are the guiding principles for the owners and architects as they plan the changes that will allow new uses and modern amenities to be incorporated into historic buildings while still preserving the significant materials, finishes, and features that make these resources historic. These *Standards* are also used by cultural resource managers and a variety of preservation organizations, particularly whenever federal funds are involved in historic preservation projects. For the tax credit program, proposed income-producing projects, either as individually-listed buildings on the National Register of Historic Places or contributing to federally certified historic districts, are reviewed by State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) and the National Park Service for conformance with the *Standards*. Once the work is completed as approved and certified by the National Park Service, the owners or investors qualify for a 20% investment tax credit. It is an important incentive and one that investors indicate often is crucial to the financial success of their projects.

For affordable housing projects, there are a variety of other financial incentives available to developers, communities, or owners, including a Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) which can be combined, with some adjustment to basis, with the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. In 1995, 17% of the housing projects certified by the National Park Service for the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit also used the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. It is anticipated that a greater number of these projects will combine multiple sources of financing as communities seek to find ways of rehabilitating existing building stock. Located within neighborhoods where the residents can be served with existing local transportation, schools, and community services, these projects are usually quite successful and set an important model for other efforts involving community revitalization.

As a special initiative, the National Park Service has prepared two publications, described in the accompanying sidebar, which highlight examples of successful affordable housing projects within existing historic buildings. While there is definitely a learning curve in navigating the path to obtaining tax credits in complex rehabilitation projects, owners and developers who have returned with subsequent projects have said that the key to making these projects work is to understand the *Standards* and to start with these guidelines. It is incumbent on the owner or preservation professional to know what character-defining features of the building and site need to be preserved. This helps avoid implementing changes, such as demolition or extensive alteration of significant elements, that might jeopardize certification for the tax credits. Most affordable housing projects will need to comply with a variety of agency requirements in addition to the *Standards*. This might include changes for fire code and exiting requirements, compliance to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the incorporation of energy conservation features. Some of these requirements may seem at cross-purposes with historic preservation and so it is best to know up front what each agency requires and then to make

plans accordingly. The key to ensuring that a project will meet the *Standards* is to come to the SHPO and the National Park Service early in the design process and determine which features are significant and which must be preserved as part of the rehabilitation. Owners and developers who have been through the process indicate that it is possible to balance the needs of the various organizations and agencies without jeopardizing the tax credits or making the project too expensive.

The *Standards* encourage repairing materials whenever possible before replacing them, using existing significant spaces without major subdivision; and ensuring that any additions or major alterations to historic buildings retain the integrity, scale, appearance, and character of the historic resource. For most buildings, the character of the resource is embodied in the exterior appearance, including the windows and entrances, and special features such as porches, balconies, and dormers. For many buildings, the interior also contains major spaces and features, such as lobbies or large auditoriums, the primary stair and corridor circulation systems, and the basic plan configuration. The further subdivision of these spaces, for example, with closets, bathrooms, kitchens, or additional rooms, can be achieved in ways that do not impact the significant features or spaces. Each project is evaluated individually based on architectural significance, physical condition, size of the complex, and the scope of work to be undertaken.

Developers often want to achieve thermal efficiency by replacing existing significant windows with stock thermal glass units and to mitigate lead paint hazards by using artificial siding to cover flaking paint. Neither treatment provides for the long-term preservation of a historic resource or its character and they are treatments that are to be avoided by developers applying for the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. New windows consisting of insulating glass with snap-in or sandwich muntins do not replicate historically-significant multi-paned sashes and are rarely approved as meeting the *Standards*. However, reusing historic windows by stripping paint along friction surfaces, repairing and repainting the units, and adding a storm sash for energy efficiency can be cost effective, particularly in oversized openings. If the sashes are too deteriorated to be reused, they may be replaced with modern thermally-efficient units, but the new windows should match the historic detailing and configuration. A similar argument can be made for avoiding the use of vinyl siding over historic wood siding. This treatment is not appropriate for most historic buildings and is not

Publications

Combining the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit makes sense. The use of federal funding for any aspect of the rehabilitation requires review to be certain that the integrity of an historic building is maintained to the greatest possible extent. Rehabilitation of an historic building that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation will qualify for a 20% tax credit. Often, this additional credit makes the difference between a project that enhances a downtown by its historic presence and one that does not.

Two recent publications explain the benefits and process of combining the credits:

Affordable Housing Through Historic Preservation: Tax Credits and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Rehabilitation, National Park Service, 1995, explains how to meet the standards while providing comfortable, safe, and accessible housing for modern families. The book presents solutions to commonly encountered issues such as fire egress, heating and ventilating system upgrades, division of space, and reuse of historic windows. Architects with a record of successful rehabilitations of historic buildings explain how to approach the process to minimize time and ensure a product which benefits not only the developer but also the tenants and the community. They discuss how rehabilitation can gain neighbors' support and avoid the "not in my back yard" resistance often encountered by developers of affordable housing. Case studies present many common building types, including industrial and factory buildings, schools, hospitals, shotguns, townhouses, hotels, large single family houses divided into apartments, and a YWCA. Available from the Government Printing Office, GPO Stock Number 024-005-01163-3; price $7.00.

Affordable Housing Through Historic Preservation: A Case Study Guide to Combining the Credits, National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1994, explains how to use the two credits for optimal results. The combination of the two credits attracts investors and can be used to provide equity to finance the project. It explains syndication and how non-profit organizations can work with for-profit entities to take advantage of the credits. The book also discusses other sources of subsidy and incentives that may be available. Case studies include examples of different types of financing. Available from the Government Printing Office, GPO Stock Number: 024-005-01148-0; price $5.00.

Orders should be mailed to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

allowed in most historic districts. Replacement of deteriorated siding with new siding to match the old will give years of service and will be a material that can be maintained by the homeowner. Houses covered with artificial siding and not maintained may hide moisture damage that will accelerate further deterioration. The argument is sometimes made that lead-based paint on historic siding causes too great a hazard and should be covered over as an inexpensive method of mitigation. In most cases, a careful repainting job can stabilize the lead paint and protect the historic materials. Wood-sided buildings, while requiring periodic repainting, will have a longer life in many cases than those covered with artificial siding.

Some developers and owners contend that historic preservation requirements will add cost to an affordable housing project. Many others say that by planning the project with historic preservation in mind a very affordable unit with a distinctive marketable character is produced. Tenants have responded with great pride to units that have retained hardwood floors, wood molding and trim, special features such as fireplaces, and historic windows. Many of these projects have been so treasured by the community and tenants that vandalism, graffiti, and litter have been virtually eliminated and there are long waiting lists to live in these communities.

Following are several examples of projects that have been certified by the National Park Service for the Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Many have also made use of other financial benefits. They are described in detail in *Affordable Housing Through Historic Preservation; Tax Credits and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Rehabilitation.* The historic character of these resources has been preserved and the units are intended for low and moderate income tenants.

For those contemplating undertaking a Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit project, technical assistance can be provided by the State Historic Preservation Officer in each state or through the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, at 202-343-9578. Information about the tax credit program can be found on the Internet, via the National Park Service's "Links to the Past" World Wide Web site [http://www.cr.nps.gov/presprogram.html].

Sharon C. Park, AIA, (202-343-9584) is the senior historical architect for the Heritage Preservation Services of the National Park Service.

Susan M. Escherich, (202-343-9591) a historian with Heritage Preservation Services, produced the two books featured above (see box).

Mercy Family Plaza, San Francisco, CA. *As part of a large rehabilitation of an early-20th-century hospital and nurses' housing complex, eight units of housing were inserted into this once vacant power plant. The building's interior was damaged by fire and conveyed no historic significance, and new two story units were installed without damaging the historic exterior appearance. The natural lighting from the large arched window/door is augmented by light from skylights hidden from view behind the roof parapet walls. The brick smokestack, an important visual aspect of the property, was seismically reinforced and retained. Photos courtesy Sandy & Babcock International, Inc. Architects.*

O'Hern House, Atlanta GA. *This c. 1910 shoe factory building was converted into housing for persons with mental and emotional disabilities. The building had been vacant for some time and many of the windows were bricked up. The plain undivided interior space allowed for flexibility in creating the new interior plan. Units on the upper floors were designed as single rooms with baths that are served by a community dining room and social support services on the first floor. The rehabilitated building had replacement sash installed similar to the original industrial sash and the new plan used a double-loaded corridor layout for units that focused on the large windows surrounded by unpainted brick walls. The tongue-in-groove wooden ceilings were left exposed in many areas through the use of new visible heating and cooling ductwork appropriate for the industrial character of the building. Photos courtesy the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (SHPO), Department of Natural Resources.*

Coleman Manor Apartments, Baltimore, MD. *Abandoned for about 10 years, this c. 1903 school was converted to low-income elderly housing. The significant aspects of the building were its exterior facades, the multi-paned windows—some of them arch headed, interior corridors with stamped metal ceilings, and the classrooms with wooden trim. The classrooms were readily adapted into 600 square foot one-bedroom apartments with kitchens and baths. The new divider wall, in the original classroom between the living area and bedroom area, were simply treated and did not interfere with the window spacing. The exterior walls were furred out and insulated, but all trim was replaced. The corridors were retained to their full width and the stamped ceilings were preserved in the hallways. Many of the metal ceilings in the classrooms were rusted and these were left in place and a new drywall ceiling installed. The new ceiling was kept above the window trim. Historic windows were repaired, the sash weights were redone to allow easier operation, and storm panels were installed. A new rear entrance, off the parking area, was added to provide access to all, particularly persons with disabilities. The fire sprinkler system that had been installed in the 1970s was reconditioned and reused to provide needed fire safety. Photos courtesy Bo Rader, Abingdon, MD.*

Selina Chaubey

Conservation Initiatives in India

A New Delhi NGO Works to Protect an Endangered Legacy

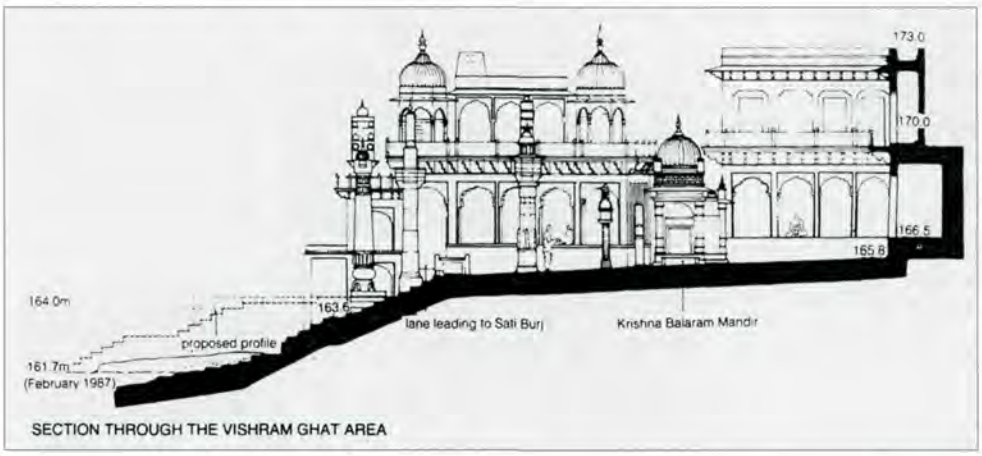
Vishram Ghat, *Mathura. Arched pavilion in the "contemplative zone." Photo by K.T. Ravindran.*

A mention of India's heritage conjures up diverse images. One thinks of ornate 14th-century temples, palaces of marble and stone, stairscapes along riverfronts in holy cities, and winding alleyways in forgotten towns alive with history. India is a repository of so vast an architectural heritage that preserving it poses an enormous challenge. And yet, as Lord Curzon, Governor General of India from 1899-1905, wrote on the need to conserve this heritage: "I cannot conceive any obligation more strictly appertaining to a Supreme Government than the conservation of the most beautiful and perfect collection of monuments in the world."

Today, the Government of India tries through its various agencies to conserve much of this irreplaceable cultural resource. But given the enormity of the task, and the fact that in a developing country priority must be given to modernization, much of the country's heritage is often neglected. Against this background, it is easy to understand the role of a voluntary organization like The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage. The Trust, better known by its acronym INTACH, was set up as an autonomous non-government organization in New Delhi in 1984 to promote the cause of heritage conservation in India. It promotes awareness about India's natural and cultural heritage and acts as a pressure group for preservation when any part of it is threatened.

INTACH's field organs are about 200 chapters set up throughout the country. They highlight issues, mobilize public opinion, and manage campaigns. INTACH also provides professional consultancy to state governments and other institutions for designing complex heritage restoration projects. In the field of architecture, these projects range from promoting the re-use of historic buildings to managing large heritage conservation areas that include entire historic townships.

One of the boldest initiatives made by INTACH in the field of conservation of the built environment was the attempt to identify and establish heritage zones. These zones are defined as areas of special architectural, cultural, or historic interest. But the concept of heritage zones goes beyond mere preservation of monuments. The emphasis is shifted from the fabric of historic cities to the people who determine the character of these cities. INTACH's intervention aims not only at conserving the built structures while improving the environment in these heritage zones, but also, where possible, at conserving lifestyles and existing traditions.



SECTION THROUGH THE VISHRAM GHAT AREA

Vishram Ghat *area. Several structures would have been submerged if the state government had not agreed to lower the water level.*

The medieval handloom weaving town of Chanderi in Madhya Pradesh is an example of a heritage zone that aims at revitalizing existing traditions. INTACH's work in this town, on the one hand, aims at restoring and re-using historic buildings. On the other, it attempts to improve the lives of weavers while retaining their traditional occupation. New housing has been designed to serve today's purpose and still be harmonious with the past. The scheme takes into account the special needs of weavers in

terms of loom size and living space traditions while designing houses.

Two other projects initiated by INTACH that have been integrated in the urban development plans of local governments are outlined below.

The Ghats *of Mathura*

An interesting example of a heritage conservation project proposed to be carried out by

Central court of Vishram Ghat *seen from the river (above); 1920s photo. Recent photo (below) shows the same area encroached upon by unchecked building activity. Notice the bricked-up arches. Photo by K.T. Ravindran.*

INTACH is the *ghat* restoration project of Mathura, a small town on the banks of the river Yamuna near New Delhi. The steps that lead down to the river are known as the *ghats*. In Mathura, the *ghats* include a two-kilometer long stairscape along the river, built more than four centuries ago, and an array of beautiful pavilions, shrines, and latticework edifices. As in many other holy river cities of India, the *ghats* of this town play an important role in the lives of people. Situated on the interface where land and water meet, they are regarded as an auspicious venue for the performance of religious and social ceremonies. For centuries, thousands of pilgrims have assembled on these steps to bathe in the holy river

Yamuna on religious occasions and to offer prayers. The people of the town perform rituals on the steps, ascetics contemplate in tranquil pavilions, and social groups use the platforms for evening meetings.

Mathura, a holy city steeped in legend, holds a special sanctity for many people in India. Lord Krishna is said to have been born here, and even today various stretches of *ghats* are associated with specific events in the life of Krishna. Some of the aura of this town is palpable to anyone witnessing the ritual of the evening prayer on the *ghats*. As dusk deepens and a pink glow spreads across the evening sky, a myriad temple bells begin to ring. Their sound carries across the waves to the distant shore. A scent of incense fills the air outside the marble shrines and the silhouettes of delicately carved arches are framed against the light of the fading day. Gradually, the steps leading down to the river come alive as priests intone *mantras*, devotees gather to pray, and clanging bells herald the evening's worship to the river.

The rituals on the *ghats* re-emphasize the link that has long existed between the people of the town and the sacred river. However, constant use and neglect are destroying the exquisite edifices and eroding the 400-year-old land-water interface. Huge cracks are pulling the steps asunder at many places, several of the hexagonal platforms are showing a dangerous tilt towards the river, and the flowing water has caused a shift in the foundation piles. INTACH is campaigning for the restoration of the Mathura *ghats* not only to preserve its unique land-water interface design, but also to keep alive an age-old ritual tradition.

The Mathura *ghat* restoration project was initiated a few years ago when the state government of Uttar Pradesh proposed to build a barrage downstream from Mathura. It was feared that the raised water level may submerge the *ghats*. A systematic study undertaken by INTACH resulted in the formulation of a holistic restoration plan for Mathura. The Trust's team of architects, sociologists, and urban planners found that several stretches of the *ghats* were being severally misused. Stone-works were found to be damaged and vandalized, while some open pavilions were bricked up and misused as rooms and cattle sheds.

Detailed proposals were prepared for each of the three areas into which the hub of the Mathura *ghats*, the holy *Vishram Ghat*, was divided: the civic zone, a public plaza for people plying the river; the ritual zone with the main Krishna shrine and a succession of arches; and the contemplative zone, a tranquil area marked by pavilions and changing rooms. These proposals aim at restoring

the structures while enhancing the specific characteristics of the three zones. An augmentation of the stairscape is envisaged to match the raised level of water, the much used central court is to be covered with a new surface in consonance with the original design, and the rooms on the upper floors are to be cleared of incongruous masonry so that the bricked up pavilions may be transparent again as they once used to be.

For the convenience of pilgrims, it is proposed to improve the routes of circumambulation and to augment urban furniture. This includes improving balcony rails and seats around the base of large old trees. Project architect K.T. Ravindran feels that the project is challenging because it involves adding to history. "It is not often that one gets an opportunity to make permanent additions to a 500-year-old fabric," he says.

INTACH's interaction with user groups also revealed that a certain community of boatmen were traditionally not allowed access to the main *ghat* area. They were forced to unload their goods in an unclean area near the *Kanshkar ghats*. Project proposals include building a proper platform at the same location for the convenience of the boatmen. "The project has garnered a lot of local support," says Amita Baig, Director, Projects, INTACH. "This is encouraging, because one of the hallmarks of a successful project is popular participation."

The proposals were accepted by the state government and incorporated in the development plan of the town. "INTACH's biggest achievement," says Ravindran, "was saving the *ghat* from going underwater. We insisted, and the state government finally agreed to lower the level of the barrage by one meter, from the planned 166 meters."

The Port Town of Cochin

A different kind of historic town to which INTACH has addressed itself in recent years is the ancient port town of Cochin. "The town fascinated us," said archeologist B.K. Thapar, INTACH's former Secretary, "because it was a halting point on the ancient spice route and still retains the impact of three sea-faring nations: the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English of the 16th century. The local government has accepted many of our proposals to retain the multi-facial character of this town. Some of these have already been implemented."

Architect Ravindran calls the town a "veritable museum of architectural history." Various European building styles co-exist with distinct kinds of indigenous styles. Gujarati and Tamil building styles are seen side-by-side with various shades of Christian and Jewish architecture.

Houses along Cochin's Seaside Street showing a strong Indo-European mix. Photo by K.T. Ravindran.

The INTACH team was on site for over a year, interacting with citizens and drawing up recommendations for the re-use of historic buildings. Special by-laws were formulated for the historic zone. Mindless road-widening schemes were brought to a standstill with the help of a protest march organized by the local chapter.

A major proposal involves establishing a history park that would include a walk through various heritage magnets of the area. The walk will connect the beach with museums and cemeteries. A cemetery in the Dutch colony will be restored, and the very distinct Jewish settlement has already been made into a pedestrian zone.

Stringent regulations for water-front development have been formulated and several houses upgraded as a result of INTACH's intervention. "With projects like Cochin going full steam, we can hope to create an example of how heritage zones can be successfully integrated with city development plans. It also shows that the conservation movement is alive and well in India," says Baig.

Selina Chaubey is a consultant to the World Bank, India and Africa Technical Departments.

Bungalow on Synagogue Street, Jew Town, Cochin. Photo by K.T. Ravindran.

William V. Ackerman

Financing Historic Preservation in Rural Communities

A Case for Legalized Gaming

Dakota Territory Saloon and Gold Strike gift shop; 1994.

Many small towns in rural areas of the United States are experiencing long-term economic decline. This phenomena appears to be related to transportation improvements, increased individual mobility, and basic changes in retail marketing. As regional shopping malls and national discount chains have expanded into more rural areas, stores in surrounding communities, unable to compete, have been forced to close their doors. As a result, many rural communities have lost the retail and service businesses and necessary infrastructure required to remain viable and safe communities (Walzer and P'ng, 1994; Walzer, 1990; Caudillo, 1991; Flora, et al., 1991; Stark, 1991; Cole, 1994; Winchell, 1991).

In some cases, declining communities possess historic resources of national importance. As the infrastructure in these towns decays, the nation loses an important part of its heritage, a heritage many consider worth preserving. Communities suffering economic decline are faced with the problem of attracting the capital necessary to finance historic preservation projects.

This paper, employing a case study of Deadwood, South Dakota, documents how one small and economically-stressed community achieved significant historic preservation by means of legalized gaming. Findings emphasize the importance of local citizen commitment to the successful development and implementation of a major historic preservation strategy. To appreciate the initiative and imagination of Deadwood's citizens, and the importance of historic preservation to this community, it is necessary to know something of Deadwood's significant past.

Green Door (left) and Jackpot Charlie's (right). The Green Door was a saloon and brothel in the 1800s-1900s. Both buildings were vacant prior to the gambling initiative; 1994.

Historical Setting

Deadwood has been a National Historic Landmark since 1961, recognized for its representation of the economic and social effects of western mining booms. It is unmistakably a historic place, richly endowed with resources of national importance (South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1990).

The history of Deadwood begins with the discovery of gold in 1874 by the Custer Expedition to the Black Hills. By 1876, prospectors were swarming into Deadwood Gulch and the newly-formed city became known as the wildest and wealthiest gold camp in the West. Deadwood also became a haven for gamblers, gunslingers and prostitutes, among them such legendary figures as Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane (Wood, 1895; Friggens, 1983).

In 1879, a major fire destroyed most of the buildings in the city. With gold providing the financial base to rebuild, the new town, rising phoenix-like from the ashes of the old, was constructed of brick and stone and its Victorian elegance determined the architectural pattern for today's community (Parker, 1981).

From its inception, Deadwood was the business center of the Black Hills mining region, and continued for generations as the legal, mercantile, entertainment, railroad, and financial center of an immense area of the West. Economic decline began with the loss of wholesale business in the late 1930s and early 1940s. As trucking replaced railroads, hills-wide distributing functions were increasingly taken over by firms in the larger and

more centrally located Rapid City (Parker, 1981). Then, in the early 1960s, Deadwood began to lose prominence as a retail center, primarily as a result of being by-passed by Interstate 90. The location of a large regional mall in Rapid City, and more recently, the location of K-Mart and Wal-Mart in nearby Spearfish further reduced Deadwood's economic viability.

As wholesale and retail activity declined, Deadwood was supported primarily by tourism. City population dropped from 3,045 in 1960 to 1,830 by 1990 (U.S. Census of Population). As population dwindled and residents shopped increasingly in Rapid City and Spearfish, a number of establishments were forced to close their doors. While tourism provided a living for some, the activity was highly seasonal and did not provide adequate profits to finance major infrastructure improvements.

Midnight Star, a Victorian style building owned by Kevin Costner who retrieved old architectural plans and faithfully restored this former ladies' clothing store; 1994.

By the mid-1980s, deferred maintenance was so great that many of the city's historic buildings were in danger of being lost, and The National Trust for Historic Preservation placed the entire city on their list of endangered sites (Mark Wolfe, Interview, 1995). It was estimated in the late 1980s that it would cost $60 million to do the historic preservation projects to adequately restore the city (Larson, 1995). The director of South Dakota Historical Preservation summed up Deadwoods's problems in 1988 as follows:

In preservation terms Deadwood is a disaster, both for the present condition of its buildings and for the serious financial situation the community faces in terms of dealing with the problem. If Deadwood is to be protected from certain gradual destruction (which would constitute losing the critical element of its tourism base, not to mention the erosion of an import aspect of the nation's heritage), significant expenditures must be made to reverse the ongoing decay. That money will have to come from somewhere. (Deadwood Presentation to the Special Summer Study Committee, Pierre, 1994).

People in Deadwood were not unaware of this situation. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s concerned local citizens and government officials had been searching for ways to save the historically-significant, but seriously-decaying city. However, traditional attempts to attract new businesses to Deadwood had all failed. Then, in 1986, a number of citizens formed the "Deadwood U Bet" organization. This group advocated the legalization of limited stakes gaming to generate additional tourist trade and provide a source of funds to protect and restore the city's historic infrastructure (Report on Historic Preservation and Restoration in Deadwood, 1990). This initiative gained momentum in 1987 after a fire destroyed a segment of the historic downtown. Since buildings in the historic district share common walls, it was fortunate that more of the city was not lost. As a result, citizens of Deadwood and the State of South Dakota were awakened to peril facing the community. Unless something was done to repair Deadwood's inadequate infrastructure, a strong probability existed that they were just one fire away from losing the entire historic district.

The "Deadwood U Bet" group convinced the people of South Dakota that Deadwood was well worth saving. The initiative to allow legalized gambling in Deadwood was based on the assumption that profits would go toward historic preservation. Gaming establishments would pay an annual licensing fee of $2,000 per gaming device (slot-machine, black-jack table, etc.) plus an 8% tax on profits. To qualify for a gaming license, buildings were to be brought up to code and have approved sprinkling systems to limit the potential of major fires. Gaming for Deadwood was approved statewide on November 8, 1988, by a margin of 64% to 36%. The state legislature added their approval in the spring of 1989, and Deadwood voters approved the measure by a 75% margin in April of 1989. Legalized gaming officially began at high noon on November 1, 1989 (South Dakota Codified Laws Supplement, 1995).

Economic Impact

Deadwood's decision to use legalized gambling to revitalize and preserve their historic com-

munity was unique. At its inception, no other small community in the United States, especially a National Register Historic Landmark District, had tried such a solution to the problem (Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, 1990).

Legalization of gaming had a significantly larger and more immediate impact on the availability of capital for historic preservation than expected. Economists for the State of South Dakota projected that approximately $2.0 million would be wagered in the first year of operation (South Dakota Commission on Gaming, 1991). In fiscal 1990 (an eight-month year since gaming did not get underway until November 1, 1989), a total of $145.4 million was wagered in Deadwood. This was 72.7 times greater than economists projected. Within a short period, there were 84 casinos operating in Deadwood, and in spite of substantial competition from gambling in other states,[1] gaming activity in Deadwood has continued to increase (see box).

TOTAL GAMING ACTIVITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF TAX REVENUES FY 1990 - FY 1994
(millions of dollars)

FY	TOTAL $	DEADWOOD	COUNTY	STATE	TOURISM
1990	145.4	1.850	.071	.224	0.0
1991	330.0	5.048	.227	.968	0.0
1992	389.4	5.123	.298	1.193	0.0
1993	417.9	5.602	.323	1.293	0.0
1994	430.6	5.471	.337	1.347	0.0
1995	488.4	6.172	.363	0.0	1.68

Source: South Dakota Commission on Gaming

With the exception of November 1992, every month of every year has shown an increase in total receipts. Total gaming increased from $145.4 million in FY 1990 to $488.4 million in FY 1995. From November 1, 1989, through June 30, 1995, gaming activity has generated taxes and fees of $43.4 million. These monies have been distributed as follows: $29.2 million to Deadwood for historic preservation; $5.2 million to the Commission on Gaming for operating expense; $5.0 million to the State of South Dakota; $1.7 million to the State Tourism Promotion Fund; $1.6 million to Lawrence County; and $.100 million dedicated for historic preservation projects in other parts of South Dakota.

In addition to the tax receipts that have reverted to Deadwood, a substantial private investment has been made in the city to purchase, restore, and furnish historic buildings for use as gaming casinos. Building permits from 1990 through August 1994 total $26.8 million (City of Deadwood, Department of Planning, Zoning and Historic Preservation). It is estimated that the costs of improvements were underestimated by 70% to 100% at the time building permits were processed (Madden, 1991; Deadwood Casino Owners and Managers Survey, 1994). Given the above parameters, between $34.8 and $53.6 million has been spent by the private sector on infrastructure restoration. The combined private/public sector investment in Deadwood from the approval of gaming through 1994 has amounted to between $64.1 and $82.8 million.

Managing Preservation

The approval of gaming and ensuing economic boom solved Deadwood's problem of generating sufficient capital to preserve the community's historic resources. Ironically, this solution gave rise to an entirely new problem, that of managing the rapid and extensive renovation so as to avoid destruction of the very resources they had set out to save. Deadwood officials were appropriately concerned with controlling the development boom that accompanied legalized gaming. Their goal was to maximize the dollar receipts for preservation, yet minimize negative impacts on the historic resources of the community. However, renovation got underway before Deadwood was able to hire a building inspector and a preservation planner. As a result, during the renovation frenzy preceding the start of gaming, some permits were approved for inappropriate work and an historic stable was demolished, allegedly by accident. These problems notwithstanding, and given the scale and pace of renovation, preservation in Deadwood has been effectively managed. It is a credit to community residents and members of the city's Historic Preservation Commission that major preservation disasters were avoided.

Three factors have combined to help protect Deadwood's historic resources: (1) Deadwood has existed as a National Historic Landmark since 1961 and members of the community and the city's Historic Preservation Commission have a long history of protecting their historic resources; (2) in 1989 Deadwood voters passed an ordinance which gave the city's historical preservation commission the power to protect historical structures and features in the commercial area of the city; and (3) with a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Deadwood contracted to have a comprehensive historic preservation plan prepared for the city.

The tax revenues which accrue to Deadwood are held by the City of Deadwood and are administered by the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission. The overriding goal of this commission has been to provide for the preservation of the built environment and to upgrade the infrastructure to support the historic architectural resources (Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan). To date, the Historic Preservation Commission has allocated funds to restore public buildings; repair public infrastructure; improve visitor services, parking and transit; provide for adequate city planning and historic preservation supervision; assist the Deadwood Visitors Bureau in marketing programs; fund low-interest loans for restoration of historic commercial and residential properties; fund grants to non-profit organizations to restore historic buildings; provide interpretative materials for historic walking tours and related programs; fund the legal costs of historic preservation projects; and provide professional archeological and engineering studies for private and public projects that would best preserve the historical aspects of the area and provide for public safety (unpublished materials, Ardene Rickman, Finance Officer, City of Deadwood).

The careful restoration of Deadwood has greatly improved the historic appeal of the city. Prior to gaming, the downtown district was irregularly maintained. Storefronts were altered to evoke the roaring days of the 1876 gold rush, with weathered pine boards placed over Victorian stone buildings, most of which were historic in their own right. This architectural style, termed by some as "Buckaroo Revival," (Mark Wolfe) gave the city a cheap, tourist-trap appearance.

Gaming dramatically changed economic function. It increased both economic activity and the numbers of visitors to the community. Not all the citizens of Deadwood are comfortable with the changes in their city, however (Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, 1990). Residents are unable to shop where they used to, and their lifestyle has been crimped by increased traffic and lack of parking. Still, the majority are proud of the restoration that has taken place and do not want to return to pre-gaming economic problems. Rather, their vision for Deadwood's future involves using the positive aspects of gaming to make the city a better place to live:

Deadwood should build on the base of tourism in the Black Hills, with the added draw of gaming to bring tourists to Deadwood, but still retain its historic significance. Gaming should be balanced by a positive community experience and future economic diversification (Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, 1991).

It would be difficult to overstate the significance to historical preservation represented by the Deadwood experience. Perhaps not since John D. Rockefeller began restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia in 1926 has an American community had the resources to preserve history that Deadwood now seems to possess (State Historical Preservation Center, 1990).

A potential problem for Deadwood is the continued economic health of the gaming industry. Although total gaming receipts have increased steadily, gaming establishments, on average, did not show a profit until 1992. From 1992-1994, the average profit was 4.9% and 62% of the casinos reported a profit (South Dakota Commission on Gaming, 1994). Can the gaming industry, with 38% of the casinos unprofitable, sustain the substantial economic recovery and historic preservation of this community? The failure of any business in this community should cause concern, since it creates a vacant building. Excessive vacancy will damage the city's upbeat image, and add to the difficulty of protecting the historic infrastructure.

Given that gaming has generated revenues far in excess of projections, perhaps it is time to reevaluate the tax structure. A healthy industry, operating over the long term, keeping all buildings occupied and thus maintaining the historic infrastructure, will provide a steady flow of revenue to the city, county, and state. This should be the goal of all involved.

Summary

Legalized gaming has had an immediate, substantial, and lasting impact on the historic preservation and economic viability of Deadwood. From the approval of gaming in 1989, through June of 1995, combined public and private investment in this community of approximately 2,000 persons has totaled between $64.1 and $82.8 million. The investment in Deadwood was much larger and occurred much faster than anticipated. Infrastructure improvements and historic restoration projects projected to take 40 years were completed in only 5 years. Restoration has proceeded with care and sensitivity under the watchful eye of the city's Historic Preservation Commission. Today, most of the historic downtown has been restored to its previous Victorian elegance, a number of important public buildings have been restored, and substantial new projects are underway which will further enhance the historic ambiance of the city. Restored buildings have been brought up to code. Moreover, a new community water system has been installed, greatly reducing the threat of a devastating fire.

The Deadwood experience demonstrates that small rural communities can achieve phenomenal success when combining citizen initiative and imagination with government cooperation to accomplish preservation goals. Deadwood enjoys a unique situation. The city is located in the scenic Black Hills, close to Mount Rushmore. It has an exciting history of gold, outlaws, and gunfighters, which it combines with legalized gaming. This combination provides a solid base for continued economic success.

Notes

1 In 1989, only Nevada and Atlantic City allowed casino gambling. By 1994, 10 states allowed casino gaming, 25 others had tribal gambling, and approximately two dozen casino riverboats were active on the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast. It has been estimated that 70% of the U.S. population currently lives within 300 miles of a casino (Shapiro, 1994; Worsnop, 1990).

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Dr. William V. Ackerman is an assistant professor of geography at the Ohio State University at Lima.

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Photos by the author.

James L. Kochan

"Stone Soup" Fund Raising: A Recipe for Success

Washington Association trustee Malcolm Dick and wife Mary examine 18th-century medical artifacts displayed in the War Comes to Morristown *exhibition during its opening reception on June 16, 1995. Photo by Arthur M. McCrea.*

A typical story: your National Park has an important interpretive or resource protection project which, although a top priority locally, has been pushed back to the year 2005 in overall National Park Service planning—too many projects and too little money. The situation looks bleak unless other alternatives are developed on a local level. One recipe for success is the same as found in the tale of "stone soup."

At the close of one of many wars fought in 18th-century Europe, a discharged soldier is making his way homeward. He is ragged, penniless, and starving. The shrewd veteran comes up with a plan. He asks a villager for the loan of a kettle, in which he will make stone soup. Intrigued and promised a share of the soup in return, the villager produces the pot and the soldier sets stone and water to boiling. A small crowd of curious villagers gather to watch. The soldier slyly observes that the soup would be even better if he had some potatoes—quickly provided by another villager in return for a portion. "If I only had some onions, it will taste even better!" The story goes on and on in this fashion, with literally every villager contributing something to the communal pot. Enjoyed by everyone, the repast began from nothing more than a marketable idea.

Such was the situation at Morristown National Historical Park in 1993. An exhibit in the first floor gallery of the museum had been started in the early 1970s, but never completed once Bicentennial funding dried up. Displayed artifacts and fixtures were deteriorating. Carpeting was patched, frayed, and becoming a safety hazard. Although no federal funding was anticipated to correct these deficiencies for at least 10 years, the curatorial staff developed a conceptual plan to install a major exhibit in this area focusing on one of the park's primary interpretive themes. This document later became the "soup stone" for *War Comes to Morristown: The Impact of the Revolutionary War Upon a Small Village*, a major exhibition that opened in June 1995 following two years of preparation and "cooking."

In 1993, the Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP) was introduced by the National Park Service to stimulate new, innovative partnerships for park projects and programs. Essentially a matching grants program, CCSP leverages limited government dollars against outside funds or equivalent contributions of hours, materials, or services from partner organizations. Learning of this new funding source, Morristown NHP approached its Friends group, the Washington Association of New Jersey, to co-sponsor War Comes to Morristown. The trustees of the Association were enthusiastic and agreed to allocate $25,000—their "pot" to the park's "stone." Using this pledge as leverage, the park applied to the CCSP for "potatoes"—receiving a matching $15,000 (of the $25,000 requested) late that year. Unfortunately, CCSP grants are "one-year" funds, which must be obligated by the close of the federal fiscal year. To achieve this end, the park entered into a cooperative agreement (CA) to develop the exhibit with the Washington Association, the first such agreement between the Friends group and park in their 60 years of mutual support. The Association took on the role of principal fund raiser and contractor for the exhibition and the CCSP funds were transferred to them as part of the CA.

Founded in 1874 to preserve Washington Headquarters at Morristown, the Washington Association of New Jersey had operated that site as a private museum until 1933 when the structure, its significant collections, and related lands were transferred to the NPS, forming the nucleus for the first national historical park. Over the years, the Association continued its strong interest in the park's museum, research library, and resource protection programs, including providing critical support for artifact acquisition and conservation, book and periodical purchases, and other projects. This funding was normally drawn on interest earned from the Association's invested assets and usually exceeded no more than $10,000-$15,000 per year.

However, for the first time in its history, the Association was now engaged in a major, park-related, fund-raising campaign with a goal of $100,000. Early in 1994, park and Association "chefs" secured further contributions for the "pot," including an additional CCSP grant of $10,000 and a donation of $10,000 from the F. M. Kirby Foundation. A grant proposal to the National Park Foundation (declined the previous year), now brought in an another $10,000 of critical support. With $70,000 of the $100,000 goal in-hand, the Association contracted for design services while fund raising continued. Encouraged by the success to date, Association trustees solicited additional donations from local foundations, corporations, and private individuals as the exhibit went through the design and fabrication phases.

The Association, as principal contractor, was able to secure competitive bids from top museum design and fabrication firms without the constraints and limitations of federal procurement. Park curatorial staff provided professional oversight and project management, working closely with the Association board and their design and fabrication subcontractors through the entire project. By this process, overhead costs were minimized and the project was completed with a relatively quick turnaround, approximately 1-1/2 years at an overall cost of $185,000 (including in-park contributions of $85,000 in salaries, equipment, and supplies). This same exhibition's price tag, if managed through normal government contracting, is estimated at $275,000-$300,000 over a two- or three-year period.

Opening to acclaim and subsequently the recipient of a 1996 Partnership Leadership Award from the NPS Northeast Field Area, *War Comes to Morristown* is an excellent example of an innovative, cost-effective partnership project. By the Association's ready provision of a pot for the park's stone, the resulting soup soon whet the appetite of others—many of whom had earlier expressed little or no interest in supporting such park projects—and every new contribution improved the recipe. Finally, this public-private effort filled a longstanding park need—one that would have otherwise remained unfulfilled for another decade or more.

James L. Kochan, concurrently Director of the Park Friends Initiative of the National Park Foundation and Systemwide Friends Coordinator for NPS, was formerly the Supervisory Curator of Morristown National Historical Park. An earlier version of this article was published in Friends Forum *(Summer 1995), pp. 7-8.*

Larry Bowers

Museum Exhibit Lighting Seminar

On March 6-8, 1996, over 150 conservators, curators, exhibit designers, architects, and other museum professionals from the United States, Canada, and Mexico attended a seminar and workshop on museum lighting. The three-day program was co-sponsored by the NPS Division of Conservation of the Harpers Ferry Center, and the Washington Conservation Guild.

The seminar and workshop were envisioned as a commingling of illumination science, lighting design, and conservation practice. The two-day seminar portion was moderated by conservation scientist Stefan Michalski, Canadian Conservation Institute, and lighting designer Steven Hefferan, Boulder, Colorado. A variety of speakers from related disciplines addressed topics on a wide range of issues which confront both lighting designers and conservators. The seminar concluded with a manufacturers' showcase and dinner during which attendees were able to view and handle a variety of the latest in exhibit lighting products.

The third day consisted of six workshops, followed by informative tours and gallery lighting evaluations by Richard Skinner, lighting designer at the Smithsonian's Freer/Sackler Gallery, and Gordon Anson, chief lighting designer, National Gallery of Art.

The event was made possible in part with funding from the NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training in Natchitoches, La. It was hosted by the National Archives and Records Administration at their beautiful new facility in College Park, Md.

Exhibit lighting is clearly an area that has experienced major changes in the past decade and museums are being deeply affected by the revolution in lighting technology. This professional training activity was designed to look at the technical advances in museum lighting and assess how museum collections preservation is being affected by these developments. Training emphasis was on achieving a successful balance between collections "use"and "preservation" and focused on integrating conservation requirements with interpretive and aesthetic concerns, cost efficiency and energy conservation.

Larry Bowers is a museum specialist with the National Park Service Harpers Ferry Center, West Virginia.

Keith Snyder

Reviewing History

Not rewriting history, not changing history, Antietam National Battlefield took an opportunity for an exciting and stimulating **review** of history. On October 10-11, 1995, out of a new agreement between the National Park Service and the Organization of American Historians (OAH), Antietam invited a team of three historians to be part of the first OAH review of a national park.

In many ways this event took place under the guidance and creativity of Dwight Pitcaithley, Chief Historian of the National Park Service. Dr. Pitcaithley's goal was to "ask academic historians to meet periodically with park management and the interpretive staff to discuss historical issues." However, the ball was set in motion by the strategic objectives of the Vail Agenda. In response to the Vail Agenda, a Humanities Review Committee was formed in 1994. National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy asked the committee to consider ways to improve the intellectual and educational environment for the humanities throughout the National Park Service. Director Kennedy requested advice on facilitating exchanges between the NPS and outside scholars, broadening opportunities for the intellectual enrichment of NPS personnel, and ensuring that interpretive programs throughout the Service reflect current professional methods, techniques, and interpretations in innovative and challenging ways. The Humanities Committee recommended that "To enhance its abilities to carry out its mission of research, preservation, and education, the National Park Service should increase its interaction with colleges, universities, museum research libraries, and other educational and cultural institutions. It should build cooperative programs for sharing personnel, resources, and knowledge for mutual benefit. These efforts will increase the opportunities for public education, enhance its quality, and broaden its scope. The NPS should establish agreements at national, regional, and local levels through which academic and professional organizations will:

- provide scholarly peer review of research and interpretive activities;
- evaluate, inform, and collaborate in the development of exhibits, films, publications, and other public media;
- participate in the development of park educational curricula and interpretive programs and assist in the development of strategies for offering multiple points of view and new insights on controversial topics."

Out of the recommendations of the Humanities Committee came an agreement between the NPS and the OAH. The OAH, founded in 1907, is the largest historical organization in the United States that focuses specifically on historical study and research in the field of American history.

The Agreement with the OAH states that the team will:

- Provide two historians to participate in the park interpretive review. Historians will possess scholarly knowledge of park-related history and experience in public presentation of that knowledge. Historians will be mutually agreed upon by OAH and NPS.
- Review all interpretive programs within the park including exhibits, films, personal service presentations, waysides, brochures, and handbooks.
- Assess the quality of history-related material available for purchase in the sales outlet.
- Present a public lecture on a related park theme.
- Present oral assessment of interpretive program to superintendent and staff.
- Submit a written evaluation of the park's interpretive program to the Superintendent and Chief Historian within 30 days of the completion of the park visit.

The Antietam Team

Although the agreement called for a team of two historians, each party agreed that for this visit, a more balanced outlook would be achieved by a team of three. Dr. Gary Gallagher, from the Department of History, Pennsylvania State University, and author of numerous books and articles on Civil War history and biography, represented a military perspective. Dr. Leslie Rowland, Director of the Freedmen and Southern Society Project, a multi-volume documentary history of emancipation in the U.S., and a member of the Department of History, University of Maryland, represented a social history perspective. Barbara Franco, Executive Director of the Historical Society of Washington DC, brought 30 years of experience and expertise in museums, curation and exhibits.

The Team Visit

The two days began with an explanation by park staff on the educational strategy and the targeted audiences of Antietam Battlefield. The team then joined the park's Chief of Interpretation for a regularly-scheduled battlefield talk for the team to see a typical interpretive program. Team members viewed the park film and slide program, joined a school program, examined the museum and bookstore, and met individually with each member of the interpretive staff. The next morning, the team was led on a tour of the park and the present inter-

pretive facilities with a discussion of future plans. Early the second afternoon, the team presented a public program, a panel discussion on the latest scholarship on Antietam and the Civil War, providing their individual perspective on the park's significance. The final activity for the visit was the "close out" session with the park staff. In many ways, this was the most exciting part of the review. The Park Superintendent, Chief of Interpretation, and Lead Interpretive Ranger and the three team members locked themselves in an office and spent the next two hours in an incredible, high energy, brainstorming session on the park—its past, present, and most importantly, its future. Concrete recommendations were presented on park themes, interpretive facilities, programs, all aspects of the educational experience at Antietam Battlefield.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- Timing is everything. One of the reasons this visit is seen as being so useful was the timing of the review. The park's Interpretive Prospectus or Plan was just completed in draft. The team had an opportunity to comment on the plan, before implementation, providing valuable insight and refinement.
- Have a prepared schedule/itinerary, but be flexible. Allow for discussion and creativity to follow its own course. Be sure to schedule non-activity time for the team members to work together.
- Provide as much material as possible to the team in advance. For example: Interpretive Plans, handouts, Statement for Interpretation, brochures, bookstore list, etc.
- Try to schedule the visit during primary interpretive season to provide opportunity to see the widest variety of programming.

The staff at Antietam National Battlefield hopes that all the parks in the Service would take the time to pursue such a rewarding experience.

Keith Snyder is the Lead Park Ranger and volunteer coordinator at Antietam National Battlefield. He has worked for the National Park Service for 11 years at four different park sites.

For more information about this program, contact Chief Historian Dwight Pitcaithley at 202-343-8167 or dwight_pitcaithley@nps.gov, or mailing address.

David Pinyerd

Education at the Pete French Round Barn

The fully restored former corral entrance, Pete French Round Barn, 1995.

The University of Oregon held its first preservation field school last summer. And according to participant, faculty, and community response, it appears to have been a successful one. The site chosen for the field school was the Pete French Round Barn, located in Oregon's southeastern high desert region. The barn's selection was based on a combination of the structure's need for restoration, its historical and architectural significance, available funds to do the work, and the State Historic Preservation Office's strong desire to assist in preservation education while restoring a state-owned property.

Every field school needs a mission and ours was to provide hands-on training in masonry and wood restoration. The Historic Preservation program at the University of Oregon has always focused on the technical aspects of preservation, and from the beginning we felt the field school should also emphasize this philosophy. We broke the field school up into two sessions, each two weeks long. The first session was masonry and wood technology, focusing on the restoration of the round barn. The second session was historic site issues, emphasizing the places, landscapes, and spaces of the high desert region of Oregon.

Lisa Sasser, Assistant Chief Historical Architect for the National Park Service, came out from Washington, DC, to teach the hands-on masonry portion of the first session. John Platz of

the USDA Forest Service and his restoration team taught wood technology during the second half of the first session. The round barn contains a basalt stone corral 60' in diameter inside of a wooden umbrella-like structure 100' in diameter. The structure was built by cattleman Pete French in 1883 as an indoor corral to break horses during the bitterly cold winter months in Harney County. Over the course of its 110-year life, the round barn had been subjected to periodic inundation, sometimes sitting in water for years. A high water mark had imprinted itself at the 3' level around the entire structure. The water in turn had damaged the juniper posts that support the roof at grade and washed out significant amounts of the original mud mortar used in the basalt wall.

The job of the field school participants was to repoint the stone structure in kind and to restore or replace damaged portions of the wood structure. During the first week we restored the basalt wall by prepping the surface, mixing the mud, and pointing the joints. Also involved was the replacement of dozens of stones that had come loose from the wall and had either fallen below their original location or disappeared. Being several feet thick, the stone wall was for the most part quite stable. However, the wall had become the home to many generations of wood rats who had weakened the wall by burrowing tunnels through the mortar and actually removing small stones. This made the repointing job more involved as it gave us the task of cutting basalt stone to fit the voids. Basalt doesn't have bedding planes so cutting basalt is more of a shatter-the-rock-and-hope-something-will-fit sort of procedure. The wood rats themselves made the job more exciting by making unannounced appearances. We ended up restoring the entire wall both on the interior and the exterior in just over a week.

John Platz, USFS, describes how to find the center of an irregular log.

Over half of the juniper posts were rotted at grade. They had originally been placed in the ground about 2' deep and backfilled. Juniper is an extremely hard wood but 110 years had taken its toll. Before the field school began, John Platz's team had raised the roof of the barn several inches, sawed off the rotten ends of the juniper posts at grade, poured concrete bases, inserted drift pins, and soaked the ends in linseed preservative. The team then set the posts back down on the new concrete, concealed at grade. He had saved several of the exterior posts for the field school students and we proceeded to evaluate the posts by excavating the post bases, visually and aurally inspecting the posts, and then drilling core samples. On the rotted post bases, we followed Platz's method of repair, but on a smaller scale since we were only lifting the edge of the roof. Platz also assigned the students the exposed north side of the building which never did have any sheathing. Here, the posts were decayed and had themselves been replacement posts for the originals. The students were put in charge of replacing the seven exposed posts with new juniper posts, stripping their bark, and placing them directly into the ground as was done originally. We also worked on restoring the board and batten exterior and replacing the two 6"x22"x10' door thresholds that had almost completely deteriorated.

For the second session we focused on the history of the region by touring extensively and learning directly from the people who lived there, observing how they worked and how they modified the landscape to suit their needs. Touring in Harney County is quite an ordeal. It's the largest county in the U.S.; you could fit all of New Jersey and Delaware into Harney County and still have room for most of Rhode Island, yet it has only 7,000 residents. We lucked out with only four flat tires, we didn't get shot at, and we received some excellent tours. Unforgettable experiences, such as wandering through a 3,000' lava tube used by the local Masonic Order as an annual meeting place and driving into a 3/4-mile-long lumber drying shed while it was being demolished.

For the second week of the second session, David Brauner from Oregon State University came out to teach an introduction to historical archeology. We anticipated finding an extensive historic artifact scatter, but instead found relatively little.

What we did find, however, were prehistoric artifacts. We found flakes from stone blade production, a single projectile point, and a mono and metate. The mono and metate are two stone tools, consisting of a round pestle (mono) and concave mortar (metate), used to grind grain. They were found about a foot deep, laying upright on top of each other, ready to be used.

The Cape Blanco Lighthouse (1870), site of the 1996 summer field school.

Through feedback from the participants we found that the chance to work hands-on with some very knowledgeable and important people in the field of preservation was the most rewarding aspect of the field school. Also important was the opportunity to visit a way of life most of us had not been exposed to: the cattle culture of Harney County. We were allowed to visit sites most people never see and talk with people who had lived their whole lives in the region. We also had the opportunity to interact with the public at the barn. The round barn, albeit off the beaten track, is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Harney County. We had a fairly constant stream of visitors who got to see first hand what a restoration project is all about. The open nature of the barn and the work we were doing allowed visitors to get right up to the task at hand and ask questions of the students.

From the outset, it was decided that the field school should be held at a new site in a new region every summer. By moving the field school around the Pacific Northwest, we hope to present different site and material issues every summer and to spread the preservation ethic throughout the region by restoring structures in various communities. Last summer was the high desert of Southeastern Oregon. This summer we will be based at Port Orford on the southern coast of Oregon from June 24-August 3. Three sessions, each two weeks long, will teach wood and masonry restoration, historical archeology, wood reconstruction, site and use planning, site interpretation, and cemetery survey. These topics will be presented through a combination of hands-on experience, lectures, field trips, and studio work.

In the first session we will use the Port Orford Life-Saving Station (1935) as a case study. The principal projects will be the development of a Use Study for the life-saving station and performing an archeological investigation at the Hughes House in preparation for the second session. The second session will be primarily hands-on using the Hughes House (1898) as the vehicle. The main goals will be exterior restoration work on the Hughes House (principally repairing the north porch roof and recreating ridge line detailing), reconstructing its ornate fence, and surveying the family cemetery. The third session will focus on the Cape Blanco Lighthouse (1870), the oldest continually operated lighthouse in Oregon. The projects during this session will be restoration work on the interior and exterior, producing a professional assessment of the current condition and needs of the lighthouse, creating a Use Study for the Cape Blanco Headlands, and locating the remains of the Mary, Star of the Sea Catholic Church.

Due to the success of last year's field school, we have attracted a wide variety of excellent faculty members from throughout the region. David Brauner, Don Peting, John Platz, Leland Roth, and Lisa Sasser will return as principal faculty members. To their ranks we have added Philip Dole, professor emeritus of architecture at UO and expert in the settlement-era architecture of Oregon; Henry Kunowski, project manager at the State Historic Preservation Office; Robert Melnick, dean of the UO School of Architecture and Allied Arts and authority on cultural landscape preservation; and Dennis Wiley, site interpretation coordinator at Oregon State Parks.

If you are interested in attending our summer field school, respond quickly as space is limited. For further information, please contact: Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 5233 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403-5233. Telephone: 541-346-2077. Fax: 541-346-3626; email: jdfoster@aaa.uoregon.edu.

David Pinyerd is presently working on his thesis at the University of Oregon while coordinating the 1996 Historic Preservation Field School. An article describing the Pete French Round Barn project was featured in CRM, *Vol. 18, No. 5, "The University as Partner."*

Photos by the author.

Pat Davis

Fort Sam Houston Hosts Preservation Skills Course

Under the eaves of the new metal standing-seam roof and belvedere, students in the week-long PROSPECT training course learn how to set a course of bricks in an arch above a second floor window of the Band Building.

Twenty-five students from government agencies throughout the United States completed a week-long "hands-on" preservation technology course in February at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The students and instructors—primarily employees from agencies of the Department of Defense and the National Park Service—rolled up their sleeves and learned first-hand the approved techniques used in rehabilitating historically-significant government buildings.

The three-year-old course—now taught annually by a staff of artisan-instructors—was a natural outgrowth of the post's Legacy Demonstration Project. The centerpiece of the project is the historic 1880s-vintage band building and its associated outbuildings.[1] This complex of buildings became the logical site for the course, since it embodied the major ingredients defined in the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation, preservation, reconstruction, and restoration. The course is a means of teaching and reinforcing these concepts from management down to the grassroots level.

This set of turn-of-the-century building—the last of their kind in the Army inventory—had been vacant and unused since fire damaged the main structure in 1980. The structure had deteriorated to an alarming degree. The porch and chimney of the main building had collapsed and the floors and walls were decaying because much of the roof was missing. The state of disrepair initially led installation managers to favor demolishing the building. However, several groups interested in historic preservation took notice and rallied around the cause. Finally, through the interest and support of a local congressman and several local civic conservation and preservation organizations, funds were obtained to begin rehabilitating the buildings.

The original goals of the project were to stabilize the complex, teach military property managers how to reverse the adverse effects of long-term neglect, and provide managers with first-hand knowledge of the quality of craftsmanship required to restore historic buildings to an acceptable condition for reuse.

The project principals adopted a stewardship approach toward rehabilitating these rare buildings that exceeded mere compliance, and set about rehabilitating these unique structures. This complex, part of the Fort Sam Houston National Historic Landmark District, was designed specifically for providing martial music for combat arms units of the era. It includes the main band building and two dependent buildings—one a kitchen and the other a latrine.

The original objective of the multi-phased Legacy project was to stabilize the buildings first, then to enable managers and their craftsmen to learn the means by which trained craftsmen accomplish their historic preservation tasks. The goal of the first phase was to document the entire complex with measured drawings, followed by a second phase which initiated the stabilization process, to prevent further deterioration.

Staff members from the NPS Williamsport Training Center worked with a historic architect and three master artisans, their supervisors, and managers on this certified historic project in setting up a means for military managers and their craftsmen to gain valuable experience in carpentry, masonry, and painting that reflected the standards for rehabilita-

Stonemason Ross Hunt (right) explains to student Donald Ball the detailed 1890s style scribing he achieved by using a handmade tool he improvised. Since few tools are manufactured for period restoration work, most artisans and craftsmen design their own.

tion detailed in the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidance* and the NPS's *Preservation Briefs*.

Numerous problems surfaced during the process, which required specialized techniques to ensure the project complied with the guidelines and standards set for historical buildings. For instance, the wainscoting in the stairwell of the main building required careful handling in order to remove dozens of coats of paint that had covered the original varnish, without damaging the original character and flavor of the wood and finish. The windows, which had blown out during the fire, had to be replaced in kind with the appropriate type of window frames and glazing. The wood turnings in the balusters had to be replaced in kind and finished with a compound that approximated the original. Some of the stone and brick had to be replaced or refinished—while retaining the character of the original—in accordance with the established guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings. All this required financing, which was accomplished through the Department of Defense Legacy Program, and a means of training artisans and their managers for future preservation projects.

The answer to the training requirement was to establish an on-site course where proper techniques and procedures could be taught. Fort Sam Houston's band building project fit the bill. The facility was available, and the mild climate lent itself to a year-round program. The Williamsport Training Center agreed to serve as the prime contractor, providing the carpenters, masons, and painters for the initial stabilization work. The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL) received the fiscal year training money for instructing government managers and artisans from all services in a hands-on craftsmanship training course. USACERL developed the Proponents-Pro Sponsored Engineering Corps Training (PROSPECT) prototype course, which became the Army's model for hand-on training in rehabilitation and maintenance of historic buildings.

The first day of the preservation skills training session is in a classroom setting, and introduces the students to the prescribed level of treatment used in historical projects. They learn to contrast the different techniques used in rehabilitating, preserving, restoring, and reconstructing historical architecture, stressing the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*. Subject-matter experts—artisans themselves give the students the benefit of their experience and expertise. They teach the students about the historic tools-of-the-trade and how to use them; historic preservation standards and how to apply them; the causes of deterioration in roof wood, and how to spot and cure them; and the preservation of historic fabrics—repair versus replacement.

Historical restoration instructor Donn Brunson, a paint specialist from Fort Lewis, Washington, demonstrated the accepted standards for removing paint and varnish from wood surfaces on the interior and exterior. Removing nearly 100 years of paint from wainscoting in the stairwell of the band building proved to be a major problem, as the grooves were so pronounced that using a heat process sometimes led to scorching or burning the tops of the ridges before the paint in the crevices softened. The previous year's class had used a heat gun, which proved too labor-intensive and produced marginal results, so a chemical sol-

Performing yeoman carpenter duties for the day, Blessing Adeoye, of Nigeria, West Africa, left, an architect with the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Lab; and Clifford Jones, a carpenter from White Sands Missile Range, repair the porch of one of the outbuildings of the Legacy project's Band Building.

Awards

Fort Sam Houston was selected by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, Dept. of the Army, as the third place winner in the category of "Cultural Resources Award for Installations," as part of the 1995 Army Environmental Awards.

The Cultural Landscape Plan for Fort Sam Houston was selected for the Texas Historical Commission's Awards of Excellence in Historic Architecture Research award. The award was presented at the Texas Historical Commission's annual conference in Amarillo on May 4.

Donn Brunson, historical restoration instructor and avid paint specialist, positions new wood turns in the staircase of the historic Band Building. The replacements, made of hemlock, are authentic reproductions of the original.

vent was decided upon for the class of 1996.

The entire surface of all the walls in the stairwell was treated with an environmentally-friendly solvent-type chemical stripper, then meticulously scraped by the students. Then a plastic wood filler was applied to all holes and pitted areas. The type of wood filler they used was chosen specifically for resurfacing these areas because it can be sanded, sawed, and nailed just like a wood product. This stage was followed by a meticulous hand-sanding of the surfaces to feather the rough edges.

All the wood which would serve as replacement pieces for both the exterior and interior was high quality kiln-dried lumber. It was stored on-site to ensure the moisture content of the new wood was compatible with the original wood of the structure. Each of the surfaces of the wood was then painted before refitting or replacing it in the damaged areas,

Finally, three coats of synthetic polyurethane varnish—to which a universal tint had been added—were applied to the interior surfaces to match the original finish. Each coat was allowed to season, then it was sanded before the next coat was applied. The exterior received one coat of water-borne latex primer, followed by two coats of pure acrylic water-borne paint.

Windows were a separate problem. The extent of the damage required a different sort of expertise. According to Bill Hose and his boss, Doug Hicks of the Williamsport Training Center, the rehabilitation procedures they taught required a multi-step process. The sashes were taken down and the shards of broken glass were removed from the double-hung "2-over-2" sashes. The paint was stripped down to the first sound layer of paint on the wooden frames, sills, and sashes. Every attempt was made to save the original wood and glass. However, the deteriorated wood in the mutins and parting beads was replaced with the same type and species of wood, and/or reinforced with epoxy patches or a "wood Dutchman."

The windows were reglazed using restoration glass, the modern equivalent of the historic period cylinder glass. This modern manufacturing process captures the historic "wavy glass" effect by actually rolling the glass out over a cylinder, thus duplicating the visual pattern in the glass. Once the reglazing process began, the sash cords were replaced with new cotton sash cords, and the pulley hardware was cleaned and repaired. The restoration glass was inserted, using a pure linseed oil-based putty typically used in historical repair work. Then all the wood surfaces were refinished. The interior wood was refinished in three coats of varnish which contained universal tint. The exterior wood surfaces received the same primer coat and two coats of latex paint the other wood surfaces were given. The painters chose a color typical of a specific period in the use of the building. However, the attempt was made at using the original formula, as it contained lead.

It should be mentioned here that special care had to be taken in the removal of the original paint surfaces, which contained nine layers of lead-based paint. The artisans donned special protective clothing—gloves, disposable coveralls, a disposable hood, and respirators—and enclosed the entire area in plastic sheets. When the job was finished, the contaminated clothing was placed in a hazardous waste container and disposed of in accordance with environmental guidelines.

Bill Hose, an instructor with the Williamsport Preservation Training Center, teaches his students proper window glazing techniques.

The students, some of whom are architects and archeologists, as well as professional painters, stonemasons, carpenters, glaziers, and bricklayers were paired with other students, based upon their individual work experience. After a short brief-

ing, they each picked up hammers and nails, varnish cans, scrapers or masonry tools, then rolled up their sleeves and began their "hands-on" session at the work site.

Many of the tools used in historic preservation work are no longer manufactured; therefore, they must be improvised. Artisan-instructors at the course design and fabricate some of the tools necessary for the class. After demonstrating the use of the tools, the instructors show the students how to make their own individualized copies.

Cathy Tillberg, who is an architect with the Rock Island, Illinois COE district, found herself atop a network of metal scaffolding during the February class learning how to set a course of bricks over an arch in a second-story window of the band building. Tillberg, a graduate of Iowa State, said she was very pleased with the opportunity to get practical experience, because "it will help me write better specifications for our projects back home."

Donald Ball, an archeologist with the Corps of Engineers in Louisville, Kentucky, learned how to replace the limestone lintel in a first-floor window. The original lintel was removed by the student team members, while stonemasons dressed and trimmed the replacement to fit the opening. When the chipping aid dressing was completed, the team maneuvered the stone and set it into place. Ball, a veteran of almost 20 years with the COE, stated the techniques he learned are very valuable to him on several levels. "Archeology is my trade," he said, "and now I have an opportunity to see how early builders constructed their buildings." "This information will make it easier to envision the steps in reconstructing archeological sites," he added,

Some of the students had attended similar classes in the past, but endorsed the "hands-on" methodology they learned in this class as "a much better way to gain experience than straight classroom instruction."

Note

1 See "Legacy Program Preserves Post's History," *CRM*, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 12-13.

Pat Davis is the Media Relations Officer, Fort Sam Houston Public Affairs Office, San Antonio, TX.

Author's Note: Doug Hicks of the NPS Williamsport Training Center reports that Clem Labine's *Traditional Building* magazine provides a list of suppliers of products for professionals engaged in historical restoration and rehabilitation.

Kathy McKoy

The James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club

Superintendent Bill Gwaltney speaks to members of the James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club at Fort Laramie National Historic Site (September 1995). Photo by Roy Roberts, Mile High Photography.

Outdoor experiences expand one's vision of the world, boost self-confidence, and help build character. Such firmly held beliefs led a group of African Americans living in the Denver metropolitan area to create what is perhaps the country's first multi-activity outdoor club for people of color, the James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club. While membership is open to people of all races, the founding members felt there was a particular need for an organization that would make a special effort to reach out and encourage urban minority families to explore the natural world.

Jerry L. Stevens first had the idea of forming the James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club. An organizational meeting was held in north Denver on February 20, 1993, attended by 20 people. Stevens and fellow club members believed in the importance of an outdoors club that reaches out to urban African Americans."The real advantage of the outdoors is that it lets you know that there is something inside of you that is capable of more," Stevens said. "It's a personal kind of experience as well as a kind of experience that will help you work with others because you have to be on your own...and at the same time you have to cooperate if you want to accomplish a goal."

More recently, in a 1995 presentation made to National Park Service employees in Denver,

Stevens said that the club's goals are "to bring together a diverse group of people to explore the outdoors, to uncover and share the historical contributions of African Americans and minority adventurers, and to affect the destiny of urban youth by using the outdoors as a vehicle for defining self-worth." Stevens has been involved in outdoor activities since the age of 13. At the time the club began, he had five years teaching experience with Outward Bound and was a member of the Colorado Mountain Club. He is an expert rock climber and a certified Emergency Medical Technician. He instructs club members on matters of safety, first aid, and CPR.

Member Charles Corbin saw the Beckwourth Mountain Club as a vehicle for sharing his passion for the natural world with others. Like Stevens, Corbin had many years experience in the outdoors, beginning from the time he was a boy scout. Corbin moved to Colorado 15 years ago. He brought considerable experience as a backcountry hiker, climber, and explorer to the newly-formed club. Corbin also instructs members on the rudiments of navigating their way in natural areas by teaching them how to use a compass and read maps. Through his efforts, the club was recently registered as a non-profit organization. He is currently acting as the club's interim president.

I first became aware of the club in 1994. While acting as a volunteer docent in Denver's Black American West Museum and Heritage Center, I met Denver Norman who served as club's president for three years (1993 to 1996). Much of the club's success is due to his tireless and enthusiastic effort to "spread the word" about the Beckwourth Mountain Club to the community and to seek avenues for partnerships. Norman's remarkable ability to make even the newest participant feel like part of one big, fun-loving, adventurous family insures that even the most timid adventurer feels safe, has a good time, and wants to come back for more. A native of Ohio, Norman feels a strong sense of kinship with the life led by Jim Beckwourth. He would like to see a chapter of the Beckwourth Mountain Club in all 50 states. Norman also envisions the club providing urban youth with a 10-week "rite of passage" course to better prepare them for the backcountry experiences.

Norman told me, "Beckwourth was a lover of the outdoors...we want to carry on his legend." And quite a legend it was! Born in 1798, James P. (Jim) Beckwourth was the son of Sir Jennings Beckwith, a white Virginia planter, and a slave woman. In the early 1800s, Beckwith moved his family to Portage des Sioux (near St. Louis). Apprenticed for five years to a blacksmith, Jim Beckwourth later found employment with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Beckwourth's career as a fur trapper, explorer, scout, trader, innkeeper, prospector, and chief of the Mountain Crow are chronicled in *The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth as Told to T. D. Bonner*, published in 1856. While his exploits and accomplishments are too numerous to recount here, one in particular should be mentioned. In 1850, Beckwourth discovered an important route through the Sierra Nevadas, a few miles northwest of present-day Reno, Nevada. He personally led the first wagon trail of settlers through this pass, named "Beckwourth Pass." A mountain peak, valley, and nearby town also bear his name. James P. Beckwourth died in 1866 among the Crow Indians.

The first of several Beckwourth Mountain Club outings I attended was a hike at Barr Lake State Park, a premier birdwatching site northwest of Denver. I noticed that participants ranged widely both in age and in physical condition. The next thing I noticed was that all were allowed to hike at their own pace. Some went farther or faster than others, but no one minded. The participation by whole families added a delightful dimension—young folks always yield spontaneous questions, and comments that enhance the experience of the older folk. On the other hand, children are inspired by their parents' interest in the natural world. The family idea made sense; it struck me as one of a number of unique characteristics of the Beckwourth Mountain Club.

Diversity is another key ingredient to the club's success. By offering many kinds of outdoor experiences at varying levels of challenge, and by keeping participation costs as low as possible, they attract a broader ranger of participants than most other outdoor clubs. Past activities have included canoeing, white-water rafting, camping, hiking, biking, spelunking, horseback riding, mountain climbing, and visiting historic sites.

At the same time members are allowed to set their own limits, there is also tremendous group encouragement and support for those who seek to push themselves beyond their limits. Many members have done just that, attaining impressive goals while inspiring the more "athletically impaired." Club member Mike Richardson just recently attained his goal of climbing all 54 of Colorado's "Fourteeners" (mountains whose height is 14,000' or more). The Colorado Mountain Club has acknowledged Richardson as the first African American to achieve such a goal. The accomplishment took him 19 years, starting in 1976 with his ascent of the state's highest peak, Mount Elbert. Richardson hopes to lead a "Youth Peak Challenge" for the younger Beckwourth Mountain Club members in August 1996. Two of the club's

youngest members, Jasmine Armstrong, age 7, and Preston Baker, age 8, have already made a good start by ascending Mount Elbert: Preston climbed to 12,000' and Jasmine achieved 14,000'!

Anne and Jim Sulton moved to Denver with their children from Madison, Wisconsin in 1992. Anne's only prior outdoor experience was camping. She and her three children, Taz, Azeem, and Patrice (ages 14, 12, and 11 respectively) enjoy the variety of activities offered by the club. Last year, Azeem climbed two "Fourteeners" (Grays Peak and Torrey's Peak); his brother, Taz, reached the summit of Torrey's Peak in 1994. Sulton said her children especially enjoy the club's outings because there are other kids their age there and because the adults always make them feel welcome.

Mike and Willeana Ice and their children Bryan (14) and Ebony (13) are known in the club as the "mountain people." Their favorite activities are backpacking, camping, and rock climbing in the Rockies. Natives of Chicago, the family had no backcountry experience prior to their move five years ago to Denver. On an outing to Rocky Mountain National Park last year, a young boy in the group wandered away from the others. After an hour, club members set out to locate him. Young Bryan Ice used his tracking and navigational skills to hunt for the boy and found him, averting the need to call in park rangers.

Several club activities each season take place in nearby national parks. In 1995, members of the Beckwourth Mountain Club enjoyed a two-day trip to Great Sand Dunes National Park. Annual hikes have taken place in Rocky Mountain National Park. Upcoming plans for 1996 include a trip on May 16-18 to Mount Rushmore National Monument and Badlands National Park; the club plans to visit Mesa Verde National Park on June 21-23. The club is also considering trips this year to Colorado National Monument and Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument.

Last September, the club traveled by bus to Fort Laramie National Historic Site where we were greeted by Superintendent Bill Gwaltney. By special arrangement, the superintendent led our group on a two-hour tour of the site. Gwaltney described Fort Laramie's significance on the Western frontier as first a trading post, then military outpost. He provided an especially vivid picture of the daily life of a 19th-century soldier garrisoned at Ft. Laramie. Gwaltney mentioned that the U.S. Army's "Buffalo Soldiers" also played a role at the fort, having been assigned to close down the fort in the 1890s.

The Beckwourth Mountain Club's efforts to make a positive difference in the community extend well beyond their planned outdoor activities. Members of the club have participated in a number of volunteer projects in the Denver area. Several members made a commitment to serve as docents at the Black American West Museum once a month. Others participate in the Adopt-a-Highway program, taking responsibility for cleaning up several miles of road in north Denver. One Saturday in July 1995, nine club members contributed their time and labor to making improvements to a model wilderness area facility for the physically disabled run by the Wilderness on Wheels Foundation.

The club is interested in exploring partnerships with other private groups and public agencies. The Colorado Mountain Club has supported the Beckwourth Mountain Club by offering its members use of their extensive library. The Colorado Grotto Club has invited Beckwourth Mountain Club members to join with them on a number of spelunking trips, providing training and experienced guides. The club recently learned of an African-American backpacking group called the "Silverback Wilderneers" based in Hayward, California.

The Beckwourth Mountain Club now has 140 members. An activity is planned nearly every weekend from April through September. Individual members propose, then take responsibility for organizing each trip. The structure is informal and "loose," said Anne Sulton, who believes the club's flexibility allows it to evolve and change in response to the needs of participants. "Everything is geared toward getting people to enjoy the outdoors safely," Sulton told me.

To contact the club by mail, write to the following address: James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club, 1305 Krameria St., Box 106, Denver, Colorado, 80220. The club's Homepage can be accessed on the Internet through the following path: http://www.dash.com/netro/das/beckwrth/jpbmntcb.html.

Historian Kathy McKoy works for the National Park Service, and is assigned to the Colorado Plateau System Support Office in Denver, Colorado. *She wishes to thank all the members of the James P. Beckwourth Mountain Club who assisted in the preparation of this article.*

Lana Henry

African-American Traveling Trunks

Elementary school students with traveling trunk. Photo by the author.

George Washington Carver National Monument, located in Diamond, Missouri, is a tribute to a young slave boy who, from a humble beginning, overcame great odds to become an outstanding scientist and humanitarian. The Monument is the birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver who spent the first 10-12 years of his life on the Carver farm.

A variety of educational programs are presented by park rangers, and can be adapted to different grade levels. Available programs include the life of George Washington Carver; slavery and the post-Civil War era; 19th-century cultural demonstrations; nature programs; and other programs such as recycling and National Park Service careers. A 30-minute dramatic interpretation of the boyhood of George Washington Carver is available for grades 3-8. Arrangements can be made for programs to be presented at the park or at schools.

Free educational materials are available to students and teachers, including a 4th-grade curriculum package for educators. Videos and films are available for loan at no cost. The park also offers a book store with one of the best selections of African-American history available in the four-state area.

African-American Traveling Trunks

George Washington Carver National Monument has developed two new African-American Travelling Trunks. The trunks were created as a Parks as Classrooms project and will serve as an outstanding educational tool.

The trunks mirror one of Dr. Carver's brainstorms while at Tuskegee Institute, the Jesup Wagon Travelling School. Used in the early 1900s, the travelling school carried information about new farming methods to Southern farmers.

The African-American Travelling Trunks carry information to schools and the public-at-large. Topics include Dr. Carver's life and accomplishments, as well as African-American sites within the NPS.

Featuring the life of George Washington Carver, the trunks also include information on Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Frederick Douglass NHS, Martin Luther King Jr. NHS, Booker T. Washington National Monument, Madam C.J. Walker, Maggie L. Walker NHS, Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS, Tuskegee Institute NHS, Fort Davis NHS, Jean Lafitte National Historic Park & Preserve, and others. Materials provided in the trunks include replica 19th-century clothing items and toys, numerous books and brochures, videos, activity guides, and other educational materials, as well as an audio program.

The trunks are available for loan from George Washington Carver National Monument, 5646 Carver Road, Diamond, MO 64840 (417-325-4151).

Lana Henry is Acting Chief Ranger, George Washington Carver NM.

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David Look

Disaster Mitigation and Response Programs for Historic Sites

The National Park Service (NPS) Western, Pacific Northwest, and Rocky Mountain Regional Offices sponsored an international symposium on the Management of Disaster Mitigation and Response Programs for Historic Sites on June 26-28, 1995, at the University of California, Berkeley. The symposium was funded by the Fiscal Year 1995 Cultural Resources Training Initiative, the Historic Preservation Partners for Earthquake Response, who specifically funded the video taping of the symposium, and the registration fee. The symposium was chaired by David W. Look, AIA, NPS.

Over the last several years, the United States has experienced an unprecedented series of disasters: earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, floods, landslides, oil spills, and accidents involving other toxic substances, fires, civil disturbances, and terrorists' attacks. Most of these have destroyed or severely damaged archeological and historic sites, including cultural landscapes. During these disasters, many people acquired experience and knowledge in responding to disasters and mitigating damage. The purpose of the symposium was to share this information and those experiences before they were forgotten. The symposium was, however, more than lessons learned from recent disasters.

Each session was initiated by a speaker who presented background information on the topic and its problems and issues. The presentations were followed by group discussions. No small breakout groups were used because it was important for everyone to hear the comments from speakers, panelists, and audience. The by-product of the symposium was a better working relationship among all interested parties.

To achieve balance, speakers, panelists, and participants were selected from all levels of government (federal, state, and local), non-profit organizations and private professionals, and a wide range of disciplines since disaster management is a multidisciplinary field at all levels and segments of our society. Although the majority of participants were from California, the remainder had good geographic distribution. Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, and Certified Local Governments were well represented. Representatives from three foreign governments also attended.

The participants included both the people who delivered aid and assistance (physical, emotional, financial, and technical) and the public who received these services and funds. The presentations and panel responses were thought-provoking and the discussions were lively. No one was bashful about presenting opposing points of view. The diversity of viewpoints was very enlightening. The symposium was limited to about 60 participants to ensure that there would be the opportunity for a good dialogue and that the symposium would not turn into a conference.

The video tapes have been edited by David Look and Stead Craigo, Historical Architect, California Office of Historic Preservation, and are now available for loan from that office.

Speakers and panelists were requested to send NPS their comments for publication. Seventeen papers have been edited by Mr. Look and Dirk H.R. Spennemann, Ph.D., sent to each participant, and placed on the World Wide Web (WWW) by the Johnstone Centre for Parks, Recreation, and Heritage, Charles Sturt University, Albury, New South Wales, Australia. As additional participants send us their comments, they will be edited, distributed, and made available to all on the WWW. Access to the papers is through the conference server at:
http://life.csu.edu.au/~dspennem/Disaster_SFO/SFO_Symposium.html.

The following offices and institutions co-sponsored the symposium: American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works; the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services; the Building Seismic Safety Council, National Institute of Building Sciences; the California Office of Historic Preservation; the Hazard Mitigation Office, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services; the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage; the Historic Preservation Partners for Earthquake Response; the Johnstone Centre of Parks, Recreation and Heritage, Charles Sturt University; the Los Angeles Conservancy; the Missouri Historic Preservation Program; the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property; the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; the Society for Historical Archaeology; Technology and Conservation Magazine; the U.S. Small Business Administration; the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; and the Western Chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology. Many of the co-sponsors contributed materials for the registration packet.

Gary D. Saretzky

Getting the Word Out About Archival Collections

Library of Congress Extends Hand to Smaller Repositories

A quiet revolution has occurred in the last few years with regard to access to information about archives and manuscript collections in the United States. At the Library of Congress, the staff of the Special Materials Cataloging Division-National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections team, known as NUCMC (pronounced nuckmuck), changed course dramatically in 1993. NUCMC is making a concerted effort to make information accessible throughout the country and the world about historical records in relatively small repositories in the United States.

Earlier, NUCMC's focus had been to catalog collections in the largest research libraries. But in 1994 and 1995, it prepared descriptions of approximately 2,000 collections in smaller repositories, including those from over 100 collections never previously included in NUCMC's indexes. This data is now accessible via on-line computer networks searched over 30 million times annually by researchers. The NUCMC service is free to qualified repositories; the only qualification is that the repository does not have the capability to catalog its own records in a national database.

Below, I will explain why this shift has occurred, how the program works, and why smaller repositories should consider participating.

A Short NUCMC History

After many years of planning, the Library of Congress began cataloging manuscript collections in 1959, as an extension of its book cataloging (National Union Catalog) operations. The initial goal was to catalog (on cards) the Library's own manuscript collections and those of 75 other major repositories. It soon became obvious that the information collected needed to be distributed and, in 1962, the first of 29 published book catalogs appeared; the last was issued in 1994. Over 60,000 collections are indexed in these volumes, found in many research libraries. No more volumes are planned. Why? Because the book catalogs have been superseded by on-line databases.

The reason for the change begins with the formation of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) in 1974 by Harvard, Yale, and Columbia universities and the New York Public Library. RLG, which seeks to facilitate access to collections, now has 150 members and operates the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), initiated in 1977. The RLIN database, accessed throughout the world, contains records of over 23 million titles, including books; photographic materials, films, and videos; maps, posters, and architectural drawings; music recordings, scores, and libretti; and archives and manuscript collections. Currently, there are about 400,000 records in RLIN's Archives and Manuscripts Control (AMC) file, including, but not limited to, all records cataloged by NUCMC since 1987.

The AMC file records are entered in the AMC format, which is an adaptation of the MARC format used for books. (MARC stands for Machine Readable Cataloging.) A typical AMC record includes data such as titles of record group and record series, dates, quantity, historical summary, scope and content note, provenance, subject terms, and repository. Preparing entries in the AMC format requires a considerable amount of training and expertise, as there are literally hundreds of rules that must be followed to insure consistency. One of the greatest benefits of NUCMC for the small institution is that one doesn't have to learn the AMC format in order to get records into RLIN, since NUCMC provides this service for free. Also, it is not necessary to learn the format in order to search the database.

RLIN allows one to search hundreds of libraries, archives, and other repositories simultaneously for both published and unpublished materials. Although in its early years, one needed the help of a professional cataloger to conduct an effective RLIN search, today— with the help of Eureka™, a user-friendly search service introduced in 1993—approximately 15 million searches are conducted annually by researchers on the Internet, either through RLG member accounts or with an Individual Search Access account. Moreover, the access to the data is broader than just through RLIN. A few years ago, OCLC™ (Online Computer Library Center), the largest network catalog used by public libraries in the U.S., began purchasing tapes of RLIN records. The RLIN AMC records are now available through OCLC as well. OCLC estimates that 15 million searches are conducted annually by "end-users" using its First Search service and many others are performed by reference librarians for patrons. Access to OCLC is becoming widespread.

With the advent of the networks, it became obvious a few years ago that NUCMC needed to shift gears. Most of the major research libraries were cataloging their collections in RLIN. NUCMC book catalogs were becoming superfluous. Moreover, it was much more convenient to search for information on a computer than to go through dozens of tomes. In 1993, NUCMC decided to discontinue the printed volumes and to provide cataloging only for institutions that didn't participate directly in RLIN or OCLC.

As the United States moves from a goods-based economy into an information-based economy, cultural resource managers are increasingly finding new uses for their archival and manuscript collections. These collections contain the following:

- significant cultural and natural resources management data;
- evocative stories, images, and other resources for education,interpretation, and outreach to our customers;
- irreplaceable primary research resources for cultural research projects;
- documents with high artifactual, informational, evidential, and associational value for exhibitions, publications, and new electronic products such as CD-ROMs and the World Wide Web;
- the verbal and visual legacy of our predecessors in cultural resource management;
- historical context for evaluating changes to cultural and natural resources over time.

Once processed (surveyed, appraised, accessioned, arranged, cataloged, and described in finding aids), archival and manuscript collections can attract serious researchers and publishers to your organization. The resulting articles, books, films, videos, CD-ROMs, and other products can generate significant interest in your cultural resources. There are three major ways of attracting serious scholars to your collections:

- Print hundreds of paper copies of your finding aids. Mail them to research libraries and archives internationally.
- Send a single copy of your finding aids to the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) at the Library of Congress for inclusion in the major U.S. bibliographic databases.
- Post your archival finding aids on the Internet, particularly the World Wide Web.

The three solutions are not mutually exclusive, but instead complement each other providing cultural resource managers with the broadest possible audience for their collections. By using a carefully integrated approach you can notify students, scholars, publishers, filmmakers, producers, editors, and many others about the existence of your research collections and alert them to materials appropriate to their projects. The small effort involved in sharing this information can result in a much higher profile for your cultural resources in both the scholarly and popular community.

In the accompanying article, archivist Gary Saretzky describes a major free service provided by NUCMC at the Library of Congress. This service offers an unprecedented opportunity for cultural resource managers. At no cost, NUCMC will prepare and place bibliographic citations describing your archival and manuscript collections (based upon archival finding aids) on the largest U.S. library information networks. This is an opportunity to attract serious scholars to your holdings and to encourage the use of your collections in publications of all sorts.

—Diane Vogt-O'Connor
Senior Archivist, NPS

Before the change, 90% of the collections NUCMC cataloged were for the large research libraries, which submitted so many entries that it was sometimes seven or eight years before the records appeared in the volumes. The elimination of this huge backlog has allowed NUCMC not only to perform timely cataloging for smaller institutions like local historical societies, but to extend the range of repositories eligible to include local government repositories, such as county archives. Currently, virtually all repositories open to the public are eligible, provided that, as previously mentioned, they do not already enter records for their collections in RLIN or OCLC. Also, NUCMC does not catalog book collections, although a collection is not disqualified simply because it has some books.

How the NUCMC Program Works

I can best describe this process by using my own institution, the Monmouth County Archives and Records Center in Manalapan, New Jersey, as an example. The purpose of this unit is twofold: to provide records management services for semi-active government records, including storage, retrieval, and microfilming; and to preserve and make available historical records to the public.

The Archives consists primarily of the older records of the County Clerk, mostly from the 1700s and 1800s. The largest record series document property, transactions, elections, and civil and criminal court cases, but there are many others pertaining to building contracts, elections, marriages, naturalizations, roads, and registrations for businesses and professionals, to name but a few. The records contain a great deal of information useful for genealogical research as well as for local history and other topics.

Although the County Clerk has always responded to requests for information contained in older records, the Archives only opened to the public in August 1994 on a regular schedule (three days per week). In its first year after opening, the Archives had about 400 users including on-site, telephone, and mail requests.

As archivist, one of my concerns has been to help researchers to find out about our holdings, particularly those that some people might not know to look for in a county archives. For example, the Archives has records of slave manumissions from 1791 to 1844 and the history of slavery in the North is a topic that has not drawn as much attention from historians as slavery in the South. I wanted students and scholars interested in slavery to be able to find out that we have such records.

Accordingly, in March 1995, I sent NUCMC two dozen finding aids describing our record series. These finding aids include basic cataloging information such as title, dates, quantity, etc., as well as historical and descriptive text. NUCMC staff drafted

AMC records and sent them back to me in about a month for approval. Only a few minor changes were required.

About two months later, a researcher from Massachusetts arrived who had seen our c. 1800 elections records described in RLIN! We were delighted, and so was he, with what he found. Smaller repositories shouldn't expect that just because 3 billion people can find out they have something wonderful, the whole world will be knocking on their door the next day. Nevertheless, I am optimistic that those in need will find us and I take satisfaction knowing that we have fulfilled our public obligation to make information about our records broadly accessible.

Why Not Participate?

From the foregoing it should be obvious that there is very little reason for a smaller repository not to participate in this program. Most collection managers want to get the word out about their holdings and the NUCMC service does just that at no cost to the repository. In the current economic climate in Washington, there is no way to know how long this window of opportunity will last, so why wait? However, there are a few considerations that one should keep in mind.

Collections need to be organized and described before they are made accessible. Most archivists do not wish to provide access to materials before they are processed. Damage may result if fragile materials are not protected and there may be a security risk to allow researchers to examine uncataloged valuable items (you won't know if anything is stolen). Moreover, unless collections are processed, it may not be possible to describe them adequately for an effective AMC entry.

Also, collections should not be publicized if there is no space in which researchers may work under constant supervision. Unsupervised use of collections should never be an option, nor should working in the collection storage area. To provide access, there needs to be a reading room-type space and trained staff to work with and monitor the researcher. This prevents damage and theft to collections.

Bibliographic records in large databases do require a certain specificity in subject indexing (NUCMC will assign subject terms based on the finding aid you submit for the collection; you will have an opportunity to edit them or suggest others). If the headings are too broad, users will get too many "hits" when searching unless they can coordinate the broad terms with more specific terms or names. This point was well documented by Helen R. Tibbo in her article, "Subject Retrieval from Large Bibliographic Databases," (American Archivist, 57:2 [Spring 1994], 310-326).

Tibbo notes that OCLC is growing by 39,000 records per week; it now contains more than 33 million records. Searching OCLC by broad Library of Congress subject terms, like "United States—History—Revolution—1775-1783," is useless because one will get thousands of hits. Similarly, subject searching OCLC under the name of a famous person without qualifiers may be pointless for the same reason. Narrowing a search by format helps by limiting hits to archival material; this can be done in both OCLC and RLIN. Nevertheless, even with this strategy, the number of hits for a commonly used subject term can be overwhelming.

Another consideration is that some people believe the national bibliographic networks may be superseded by the World Wide Web. On the Web you can provide inexpensive fulltext searching as opposed to bibliographic citations alone. Repositories with Internet access may now create World Wide Web home pages and/or Internet gopher sites with much more information about their holdings, policies, procedures, hours, and staff, than could be provided through RLIN. On the Web you may even include materials from your collections such as images, oral history sound files, and video clips.

The problem for Internet users, however, is that there are millions of web pages out there. To locate materials you must learn effective search strategies. For example, you may use a "metasearch" in which you simultaneously search a number of search engines (e.g., AltaVista, Webcrawler, and Lycos). Or you may go to a single search engine or site and use the pre-established links to primary sources found there. For example, see the University of Idaho site which lists 400 primary source Websites at: http://www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Other.Repositories.html.

I see the bibliographic networks and such tools as Web pages as complementary; hopefully, AMC records will some day include WWW and email addresses to lead researchers from one to the other just as RLIN and OCLC are now providing access to their holding via the Internet.

Conclusion

Smaller institutions with archives and manuscript collections that want researchers to know about their holdings have a wonderful opportunity now to have their materials described in national bibliographic networks. If you are a collection manager in a qualified repository, you should seriously consider sending descriptions of your holdings to the NUCMC Team, Special Materials Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-43370. (Contact: Tony Gonzales or Deborah Nygren, 202-707-8419.)

Gary Saretzky is the County Archivist for Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Mary F. McCutchan

Dupont Memorial Fountain Celebrating 75 Years

Situated at the intersection of Massachusetts and Connecticut Avenues, one of the most important crossroads in Washington, DC, the Dupont Memorial Fountain was dedicated in an impressive ceremony 75 years ago on May 17, 1921. The 17' high, white marble fountain is composed of upper and lower basins joined by a 6' wide shaft. The upper basin is 14' wide and the lower basin is 35' wide. Three allegorical figures—relief sculptures—on the shaft represent Sea, Sky, and Wind.

The official program for the dedication listed an invocation by the Right Reverend Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, a speech by the Honorable John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and an address by the Honorable Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. At appropriate points in the ceremony, the U.S. Marine Band played *Stars and Stripes Forever, The Star-Spangled Banner,* and *Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean.*

Reporters from the city's three major papers—*The Evening Star, The Washington Post,* and *The Washington Herald*—were there to cover the event. The Post reporter described the scene thus:

> "Impressive ceremonies in Dupont Circle yesterday marked the unveiling of the memorial fountain to Rear Admiral Samuel Francis DuPont U.S.N., the gift to the government of Mrs. Bruce Ford. In the large audience, in a special flag-draped stand at the foot of the fountain were Mrs. Harding, Secretary and Mrs. Weeks, Secretary and Mrs. Denby, and many distinguished naval officers and diplomats."[1]

Secretary Weeks, whose department had charge of public parks in the city, praised the DuPont family.

> "This beautiful gift is but another evidence of patriotism on the part of the DuPont family. The memorial pays honor due Admiral DuPont for his service, and the fountain, the work of Daniel Chester French, sculptor, and Henry Bacon, architect, is of artistic value fitting for the great city in which it is placed."[2]

And Secretary of the Navy Denby praised DuPont's naval service and his hereditary background. "From a great family came a great man!"[3]

DuPont's naval career began in 1815 at the age of 12 when he was appointed a midshipman. He served with distinction in the Mexican War (1846-1848), taking part in the capture of San Diego, LaPaz, San Blas, and Guaymas. His greatest success, however, was in the Civil War, when on November 11, 1861, he commanded the Union fleet that captured Port Royal, South Carolina. This victory, coming early in the war, was much appreciated by the President, Congress, and the public. In July 1863, DuPont attempted and failed to capture Charleston, South Carolina, from the Confederates. It was because of this that DuPont was relieved of his command, July 5, 1863.

Samuel DuPont came from a prominent family that had contributed much to the country and, despite his failure at Charleston, he had a long and honorable naval career. Congress honored his memory and his career in 1882 by renaming Western Circle, Dupont Circle. At the same time, Congress authorized the erection of a statue to honor the hero. A bronze portrait statue was commissioned from Launt Thompson, renowned sculptor and teacher of Augustus St. Gaudens at the New York Academy of Design. The statue was placed in the center of the circle and dedicated by the Navy Department on December 20, 1884.

The statue was removed from the circle and replaced with a fountain in 1921. Some authors have suggested that the idea for a newer, grander memorial originated with the DuPont family. Presumably, the family did not think the Thompson statue grand enough and wished to "clear" DuPont's name with a more impressive memorial. This is partly true, but there were others who wanted a more impressive memorial.

Prominent Washingtonians (and some members of Congress) were influenced by the artists, architects, and intellectuals associated with the Beaux-Arts ideal of the City Beautiful. They believed that the City of Washington could be become the epitome of the City Beautiful. Congress established the McMillan Commission to

study how this could be done and from the work of the Commission came the McMillan Plan in 1902. The McMillan Plan advocated, among other things, the extension of the Mall from the Washington Monument to the river with a memorial to Lincoln to be built at the end of the axis in line with the Washington Monument and the Capitol. The railroad station near the Mall and the tracks crossing it in back of the Capitol had to be removed. In 1903, Union Station, designed by Daniel Burnham, architect and member of the Commission, was begun. Union Station was completed in 1908. A memorial fountain to Columbus, designed by Burnham and sculptor Lorado Taft, was placed in front of the station in 1912.

The DuPont family members who sponsored the new Dupont Memorial wanted a grander, more "artistic," and more impressive monument to their ancestor in harmony with the ideals of the City Beautiful movement as expressed in the Lincoln Memorial and the Columbus Fountain at Union Station. The new memorial would be more impressive because it would be designed by the same architect, Henry Bacon, and the same sculptor, Daniel Chester French, as the Lincoln Memorial. Dupont Circle had also become a fashionable residential area. The DuPont family, by donating the memorial, would have the pleasure of being benefactors of a work of art to the prominent families who lived there, as well as to the city and nation.

The DuPonts could afford the high cost of hiring the best sculptor and architect for the job. (Originally estimated at $60,000, the memorial cost more than $17,000 over budget.) In addition, key family members were interested and knowledgeable enough to want to be very involved in the project—to encourage the sculptor and to pay for necessary extra expenses along the way—so that the work was completed in a timely fashion to everyone's satisfaction. Potential problems with the materials, or the water supply to the fountain, for instance, which could have ruined the project, or delayed its realization, were solved with the cooperation of family members.

The President and Congress were also persuaded that a new memorial would be appropriate. In a letter of February 24, 1917, from J.P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, to Newton Baker, Secretary of War, Tumulty expressed the opinion that the replacement of the "small pedestrian statue with a more artistic memorial will add greatly to the attractiveness of this prominent circle."[4] Shortly after this, a joint resolution of both houses of Congress authorizing the "removal of the statue of Rear Admiral DuPont in Dupont Circle and the erection of a memorial to Rear Admiral DuPont in its place"[5] was approved February 26, 1917.

The Memorial has had three caretakers since it was built: The U.S. Army, 1921 to 1925; the Director of Public Parks of the National Capital, 1925 to 1933; and the National Park Service, 1933 to the present. Although the neighborhood has changed in character since 1921, from stately residential to lively commercial, the fountain and small park surrounding it have remained one of the most popular public spaces in the city.

As the city grew and the automobile became popular, traffic around Dupont Circle increased so much that by the 1930s it was evident that an underpass would have to be built. This project was postponed until after World War II when, at last, according to The Washington Post, the "Commissioners and Public Utilities Commission approved final plans yesterday for a two million-dollar underpass at Dupont Circle, sometimes called the city's worst traffic bottleneck."[6]

Along with the enjoyment and pleasure of the fountain, there have been problems for its caretakers over the years. One of the first was lack of water. There was no adequate city water supply for the fountain before it was built. The DuPont family agreed to purchase an electric motor and pump to recirculate the water. (A similar recirculating water system was in place at the Columbus fountain and was working well.)

Children (and others) enjoyed playing in the fountain in the hot muggy Washington summers. U.S. Grant III, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, who was responsible for the fountain and the surrounding park from the mid-1920s to the early 1930s, had the nearly impossible task of keeping everyone out

of the water. An exasperated Grant replying to an inquiry about the situation, wrote Charles Moore that:

"The American public in hot weather has a passion for getting under any running water within reach."[7]

Waders in the fountain sometimes succeeded in breaking off pieces of the statuary—hands, ears, noses, fingers, etc. On October 1, 1936, it was discovered that both hands of the male figure had been broken off, and on April 27, 1938, National Park Service "sculptor" Alberto Berti reported that this was the third time in his memory a hand had been replaced. As recently as 1980, one of the sculptors from the National Cathedral came down to replace an ear, nose, and fingers using a mixture of white cement, sand, and marble dust.[8]

The fountain also suffered when it was dismantled and moved for the construction of the underpass in 1949–1950, according to historian Michael Richman. Also, according to Richman, improper cleaning in earlier years with harsh chemicals has permanently damaged the surface of the memorial.[9]

Air pollution has damaged the marble. According to a National Park Service spokesman10, more damage has been done in the past 25 years by air pollution than in the previous 50 years from other causes. In general, marble does not hold up well to atmospheric pollution, but at Dupont Circle this problem is particularly acute because of heavy traffic. Carbon monoxide, in the air surrounding the fountain, combines with rain to make a weak solution of carbonic acid. This forms a crust on the surface of the marble that grabs onto the dirt and pollution in the air. Very hard rain storms wash off some of the grime, but not enough. Current National Park Service maintenance plans for the memorial include an annual steam cleaning with mild soap and water.

Politics, unfortunately, plays a part in the amount of attention the Dupont Memorial receives. Often, according to NPS personnel, newer, grander memorials get more attention from staff due to pressure from big-money donators. This can play havoc with cleaning schedules as the relatively small NPS cleaning staff stretches to meet these demands.

Despite the problems, the Dupont Memorial is a joy and a delight to city residents and visitors alike. Those who know nothing of history, who have never heard of Samuel DuPont or Daniel Chester French, come to the small park at Dupont Circle for rest and entertainment. On a hot summer's day you can see office workers eating their sandwiches, chess players engrossed in a game of chess, bike messengers exchanging news, and scores of others cooling off by the sparkling fountain.

Notes

1 *The Washington Post*, May 18, 1921.

2 *ibid.*

3 *ibid.*

4 J.P. Tumulty—Newton Baker, 24 February 1917, General Correspondence File No. 213, 1907-1921., Record Group 42, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC.

5 General Correspondence File No. 213, 1907-1921, Entry 97, Box No. 22, Record Group 42, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC.

6 *The Washington Post*, September 29, 1945., p.1B.

7 U.S. Grant—Charles Moore, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, July 25, 1928. General Correspondence, Record Group 42, National Archive and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

8 Telephone interview with Gary Scott, November 1995.

9 Michael Richman, *Daniel Chester French: An American Sculptor*. page 160.

10 Telephone interview with Nick Veloz, November 1995.

Mary McCutchan is a historian working in the National Register for Historic Places program, NPS, Washington, DC.

Photos by Dennis R. Montagna.

Departments

Pooles Island Lighthouse to be Restored

Pooles Island Lighthouse, the oldest lighthouse in Maryland and part of the U.S. Army Garrison at Aberdeen Proving Ground, is being included in a multiple property National Register nomination by the Maryland Historical Trust (State Historic Preservation Office). While its interior stonework is considered exquisite, the poor condition of its parging and mortar joints has allowed sand from the island to blow against and into the lighthouse, thus eventually compromising the integrity of the structure. At the prompting of the Aberdeen Proving Ground's higher command who recognize the historical significance of the lighthouse, the Cultural Resources Program of the Maryland Historical Trust, along with the NPS Williamsport Preservation Training Center and volunteer labor, will undertake a project to restore and stabilize the Pooles Island Lighthouse. Watch for a full report on this project in a special thematic issue of *CRM* on lighthouses early next year. (Information provided by Teresa Kaltenbacher; photo courtesy Mrs. Peg Cohee.)

—continued from page 6

PRESERVATION RESOURCES

Publications

An authoritative new book on the Chilkoot Trail, located in a national historic park, is scheduled for release in May by Lost Moose, the Yukon Publishers. And a special discount is available to employees of the National Park Service who order directly from the publisher.

Co-authored by historians from the U.S. and Canadian park services, ***Chilkoot Trail, Heritage Route to the Klondike*** is a comprehensive, popular history that sheds new light on the history and use of the trail before, during, and after the world-famous Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98. Its publication comes during the 100th anniversary year of the discovery of gold in the Klondike. The new book will help foster greater awareness and understanding of the trail as public interest grows during the gold rush centennial years.

The ordeal of the trail has become symbolic of the hardships endured by thousands of gold-seekers in the dramatic trek to the Yukon following the big discovery in 1896. Less well known is its importance as a Native trading route between the Alaskan coast and the Yukon interior. Today the 33-mile trail is protected by the two park services as an international historic site, where modern-day adventurers can view gold rush artifacts as they walk the path of history. Called the "world's longest museum," the Chilkoot Trail provides hikers with a unique wilderness experience through diverse ecology—from coastal rainforest through coastal mountain alpine into northern boreal forest.

The book was written by historians Frank Norris of the NPS in Anchorage, Alaska, and David Neufeld of Parks Canada in Whitehorse, Yukon. It is the result of 10 years of work by archeologist, historians, and park rangers working in co-operation with communities and First Nations (Native) people on both sides of the border.

Employees of the U.S. National Park Service can get copies of *Chilkoot Trail* for a special price directly from the publisher. Lost Moose Publishing will provide a 7% discount to anyone who quotes the word Norris with their order. For ordering and price information contact Lost Moose, the Yukon Publishers, 58 Kluane Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon Canada Y1A 3G7; phone 403-668-5076; Fax 403-668-6223; email: lmoose@yknet.yk.ca.

The Art of Fieldwork, by Harry F. Wolcott; 1995; 288 pp. One of anthropology's premier writers on fieldwork methodology looks at the essential elements that constitute the art of his discipline. Wolcott compares the fieldworker to the artist, while recognizing the inherent differences between the labors of each. He links fieldwork to building theory, to analysis, and to the writing process, providing a guide to the important mind work associated with the process. For more information, or to obtain a 1996 catalog, contact Alta Mira Press, 1630 North Main Street, Suite 367, Walnut Creek, CA 94596; 510-938-7243, fax 510-933-9720; email: explore@altamira.sagepub.com.

Several new publications from The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) are now available.

AIC Definitions of Conservation Terminology should be a useful tool in promoting the importance of preserving our national heritage for future generations. The *AIC Definitions* are based on and updated from those found in the AIC Bylaws, the AIC Fact Sheet, the *Code of Ethics* and *Guidelines for Practice*, and from terminology published by related groups such as the International Council of Museums, the International Institute for Conservation-Canadian Group, the Society of American Archivists, and the National Park Service. Copies of the *AIC Definitions* are available by contacting AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-452-9545, fax 202-452-9328; email: jennaic@aol.com.

Guide to the Maintenance of Outdoor Sculpture, co-authored by Virginia N. Naude, president of Norton Art Conservation in Lafayette Hill, PA, and Glenn Wharton, Wharton & Griswold Associates of California. This second edition of the Guide is a valuable resource for those involved in maintaining a sculpture: owner, conservator, art historian, conservation technician, artist, volunteer, administrator, support personnel, and other professionals. Emphasizing the need for team work, the book addresses the roles of all players and covers the basics, step by step, of caring for outdoor artworks.

Preservation of Collections: Assessment, Evaluation, and Mitigation Strategies includes 11 papers to be presented at a national workshop held in Norfolk, VA on June 10-11, 1996. The workshop and papers will acquaint curators, registrars, conservators, preservation librarians, collections managers, collections care specialists, and archivists with topics such as preservation needs for small and large museums, environmental standards, mitigation of the effects of shock and vibration, and monitoring of contaminents.

The 1996 ***AIC Abstracts*** contains abstracts for more than 125 papers to be presented at AIC's 24th annual meeting in Norfolk, June 11-16, 1996. Lengthy, substantive abstracts from the general session on collaboration in the visual arts, digital imaging for conservation, and environmental standards and the role of the conservator, as well as abstracts from the specialty groups sessions and poster session are included. General session abstracts focus on topics such as the challenges involved in the creation and design of a new museum; team approaches in the conservation of furniture, objects, and paintings; digital imaging for conservation in both institutions and in private practice; and the environmental needs of buildings, including consideration of pollution and lighting. For prices and a complete list of publications available from AIC, call 202-452-9545.

A New Deal for Southeastern Archaeology, by Edwin A. Lyon, archeologist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, and Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University; 1996; 352 pp.; ISBN 0-8173-0791-5. Order from The University of Alabama, The University of Alabama Press, Box 870380, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0380; 800-825-9980. This comprehensive study provides a history of New Deal archeology in the Southeast in the 1930s and early 1940s and focuses on the projects of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the National Park Service, and the Smithsonian Institution. Using primary sources including correspondence and unpublished reports, Lyon demonstrates the great importance of the New Deal projects in the history of southeastern and North American archeology.

New from the Smithsonian

Discover America, The Smithsonian Book of the National Parks by Charles E. Little, with color photography by David Muench and Foreword by Frederick L. Rath, Jr.; 1995; 224 pp. Presented as "a celebration in words and pictures of the parks that best express the essential character of America," *Discover America* "offers a fresh way to

explore the vast pageant of natural and human history to be found in the ... national monuments, parks, battlefields, and preserves." In his Foreword, Mr. Rath points out that this book "not only celebrates Americans' love of their land, but ... gives practical and clear advice about your future travels. To order, contact Smithsonian Institution Press, c/o Haddon Craftsmen, Inc., 1205 O'Neill Highway, Dunmore, PA 18512.

The ***APT Bulletin*** (The Association for Preservation Technology International) has printed a special issue of the *Bulletin* (Vol. 27:1-2) which features "A Tribute to Lee Nelson." Lee Nelson was one of the founders of the Association for Preservation Technology in 1968 and was the American Editor of the *Bulletin* for the first 10 years (1968-78). He was a historic preservation consultant, author, and one of America's most prominent preservation architects. Lee retired from the National Park Service, having served with distinction for 32 years. His long career with the NPS began with a Historic American Buildings Survey team recording Fort McHenry, in Baltimore. That effort resulted in the first published architectural study of that star fort designed by a French military engineer in the 1790s. Lee worked on many prominent buildings, including Revolutionary War sites in Yorktown and Old City Hall in Philadelphia. One of his most notable projects was Independence Hall in Philadelphia, which involved an unprecedented structural rehabilitation, extensive physical investigation and the extremely complex restoration. Lee Nelson was named a Fellow by the American Institute of Architects and in 1988, the U.S. Department of the Interior presented him with a Distinguished Service Award for his remarkable work as a historical architect and preservationist.

To order a copy of the Lee Nelson issue of the *Bulletin* at $23.00 per issue (shipping and handling for the first copy at $5.50 and additional copies at $1.00 per copy), enclose a check or money order and mail to Publication Sales, The Association for Preservation Technology, P.O. Box 3511, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

Native People of Southern New England, 1500-1650, by Kathleen J. Bragdon, associate professor of anthropology at the College of William and Mary; 328 pp.; ISBN 0-8061-2803-8.

This is the first comprehensive study of American Indians of southern New England from 1500 to 1650. Focusing on Natives in their own right, rather than on their relationship with Europeans, anthropologist Kathleen Bragdon portrays a unique people who maintained and developed their own culture despite the advancement of colonization.

Historic Contact, by Robert S. Grumet, archeologist with the Northeast Field Area, Chesapeake and Allegheny Systems Support Offices, National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA; 544 pp.; ISBN: 0-8061-2700-7. This volume is a definitive history of early relations between Indians and settlers on the northeastern colonial frontier. Drawing on documentary, archeological, and ethnographic data never before assembled, the author worked with a wide array of specialists to create an overview of historic contact in the region from Virginia through Maine and between the Atlantic Coast and the upper Ohio River.

The above two books may be ordered from University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73019-0445; 405-325-5111, fax 405-325-4000.

How the Other Half Lived: A People's Guide to American Historic Sites by Philip Burnham is a critical guide to the business of historic tourism. A freelance writer and former teacher, Burnham traveled 25,000 miles across the United States, talking to curators, visitors, historians, and administrators about the depiction of minorities and women at historic sites. From Mount Vernon to the Alamo, from Plymouth Plantation to Little Bighorn, the book evaluates over 30 sites—national, state, commercial, and non-profit-owned—and assesses their efforts at telling American social history. *How the Other Half Lived*, published in September 1995, is available at major bookstores or through the publisher, Faber and Faber (617-721-1427).

Housekeeping for Historic Sites

A new video, "Housekeeping for Historic Sites," produced collaboratively by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA), the National Park Service, and the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, was developed specifically for the staff and volunteers of historic house museums to introduce them to the proper cleaning methods for different types of objects that are commonly found at the properties. Three different historic houses—Beauport in Gloucester, Massachusetts; Longfellow House in Cambridge, and Mills Mansion in Statsburg, New York—were used in the video as sites to demonstrate deep-cleaning methods on pewter and framed materials, woodwork, floors, upholstery, ceramics, furniture, and old iron cooking implements. To order "Housekeeping," contact the SPNEA Merchandising Office at 617-762-4300.

Federal Preservation On-Line

The Federal Preservation Forum (FPF) now has a cultural resources management distributed mail network, designed to facilitate and enhance communication and information exchange among federal, state, and local professionals working in cultural resources management or those with an interest in federal cultural

resources laws, regulations, or programs. This network is sponsored by the FPF and is hosted by the California Desert District of the Bureau of Land Management. The software is maintained at the California State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. FPFORUM is a "closed" list which means that access is subject to approval by the list owner.

The FPF is an active, nonprofit organization founded in 1990 by a group of people interested in improving federal historic preservation programs. It promotes constructive dialog among participants in these programs. The FPF seeks to improve communication and cooperation between the field personnel implementing programs and policy-making personnel in the head offices. The FPF holds its annual meeting each fall in a different city. At the meetings, members share information on how to improve federal programs. Further communication is fostered by the FPF newsletter which is distributed three times a year. Anyone with an interest in federal historic preservation programs may join FPF and participate in its activities. In order to be a voting member, one must be employed directly by the federal government.

For more information about the FPF or to become a member (yearly dues are $10.00), contact Federal Preservation Forum, P.O. Box 18386, Washington, DC 20036; 202-331-9659; email: Majordomoowner@lists.ca.blm.gov, or Rolla Queen at: rqueen@ca1079.cddo.ca.blm.gov.

New From Teaching With Historic Places

The Teaching with Historic Places program is pleased to announce the availability of 18 new lesson plans on a variety of places across the country that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Fifty-four published lesson plans now are sold by Jackdaw Publications. For information on ordering, contact Jackdaw at P.O. Box 503, Amawalk, New York 10501, or call 1-800-789-0022.

Also new are professional development materials designed for educators, preservationists, and museum and site interpreters. A *Curriculum Framework* provides the educational and historical foundations for the Teaching with Historic Places program and describes how teachers can bring historic places into the classroom. *How to Teach with Historic Places: A Technical Assistance Sourcebook* provides the tools needed to form partnerships between educators and preservationists and incorporate historic places into the curriculum. For information on ordering these resources, contact the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, or call 202-673-4286.

For more information on the Teaching with Historic Places program, contact the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20013-7127, or call 202-343-9536. If you have used Teaching with Historic Places materials and are interested in completing a short evaluation form, please contact the National Register at the above address.

BULLETIN BOARD

Call for Papers

Constitutional History Conference

"Plessy v. Ferguson Revisited—One Hundred Years Later: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives" is the theme of the first Williston H. and Charles Lofton Conference in U.S. Constitutional History to be held at Howard University, November 14-16, 1996. Topics will include Plessy's social and juridical precursors, contemporary commentary on Plessy, Plessy's impact, the dismantling of Plessy, Plessy's heritage, sex and gender subtexts of Plessy. Send proposals or abstracts of papers to Professor Arnold Taylor, Dept. of History, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059; telephone 202-806-6815; fax 202-806-4471; email queries to Professor Eileen Boris at ecb4d@faraday.clas.virginia.edu. Deadline for submission is June 30, 1996.

AIA Annual Meeting

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) will hold its 25th Annual Meeting in San Diego, CA in June 1997. The topic of "Compensation for Loss" will address some of the most basic questions regarding the understanding of an object's historic and artistic attributes and the quality of its condition. Both unique circumstances as well as areas of common ground in the use of materials and approaches to compensation will be examined. Abstracts should focus on either historical examples or modern case studies. They should emphasize how compensation decisions not only affect our perceptions and reflect our understanding of objects but also clarify our intentions in mitigating various types of damage and change. The deadline for abstracts is October 1, 1996. For more detailed information, contact Jay Krueger, vice president and program chair, c/o AIC Office, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-842-6437, fax 202-452-9328.

Pioneer America

The Pioneer America Society will hold its 28th annual conference in Austin , TX, November 7-9, 1996. Proposals from the fields of American studies, anthropology, archeology, architectural history, folklife, geography, history, historic preservation, landscape architecture, and other related disciplines are welcome. Those interested are encouraged to submit a 200-word abstract or

proposal no later than September 1, 1996.

For complete conference information, contact Terry G. Jordan or Jennifer Helzer, Dept. of Geography, University of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1098; 512-471-0748; fax 512-471-5049; email: tgjordan@mail.utexas.edu.

Last Call

An index to all *CRM* articles is available in printed form on a first-come, first-served basis. Until we go on the Internet this will be the only way to get a copy of this useful research tool. Copies are limited, so send your request to the *CRM* editor (see page 2 for address) and indicate if you prefer an index by subject, author, or a chronological listing by volume and issue number. Copies will be sent to those who responded to our last notice within the next few weeks.

Interpreting Thomas Edison

In recognition of the 150th anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's birth, the National Park Service, Edison National Historic Site; the Organization of American Historians; and the New Jersey Studies Academic Alliance will sponsor a conference, "Interpreting Edison," June 25-27, 1997, in Newark, NJ, and at Edison NHS in West Orange, NJ. The conference will convene educators, museum curators, interpreters, and scholars from a variety of disciplines, and the public, for a critical examination of Edison's impact on innovation, manufacturing, business, and popular culture. The conference also will explore Edison's role as inventor, entrepreneur, and cultural figure; the role of Edison's laboratories in Newark, Menlo Park, West Orange, and Fort Myers in the development of technology and science; and the role of the National Park Service and other agencies and museums in preserving and interpreting the Edison story. Edison NHS invites proposals for papers or panels on any of these or related historical and cultural themes.

The Edison Sesquicentennial Conference offers museum interpreters, scholars, and classroom educators an opportunity to discuss more generally the history of science and technology, and its interpretation in museums, historic sites, and school curricula. To achieve this objective, conference organizers invite the submission of proposals for teaching workshops. The deadline for submission of all proposals is July 31, 1996. Conference planners will notify speakers by September 1996.

For more information, contact Leonard DeGraaf, Edison National Historic Site, Main Street and Lakeside Avenue, West Orange, NJ 07052; 201-736-0550, ext. 22; email: EDIS_Curatorial@nps.gov.

Meetings

The African American Museums Association (AAMA) will hold its 18th annual conference August 29-31, 1996, in Kansas City, MO. Conference sessions will deal with a variety of issues related to the theme, "Capitalizing on Our Culture: Heritage Tourism and the African American Museum," as well as general museology.

Since 1978, the African American Museums Association has been the voice of the black museum movement in the United States. Headquartered in Wilberforce, OH, home of the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center, AAMA is actively engaged in advocacy before Congress and other bodies on behalf of member institutions' concerns. AAMA produces a quarterly newsletter, a directory of black museums and museum professionals, plans workshops to address the needs and concerns of the profession, and convenes an annual conference for the purposes of training and networking.

For more information, contact Jocelyn Robinson-Hubbuch, executive director, at 513-376-4611, fax 513-376-2007, or write AAMA, P.O. Box 548, Wilberforce, OH 45384.

A conference sponsored by the **Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy**, "Frank Lloyd Wright's Influence on Architecture in the Northwest," will be held in Seattle, WA September 25-29, 1996. Participants will view Wright's influence while on tours and will learn more from leading architects.

For more information and a registration packet, contact the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy, 343 S. Dearborn, Suite 1701, Chicago, IL 60604-3815; 312-663-1786; fax 312-663-1683; email: BLDGCONS@AOL.Com; WWW: http://www.swcp.com/FLW.

The Third Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held September 18-20, 1997, in Bozeman, MT. Interested individuals are encouraged to organize forums as a possible alternative to symposia, to enable thoughtful, focused, and more open discussion of carefully delineated themes/topics. Contact the organizers for information about organizing a forum. The organizers of the conference encourage the participation of individual researchers from all areas of anthropological study pertaining to the Rocky Mountains. Researchers in related fields addressing issues of past environmental conditions are also welcome. Deadline for symposium or forum proposals is March 15, 1997. Other deadlines and information will be announced in future communications. Contact one of the following conference organizers for more information: Ken Cannon, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Bldg., Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; 402-437-5392, x139, fax 402-437-5098; email: ken_cannon@nps.gov; Jack Fisher, Department of Sociology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717; 406-994-5250, fax 406-994-6879; email: isijf@msu.oscs.montana.edu.

The University of New Mexico and New Mexico Archeological Council Conference on the Southwest Archaic will be held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, on October 18 and 19, 1996 (tentative dates). The conference will include invited and contributed papers, the latter subject to acceptance by the organizers. The conference will bring together researchers from CRM, university, and museum settings to explore our understanding of region-wide research issues and the rapidly expanding database. To be added to the mailing list for the conference, provide your name, mailing address, phone and fax nos., and email address to David Phillips, SWCA, Inc., 8100 Mountain Road, NE, Suite 109, Albuquerque, NM 87110; 505-254-1115; fax 505-254-1116.

The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, in cooperation with the Gales of November Conference, is sponsoring a conference titled "Shipwrecks of the Great Lakes," to be held in Duluth, MN October 10–12, 1996. The conference is aimed at a wide audience of archeologists, historians, sport divers, and the interested public. Shipwreck investigations in the Great Lakes will be the focus of the conference, but other aspects of underwater archeology and the history of water transportation in the midcontinent will also be featured. A principal goal of the conference is to explore methods of shipwreck preservation and interpretation. For registration information, contact Michele Decker, Shipwreck Conference, State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota History Center, 345 Kellogg Blvd. W., St. Paul, MN 55102; 612-296-5434; fax 612-282-2374.

The 29th Annual Chacmool Conference will be held November 14–17, 1996. The theme is "The Archaeology of Innovation and Science" which will reveal how archeologists identify techniques, technologies, and sciences used by past cultures. The deadline for submitting abstracts is September 30. For further information, contact 1996 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4; 403-220-5227 (leave message), fax 403-282-9567 (preferred method), or email: 13042@ucdasvml.admin.ucalgary.ca.

The 1996 Mid-America Conference on History will be held in Topeka, KS, September 12–14. A diverse range of panels of relevance to teachers and scholars of world history is anticipated. All fields of history are welcome. Anyone interested in being on a panel should contact Bill Cecil-Fronsman, Department of History, Washburn University, Topeka, KS 66621; 913-231-1010, x1317, fax 913-231-1084; email: zzceci@acc.wuacc.edu; or Daniel A. Segal, Book Review Editor, H-WORLD, Pitzer College; 909-607-3645, fax 909-607-7174.

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its Annual Meeting in Portland, OR November 7-10, 1996. For more information, contact Jacqueline Peterson, ASE 1996 Meeting Chair, Department of History, Washington State University, 1812 E. McLoughlin Blvd., Vancouver, WA 98663; 360-737-2179.

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) will hold its 24th Annual Meeting in Norfolk, VA, June 10-16, 1996. The diverse program will focus on collaboration in the visual arts, digital imaging for conservation, and environmental standards. The conference will be preceded by a symposium, "Preservation of Collections: Assessment, Evaluation, and Mitigation Strategies," on June 10 and 11. A day of presentations is scheduled to bring conservators and other museum professionals up-to-date on information in this rapidly changing area and to develop a consensus among conservators about the advice conservators give other museum professionals.

AIC is the national membership organization of conservation professionals dedicated to preserving the art and historic artifacts of our cultural heritage for future generations. Registration materials and a complete list of speakers and paper titles are available upon request. For more information contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-452-9545; fax 202-452-9328;
email: jennaic@aol.com.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** will hold its 50th National Preservation Conference in Chicago October 16-20, 1996. The Trust's theme is "Preserving Community: City, Suburb and Countryside," and links together with the RESTORATION exhibition and conference October 18-20. The theme of RESTORATION/Chicago is "Tradition and the 20th Century." Inquiries should be directed to RAI/EGI Exhibitions, Inc., 129 Park Street, North Reading, MA 01864; 508-664-6455, fax 508-664-5822; or the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202-673-4000, fax 202-673-4038.

A one-day program titled, "**Breaking New Ground: Interpreting the Landscape at Historic Sites**," will be presented by the National Trust for Historic Preservation on October 15, 1996, in Chicago, in conjunction with the Trust's annual conference. While the buildings and collections of historic sites are almost always the focal point of site interpretation, the landscape is also an important resource for understanding the lives of people who

lived in the past, how they spent their time and how they related to one another. The conference is designed for historic site staff, especially those at historic house museums, and for landscape historians and architects. Through lectures and workshops, participants will explore the landscape of America over the past 200 years and examine ways to bring the social history of the landscape into the interpretation of historic sites. To receive conference brochure and registration information, contact Meghan Cantrall at Historic Properties, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, or 202-673-4151.

Training

Two sessions remain for the 1996 "**Working with Section 106**" course in Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law. Courses will be held July 9-11 in Washington, DC, and August 6-8 in Portland, OR. The 3-day course is jointly sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the GSA Interagency Training Center. Registration papers must be received at least three weeks before the first day of class. For detailed information, contact the GSA Interagency Training Center at 1-800-489-7824 or 703-603-3216.

The National Preservation Institute is conducting two seminars this summer in Washington. "**The National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106: Review and Update**" will be held July 17; "**Cultural Resources and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)**" is scheduled for July 18-19. The National Preservation Institute is a non-profit organization providing short courses that teach essential job performance skills to cultural resource management professionals. The seminar series is offered with the cooperation of the National Building Museum. For more information, contact the National Preservation Institute, P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313; 202-393-0038.

This summer, **Country Workshops** will offer special courses in traditional woodworking with hand tools. Among the workshops are Ladderback Chairmaking; Hand Tool Techniques; and Crafts/Study Tour of England and Wales (10 days). For further information, contact Drew Langsner, Country Workshops, 90 Mill Creek Road, Marshall, NC 28753; 704-656-2280; email: ddl@mhc.edu.

The London-based Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) is offering "**The Repair of Old Buildings—a Course of Lectures and Visits,**" to be held in London October 7-12, 1996. It is intended for architects, surveyors, structural engineers, planners and conservation officers, builders, and craftsmen. The course is suitable for those starting out on a career in conservation, but it is especially popular among those with some experience. The object of the course is to illustrate by lectures and practical examples the manner in which the conservative repair of old buildings can be achieved. For further information, contact SPAB, 37 Spital Square, London E1 6DY, England.

Positions Available

The Forest History Society is accepting applications for chief executive. Responsibilities include administration, fund-raising, and programmatic activities in the service of an established mission as determined by the Board of Directors. The position is available on July 1, 1997. Closing date is July 15, 1996. The Society is an internationally known, nonprofit organization with programs in research, reference, and publication. It focuses on the history of relationships among people, forests, and related resources. For more information, contact Thomas R. Dunlap, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701; 919-682-9319.

The Getty Conservation Institute, an operating program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, invites applications for the position of Senior Coordinator in the Training Program to work with the Institute's inter-national program of professional education aimed at promoting, developing, and enhancing the practice and knowledge of conservation of cultural property. The Program includes courses, workshops, seminars, and conferences for conservators and other professionals. Qualifications include graduate degree in conservation, art history, archeology, or anthropology; experience in management of projects, preferably on an international level; and a minimum of five years experience in archeological conservation or related field required. For more information, contact Yvonne Bradshaw, Human Resources, J. Paul Getty Trust, 401 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 900; 310-395-0388.

Passport in Time

The USDA Forest Service *Passport in Time (PIT) Traveler* (Vol. 7, No. 1/Summer Fall 1996) lists PIT historic preservation opportunities—a detailed list and description of projects, activities, and research programs welcoming direct public participation. Statistical Research Inc. (SRI) of Tucson, AZ, manages the PIT clearinghouse for the Forest Service. For complete PIT information, to get on the PIT mailing list, or to receive a copy of the PIT Traveler, contact Passport in Time Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 31315, Tucson, AZ 85751-1315; 800-281-9176 or 520-722-2716; fax 520-298-7044.

Archeology Brochure

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) has published a brochure titled, "Careers in Historical Archaeology" which replaces the SHA's "Opportunities

in Historical Archaeology" pamphlet. If you would like copies of the new brochure, or more detailed information about historical archeology, contact Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751; 520-886-8006; email: sha@azstarnet.com; internet: http://www.azstarnet.com/~sha; or Terry Majewski, Chair, SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751; 520-721-4309; email: sriarc@aol.com.

Archeology Merger

The formal merging of the NPS Archeology and Ethnography Programs has given rise to a new publication, or rather, an old one with a twist of the new. *Common Ground: Archeology and Ethnography in the Public Interest* plans to offer broader coverage of the cross-disciplinary partnership projects that were a staple of its earlier incarnation, *Federal Archeology*.

The inaugural issue, on the ancient mound sites of the lower Mississippi, exemplifies that intent. In addition, coverage of the topic extends to a World Wide Web site created to take the preservation message directly to the public (visit "Ancient Architects of the Mississippi" at http://www.cr.nps.gov). The editors promise more such links related to topics of future issues.

To subscribe, contact: Editor, NPS Archeology and Ethnography Program, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, email joe_flanagan@nps.gov.

Thematic Issue of *CRM*
Request for Proposals

CRM plans to publish a special theme issue in the fall of 1997 dealing with the history of science and technology. The editors welcome proposals for articles that examine the challenges and opportunities for studying these subjects through the identification, preservation, and interpretation of cultural resources, both in the public and private sectors. The deadline for submission of proposals is August 31, 1996. Please address proposals to the issue coordinator:
Leonard DeGraaf
Edison National Historic Site
Main Street & Lakeside Ave.
West Orange, New Jersey 07052
201-736-0550, ext. 22;
Internet address is EDIS_Curatorial@nps.gov

Bearss Fellowship

National Park Service Director and Mrs. Roger Kennedy and the National Park Foundation announce the creation of the Edwin C. Bearss Fellowship to support graduate education in American history and American studies. Established in honor of Edwin C. Bearss, NPS Chief Historian from 1981 until 1994, the fellowship will be open to all NPS career employees with at least five years of service who are engaged in historical research and education.

Edwin C. Bearss retired on September 30, 1995, after a distinguished 45-year career as an historian with the National Park Service. He began as a park historian at Vicksburg National Military Park, where he initiated a research project that led to the discovery and raising of the gunboat *Cairo*. Named a "national treasure" by *Smithsonian* magazine, he is a leading authority on the Civil War and the author of many books and publications, including the *Vicksburg Campaign* trilogy.

The Bearss Fellowship has been established by Roger G. and Frances H. Kennedy with a gift of $10,000 to create its endowment. It will be managed by the Foundation, which has added to the endowment with a grant of $5,000. A committee of American historians will select the Fellows each year from among the applicants. The number of Bearss Fellows and the stipends will be determined by the size of the endowment.

The Fellowship will perpetuate the tradition of Edwin Bearss's distinguished scholarship and his contributions to public history. Director and Mrs. Kennedy and the National Park Foundation invite all Americans who share their admiration for Edwin Bearss and his commitment to the National Park Service to contribute to the Fellowship's endowment at the Foundation. Contact Jim Maddy, President, National Park Foundation, 1101 17th St., NW, Suite 1102, Washington, DC 20036-4704; 202-785-4500, fax 202-785-3539.

Tour

The Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy announces the inauguration of an educational tour program to visit public and private Frank Lloyd Wright sites all over the country. The first adventure will be a trip to Montreal, June 20-23, 1996, during the opening week of *"Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922–32,"* a major Frank Lloyd Wright exhibition, focusing on five unbuilt visionary projects from the 1920s, at the Canadian Centre for Architecture. Next, a special visit to the Auldbrass Plantation in South Carolina has been scheduled for October 24–27, 1996. For detailed information, contact Karen Kane, East Town Travel, 765 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, WI 53202; 414-276-3131, or 800-822-3789; or Sara Ann Briggs, The Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy, 343 S. Dearborn Street, Suite 1701, Chicago, IL 60604-3815; 312-663-1786.

Outdoor Sculpture

The Laboratory for Conservation of Fine Arts and The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown, NJ are sponsoring an exposition titled, *"Conservation of Outdoor Sculpture in Morristown, New Jersey: Project of 1994-1996."* It is on view until June 15, 1996, at 1 Miller Road in Morristown. For more information, contact the Laboratory for Conservation of Fine Arts, 733 Sanford Street, Teaneck, NJ 07666; Phone/Fax: 201-833-9478.

Awards

The National Park Service's (NPS) Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) received the **Design for Transportation National Award** for its Historic Roads & Bridges Program at a ceremony at the National Building Museum February 29, 1996.

In 1975, HAER began a concerted effort to make an inventory of one of America's greatest engineering feats, fabricated metal truss and other bridges that were threatened with extinction. This initiative turned into a nationwide effort to identify historic bridges eligible for the National Register of Historic Places with the result that bridges were one of the first categories of historic resources to be comprehensively identified and evaluated. Since then, more than 1,000 bridges have been recorded through written histories, measured drawings and large-format photography, and they all have been made available to the public at the National Architectural & Engineering Collection at the Library of Congress. As well as conserving the nation's heritage, the work carried out by HAER saves thousands of dollars of public money and avoids disruption to communities and transportation systems. In addition, it has inspired a new generation of engineers in working with the nation's transportation heritage.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and *Successful Farming* magazine are accepting nominations for 1997 **BARN AGAIN!** Awards. These awards recognize farm and ranch families who have preserved their historic agricultural buildings for use in their day-to-day operations. To be eligible for an award, applicants must be owners or operators of a **working** farm or ranch, and the historic building(s) must be **actively** used in the farm/ranch operation. Community use, non-agricultural, housing conversion, and retail projects are not eligible. Nominations will be accepted in two categories: Preservation of a historic farm or ranch (multiple buildings); and preservation and practical use of an older barn or other farm building. Nominations for the 1997 awards will be accepted through July 1, 1996.

The BARN AGAIN! program has launched a new series of technical publications on barn rehabilitation, called "Barn Aids."

To nominate a farm or ranch, or to order a publication, contact The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Mountains/Plains Regional Office, Attn: BARN AGAIN! Program, 910 16th Street, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80202; 303-623-1504; email: mpro@ossinc.net.

Museum Collection Documentation

The Museum Management Program has issued a new audio-visual training program on documenting NPS museum collections. The program, "Museum Collection Documentation," is in two parts—Part I: Accessioning and Registration and Part II: Cataloging. It provides an overview of the NPS record keeping system.

The program has been produced from the original slide/tape program at the request of reviewers who thought that video was easier to use.

A wide variety of objects and specimens from many different parks are featured in the program. In mid-March, it was mailed to all parks with museum collections and to the System Support Offices. Limited additional copies are available. Contact Kathleen Byrne, Staff Curator, National Catalog, on cc:mail or at 304-535-6204.

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