

New York State Historic Preservation Plan 2002~2006

**New York State
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Message from the Governor

New York State Historic Preservation Plan 2002-2006

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1 — Albany, New York 12238

George E. Pataki, Governor
Bernadette Castro, Commissioner
J. Winthrop Aldrich,
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Ruth L. Pierpont, Director,
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
James P. Gold, Director, Bureau of Historic Sites

New York State Board for Historic Preservation

Dr. Robert B. MacKay, Chairman
Executive Director, Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities
Christina R. Davis, New York, NY
Elise Johnson-Schmidt, Corning, NY
Joseph Ryan, Educator and Fellow of the Company of
Military Historians, Buchanan, NY
Frank E. Sanchis, Executive Director,
The Municipal Art Society of New York
Charles D. Urstadt, New York, NY
Areta Swartz Warren, Trustee,
Preservation League of New York State
Elizabeth L. Watson, President, Planting Fields Foundation

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Erin M. Crotty, Commissioner,
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Randy A. Daniels, Secretary of State
Richard P. Mills, Commissioner,
New York State Department of Education
Richard J. Schwartz, Chairman, New York State Council on the Arts

*Address all correspondence to Director, Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island State Park, PO Box 189,
Waterford, NY 12188.*

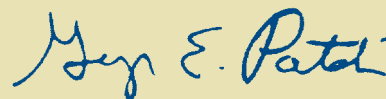
Sharing the Vision

New York State is moving ahead and looking forward to a bright future. Following the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, renewal efforts in lower Manhattan are continuing and the city's vitality and air of excitement are evident everywhere. The great metropolis remains home to some of the world's most famous landmarks and public spaces — the Statue of Liberty, Central Park, Rockefeller Center, Wall Street, the Apollo Theater, Times Square, South Street Seaport, the Empire State Building, Grand Central Terminal, Ellis Island, the Lower East Side — the list goes on. Beyond Manhattan, the state's historic treasures multiply by the hundreds and thousands in every community across New York. Our ancient landscape speaks of centuries of habitation, migration, periods of conflict, development, growth and change. Archeological sites, manor houses and fortifications recall our early heritage and the birth of a new nation. Our vast water, canal, road and rail networks helped build great nineteenth-century industrial cities. New York's estates, resort communities and scenic parks and parkways recall our interest in nature and recreation. Farms, rural communities, factories, waterfronts, neighborhoods and business districts all contributed to making New York the Empire State.

Recognizing, preserving and renewing this legacy is one of our most important tasks. Just as our heritage sustained us throughout history, our historic resources are helping us build a firm foundation for improving the quality of our communities. As we keep pace with technological advances, New Yorkers increasingly share a vision of recapturing those qualities that made our hometowns livable in the past. This goal is at the core of the state's Quality Communities Task Force initiative. With the help of communities across the state, the task force examined those factors that contribute to preserving and enhancing community character while promoting economic development and balanced growth. I am happy to report that historic preservation ranked high in the task force's "blueprint" for building quality communities.

The New York State Preservation Plan supports the quality communities initiative. It expands and strengthens the task force's recommendations by offering useful information about historic preservation and outlines a series of goals and objectives to assist communities in recognizing and preserving historic resources and incorporating them into local revitalization efforts.

As we plan for the future, I am convinced that historic preservation, be it downtown renewal, neighborhood redevelopment or the protection of agricultural landscapes, is an integral part of reviving and sustaining the economic health and well-being of this great state. At the beginning of this new century, we have the opportunity to rediscover and preserve New York's heritage. Using the plan as a guide, we can help to protect these precious treasures as we improve and enrich community life.



George E. Pataki
Governor, State of New York



In-kind roof replacement has been one of the most important elements of the State Capitol's ongoing restoration. Photograph: Bernstein Associates.

*Photographs on cover and this page courtesy of the New York State Office of General Services —
New York State Commission on the Restoration of the Capitol.*

From the State Historic Preservation Officer

Looking Ahead

Thanks to Governor Pataki's commitment to preserving and revitalizing our state's heritage, more and more New Yorkers have a greater appreciation of our past and a growing realization that historic places provide continuity in a changing world. Safeguarding the state's historic resources is central to the mission of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and its many partners.

Over the course of thirty-five years, the SHPO has evolved into a well-organized and productive service provider. The office's identification and recognition programs generate numerous historic resources surveys and State and National Registers listings each year. Since its inception in the late 1970s, the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program has leveraged billions of dollars worth of private historic preservation projects. More recently, the state's preservation grants have helped rejuvenate some of New York's most important landmarks. Closer cooperation with other state and federal agencies has improved the SHPO's environmental review process. In addition, active partnerships with Certified Local Governments have fostered many creative educational projects, such as workshops, publications, design guidelines and interpretive materials. In recent years, state tax incentives and a new grant program for historic barns have offered much-needed sources of funding for farm preservation.

Throughout our planning process, the public frequently identified the preservation of community character and improvements to the quality of life as high priorities. Not surprisingly, these themes are at the core of the quality communities initiative. The SHPO looks forward, with help of this updated plan, to re-energizing its mission by expanding local assistance.

The plan sets forth an agenda to support and link historic preservation with local, regional and statewide revitalization objectives. Highlights of the revised goals include strengthening partnerships with both colleagues and new audiences, improving the SHPO's public information and web site, providing online access to National Register and archeology databases, publicizing successful rehabilitation projects to raise public awareness, streamlining the environmental review process, re-organizing the Certified Local Government program to encourage greater participation, and encouraging the passage of state and federal preservation homeowner tax incentives.

As we all seek opportunities to re-establish and restore our sense of place, the goals outlined in this updated plan reaffirm the SHPO's commitment to integrating preservation into the mainstream of community life.

Saluting State Armories

An illustrated history of the armories is scheduled for publication this year. The book draws upon information gathered from a 1992 survey of pre-World War II state armories still occupied by the New York Army National Guard. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation worked with the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs to complete the survey and prepare a National Register Multiple Properties Documentation Form that resulted in listing several state-owned armories on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. With the help of a grant from the U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, the armory initiative expanded to include the upcoming publication. For information, contact the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau at (518) 237-8643.



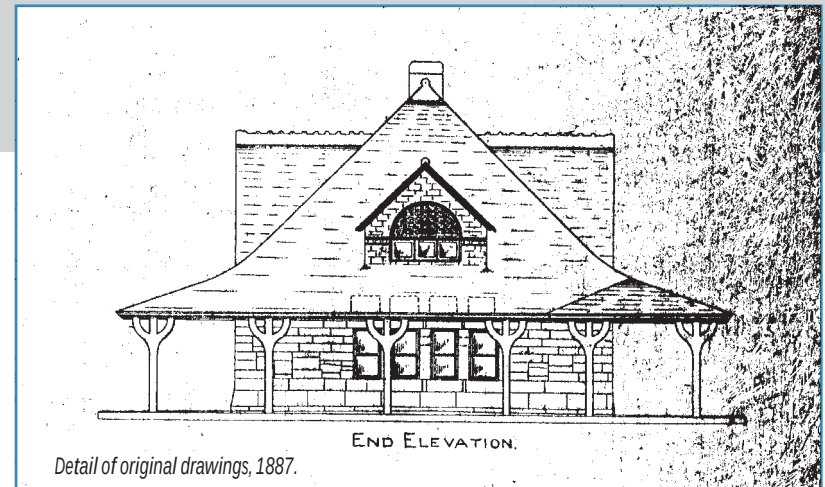
Historic postcard of Ogdensburg's state armory.

Bernadette Castro, Commissioner
State Historic Preservation Officer

Introduction

Historic preservation is a collaborative activity. The process often begins with an individual who cares enough about the preservation of a historic resource to enlist the aid of like-minded people to protect it. The history of preservation in the United States is full of examples of how citizens have preserved local landmarks, recognizing that these resources are a key part of America's heritage. Each state shares in the stewardship of these legacies. To help protect New York's treasures, local, regional, statewide and national partners seek opportunities to work together and build collaborative efforts to achieve a wide range of preservation and community development goals.

Encouraging New Yorkers to take a more active part in identifying, preserving and maintaining historic resources, especially those within their own communities, is a vision shared by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and many of its partners across the state. Linking communities and individuals to statewide preservation activities, such as economic development, heritage tourism and community renewal will help expand these efforts. This plan has been designed to assist communities in advancing, supporting and promoting local preservation and revitalization efforts.



Built in 1887, the **Chatham Railroad Station** is located in the center of the community at the intersection of the former Boston, Albany and Harlem Divisions of the New York Central Railroad. The station sat vacant and neglected from 1972 until 1996, when the village acquired it and repaired the leaking roof. Through a successful public/private partnership, the National Union Bank of Kinderhook purchased the station and, with the help of the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program, renovated it for use as a branch facility. The station's rebirth has helped advance local revitalization efforts.

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Millennium Initiative

To celebrate the new millennium, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) invited county historians, local governments, preservation groups and property owners to work with its staff to identify and nominate some of their communities' most cherished historic resources to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The response was positive and more than fifty resources were listed on the registers, ranging in date from 1300 AD to the mid-twentieth century and including types as varied as an Iroquois village site, a fireboat in New York harbor, a stone arch bridge in Herkimer County and the neoclassical Niagara Falls City Hall. The project helped to identify and document resources located in every region of the state that had not been recognized before. It engaged new audiences, such as county and local historians, in local preservation efforts. It strengthened partnerships with county, town and local governments, and it precipitated additional interest in historic preservation. In drawing attention to local treasures, the project enhanced civic pride and encouraged communities to use historic preservation to improve the quality of their environments.



Beginning in the 1930s, the 1892 **Cuyler Presbyterian Church** in Brooklyn became a spiritual and social gathering place for Native Americans migrating to New York City in search of construction jobs during the high-rise building boom. Former church pastor Reverend David Munroe Cory was sensitive to the needs of the Mohawk community, learned the language and translated a number of religious readings into the Mohawk-Oneida dialect. The church is the only twentieth-century site in the state associated with Mohawk history to be listed on the registers.

The New York State Historic Preservation Plan 2002-2006 offers a variety of preservation information, including a guide to various programs and partners, and outlines goals and objectives to assist communities in protecting historic resources and including them in local planning and development activities. Through the comprehensive statewide preservation planning process, New York State and its network of local, regional and statewide partners have regular opportunities to examine issues and programs, prioritize and maximize available resources, and adjust efforts and approaches to address changing needs and circumstances. This nationwide initiative is aided and coordinated by the National Park Service (NPS). Preparing and implementing this plan is the responsibility of the SHPO, which has identified five-year intervals as the most effective planning cycle. In New York State, the SHPO is the Historic

Preservation Field Services Bureau. The bureau is a component of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The commissioner of OPRHP is the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The previous plan, *Looking Forward to the Next Century* (1996), provided an overview of the development of historic preservation in the state and outlined a series of goals and objectives that helped guide preservation activities in New York State over the past five years. While the 1996 document contained useful information, it had limited circulation as a planning tool. This updated plan promises to be a more effective community outreach initiative. In addition to including the latest perspectives on preservation in New York State and a revised set of goals and objectives, it also presents an assortment of case studies that demonstrate that preservation can serve as a catalyst for community development efforts.



Euclid Avenue School in Jamestown was built in 1911 and listed on the State and National Registers in 1985. After a developer abandoned the building in mid-renovation, it suffered through a period of neglect. In 1997, a new group took on the project and successfully rehabilitated the school for affordable housing. All the work conformed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, qualifying the building's owners for a federal historic rehabilitation tax credit.

New York State Historic Preservation Office

In New York, most early efforts to preserve the state's historic resources involved citizens who took an interest in a site related to a historical figure or event and convinced the state to acquire it for posterity. The first historic site acquired by New York State for preservation purposes (and perhaps the first such acquisition by government anywhere in the nation) was Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh, which was purchased in 1850. More than one hundred years later, in 1958, a New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Preservation and Restoration of Historic Sites recommended that landmark preservation efforts expand to include all manner of historic resources and encouraged

cooperation with a broader segment of the public.

During the 1960s, the country's most important preservation legislation was enacted. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 declared historic preservation to be public policy of the United States and directed federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic resources as part of the project planning process. In 1966-67, the New York State Historic Trust assumed administrative responsibility for the state-owned historic sites and expanded its role to develop programs to identify and preserve all of New York State's historic resources. As part of this effort, the trust initiated the first comprehensive statewide survey of historic

resources. In the early 1970s, the trust was absorbed into the new Division for Historic Preservation in the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation (later OPRHP). The division's many functions were subsequently consolidated into two bureaus — the Bureau of Historic Sites and the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau. While the Field Services Bureau administers public preservation programs, the Bureau of Historic Sites oversees the preservation, conservation and interpretation of New York's thirty-five state historic sites and parks, as well as historic resources in New York's 165 state parks. Both bureaus are headquartered at the state's preservation and conservation facilities at Peebles Island

State Park in Waterford. The early years of the division were marked by the expansion of staff and disciplines. The SHPO established programs to nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places, to assist agencies in complying with federal preservation law, and to develop a comprehensive statewide historic resources survey program. In 1980, the New York State Historic Preservation Act was created as a counterpart to the National Historic Preservation Act. This legislation established historic preservation as state policy, created the State Register of Historic Places and expanded historic preservation environmental review to include state agencies.

Statewide Partnerships

In partnership with the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Preservation League of New York State, and numerous individuals, organizations and governments, the New York SHPO is committed to supporting the preservation of the state's historic and cultural heritage through the identification, evaluation, recognition and protection of significant buildings, structures, objects, archeological sites, historic districts and landscapes. By strengthening collaborative efforts, New York State's preservation partners continually seek opportunities to incorporate preservation into local revitalization activities. A partial list of preservation partners can be found on page 20. The SHPO administers the following programs to help advance these efforts:

- **Historic Resources Surveys**
- **State and National Registers of Historic Places**
- **Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program**
- **Grants**
- **Environmental Review**
- **Archeology**
- **Certified Local Government (CLG) Program**
- **Outreach and Education**

These programs are the core of New York State's historic preservation activities and involve cooperation with public and private partners across the state.

Historic resources surveys and State and National Registers nominations are some of the most effective tools for initiating

cooperative preservation projects, especially on the local level. Through various inventory tools, the **Historic Resources Survey** program encourages communities to identify and record information about local historic and archeological resources with the SHPO's assistance. Surveys include historical overviews, recommendations and supplemental information that can be essential for local planning and community revitalization efforts. Many resources identified in surveys are added to the SHPO's computerized statewide historic resources inventory, which now contains more than 250,000 resources.

Surveys also provide a foundation for other preservation activities, such as **State and National Registers of Historic Places** nominations. Registers listing, a widely recognized component of the SHPO's programs, provides honor and recognition, raises awareness about a resource, offers it a certain degree of protection, and documents its importance in local, state or national history. In order to list a property, individuals and groups work with the SHPO to document its place within historic and cultural contexts and evaluate its significance against the criteria established by the National Park Service. The SHPO guides the preparation

of a draft nomination, which is presented to the New York State Board for Historic Preservation for consideration. If the resource is approved, the board recommends its nomination to the State Historic Preservation Officer, who enters it on the State Register and forwards it to the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., for final consideration. Since nominating its first site in 1969, the SHPO has processed more than 4,000 nominations (many of them districts or other multiple listings) involving more than 80,000 structures, buildings, sites and other historic features.

*In 1997, the SHPO prepared the **Guide to the Survey of Historic Resources Associated with African-Americans in New York State** to help bridge some of the gaps between disciplines and cultures that have contributed to the under-representation of African-American history in New York's statewide preservation programs. The guide was designed to supplement the SHPO's survey standards and to be used in conjunction with the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys. The guide is available from the SHPO by calling (518) 237-8643.*

Harriet Tubman in Auburn

For many years Harriet Tubman's Home for the Aged in Auburn was thought to be the only remaining site associated with her life. However, a careful reevaluation of the city's historic resources has yielded other resources associated with this legendary abolitionist, including her private residence, the church she attended and her gravesite. All of these properties were listed on the State and National Registers in 1999 as part of a multiple properties nomination. And in 2000, Tubman's residence and church were designated National Historic Landmarks, a status previously conferred on the Home for the Aged. Harriet Tubman Home, Inc., the local steward of these sites, was awarded preservation grants from the state and the "Save America's Treasures" program for the restoration of these landmarks. These preservation efforts will help advance the interpretation of Harriet Tubman and her role in the Underground Railroad and the abolition movement in New York State and the nation.



Harriet Tubman (c1821-1913). Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Once a resource is listed on the registers, it may become eligible for the **Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit** program, which has become an important vehicle for community renewal efforts. The program was initiated in 1977 to create parity between the reuse of historic buildings and new construction by offering owners of historic properties a tax credit on qualified rehabilitation work. In New York State, the program plays a significant role in encouraging reinvestment in historic buildings and neighborhoods. Between 1996 and 2001, tax credit projects reviewed by the SHPO and approved by the National Park Service generated nearly \$2 billion worth of historic rehabilitation projects. This demonstrates the high number of historic buildings that are being preserved as part of community revitalization efforts.

Another important community development incentive is the **historic preservation grants** component of the state's Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) and Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act, established in 1993 and 1996, respectively, and administered by OPRHP. Municipalities and not-for-profit organizations are eligible to apply for grants for the acquisition, improvement, restoration and preservation of parks, historic properties and resources within State Heritage Areas. To date, OPRHP has awarded more than 300 historic preservation and heritage area grants, totaling over \$35 million. The matching grant program has generated more than \$100 million of state, local and private investment in local preservation projects.



*Constructed in Irvington in 1881 as the administrative headquarters for the nationally prominent greenhouse manufacturers **Lord and Burnham**, this Flemish Revival style building was rehabilitated for mixed use as an annex of the Irvington Public Library and multi-family housing. A variety of public and private funding sources were used, including the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program. The planning, financing, design and execution of the project reinforced the multiple goals of community revitalization, historic preservation, environmental sustainability, affordable housing and public education. The building's central location creates a new civic and residential anchor for downtown Irvington.*

New York State Board for Historic Preservation

According to federal law, each state must have a historic preservation review board with a majority of its members being professionals in the fields of history, archeology, architecture and/or architectural history. The New York State Board for Historic Preservation advises and makes recommendations to the State Historic Preservation Officer on preservation programs and activities, including State and National Registers nominations and statewide planning efforts. Board meetings take place quarterly in various communities around the state and are sometimes combined with public informational workshops.



*The **U.S.S. Nash** is one of the nation's few remaining oceangoing Army tugboats of World War II. Built in 1943, the tugboat saw duty during the Normandy invasion, ferrying supplies and ammunition across the English Channel. Following the war, the Nash served as a Great Lakes tugboat for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Buffalo. The corps retired the tugboat in 1988 and donated it to the H. Lee White Marine Museum in Oswego. In 1991, the Nash was designated a National Historic Landmark. With private funds and a state preservation grant, the museum restored the vessel and it has become a popular interactive educational resource.*

Statewide Partnerships

State and National Registers listed and eligible resources receive a measure of protection through the SHPO's **environmental review** program whenever state and federal agencies fund, license or approve projects in New York State. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act, the SHPO's role in the review process is to ensure that effects or impacts on eligible or listed properties are considered and avoided or mitigated during the project planning process. In addition, the SHPO advises communities on local preservation environmental reviews upon request under

the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). The SHPO assists in reviews of thousands of projects each year.

Archeology is an important component of the environmental review process. The SHPO works with state and federal agencies to provide archeological expertise and ensure compliance with preservation regulations. The SHPO also provides guidance on archeology to local communities and agencies upon request and maintains a statewide archeological resources inventory and library of cultural resources reports for research.

In 1998, the proposal to construct a parking garage for the **State University of New York Systems Administration** headquarters in downtown Albany threatened significant colonial

waterfront archeological remains. The SHPO worked closely with the project sponsor to ensure that an archeological excavation was completed of the project area. An early stockade and a series of waterfront bulkheads were exposed during the investigations, contributing new information about the seventeenth and eighteenth-century history of Albany. The site was open for public tours and thousands of visitors had the opportunity to view the excavation. Most of the archeological remains were covered and preserved in place underneath the completed parking garage.



The excavation revealed a wide range of features, including the remains of the city's early waterfront.



*With its matching facades fronting on both Washington and Chippewa Streets, the **Market Arcade** has been a Buffalo landmark since its construction in the 1890s. After nearly two and one-half decades of being closed, this Beaux-Arts masterpiece received a new lease on life in the early 1990s with the assistance of Community Development Block Grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Working closely with the SHPO, HUD and the City of Buffalo ensured that the highest preservation standards were employed to return the building to active use as office and commercial space, as well as a home for the **Buffalo Niagara State Heritage Area Visitor Center**.*

Archeology in New York State

Archeology is the study of the past through material remains that people have left behind. While New York State's historic built environment documents almost 400 years of non-native settlement, its archeological resources represent 12,000 years of human activity. Archeological sites yield important information about the state's prehistoric and historic populations, documenting ancient cultures and early human interaction with the environment. In some cases, archeological data is the only information available about a historic place.

While much archeological research is conducted by academic institutions, New York State is home to many private archeological companies and serious avocational archeologists as well. The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) is an organization of professional archeologists working in the state. NYAC, with members from both academia and private consulting firms, provides a forum for professionals to exchange information about public archeology and preservation. As a counterpart to NYAC, the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) is an organization of professionals and avocational archeologists. NYSAA has local chapters across the state and promotes discussion of archeology and preservation at the local level. Currently, NYSAA is developing the Archaeological Sites Preservation Initiative (ASPI) as a way for members to share knowledge about local issues and archeological information with state and local agencies when significant sites are endangered.

The **Certified Local Government (CLG)** program, a federal initiative established in 1980 to foster partnerships between SHPOs and municipalities, offers communities tools for advancing local preservation efforts. A city, county, town or village can participate in the CLG program after the SHPO and the National Park Service certify that the local government has enacted preservation legislation and appointed a review commission that meets state and federal standards. In New York State, the SHPO works with approximately forty CLGs offering training opportunities, technical assistance and grants that support community preservation activities. Between 1997 and

2001, the SHPO awarded close to sixty grants to eligible CLGs, totaling more than \$500,000.

Since 1966, the SHPO has promoted **outreach and education** to keep its preservation partners and the general public informed about its activities and current issues in the field. The SHPO offers public educational presentations about state and federal programs and regularly provides preservation information and technical assistance. In 1997, the SHPO reintroduced a newsletter, the *New York State Preservationist*, to inform the public about statewide preservation activities and the state historic sites system.



Built c1850, the **Whiteside, Barnett & Company Agricultural Works** in Brockport originally produced farm equipment. The interconnected stone and wood frame buildings occupy the former site of an Erie Canal boatyard, brickyard and packet boat office. The agricultural works remains a rare surviving example of a once common industrial resource along the canal. With the help of a CLG grant, the village nominated the property for listing on the State and National Registers in 2000 and is examining the cost and feasibility of redeveloping the site in connection with the region's growing heritage tourism industry.

New York State's Resources

New York's long history of Native American culture and European settlement has endowed the state with a remarkably diverse collection of historic and cultural resources worthy of preservation. The full extent of this legacy is unknown, since the continual growth of our knowledge and understanding of the past results in newly identified historic, cultural and archeological properties, and the passage of time adds resources associated with the more recent past to the list of those worthy of preservation. The fundamental mission in historic preservation is to continue the process of recognizing historic resources, facilitating preservation and minimizing or at least mitigating the number of unavoidable losses.

Historic contexts are the broad themes or patterns of development most important in the history of a community or region. Historic

Designed in 1938 by Edward Durell Stone, the **A. Conger Goodyear House** on Long Island is an important example of pre-World War II modern residential architecture. The house was scheduled for demolition in 2001 as part of a development project and was saved through the efforts of the World Monuments Fund (WMF), an international not-for-profit preservation and conservation organization. The WMF and the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, with support from the Newman Foundation, have joined together to acquire the property and plan for its preservation. The house is being nominated to the State and National Registers.



(Photograph - David Sundberg/ESTO/WMF)

resources provide tangible evidence of these themes and serve as a link between past and present. In previous plans, the SHPO published outlines of those contexts most significant in the history of New York State. Although these contexts suggest the diversity of potential historic and archeological resources, they only hint at the numbers of properties that represent New York State's numerous historical themes. Collectively, millions of resources are believed to be associated with these themes, including residences, houses of worship, commercial buildings, barns and farm support structures, industrial facilities, burial grounds and cemeteries, engineering properties, transportation resources, historic districts, landscapes, archeological sites, institutions, schools, civic buildings and traditional cultural properties.

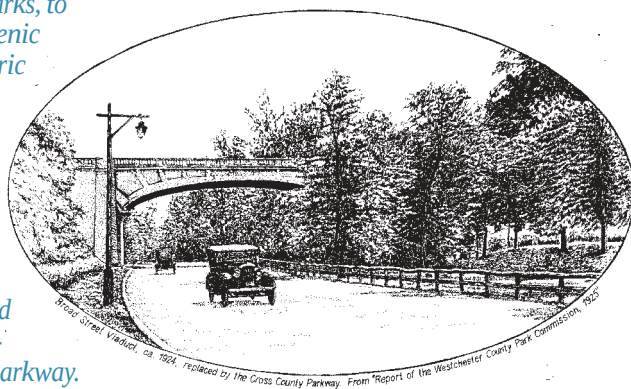
New York State's Resources



The CHAMPLAIN II after running aground in 1875. Its submerged site became New York State's first Lake Champlain underwater preserve.

Submerged Heritage Preserves have been established. The latter effort was implemented under the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act of 1987.

Historic landscapes include a variety of property types – from planned communities, agricultural districts and parks, to estates, mining sites and scenic roadways. New York's historic parks and parkways contain some of the state's most accessible designed landscapes. The **Bronx River Parkway Reservation** in Westchester County, listed on the registers in 1990, is regarded as the nation's first limited-access, scenic automobile parkway. Development of the reservation between 1906 and 1925 transformed the Bronx River valley from a polluted waterway into a linear park and transportation corridor. A variety of built features, including a 15-mile scenic drive, parks, trails, bridges and designed views were combined to create a distinctive parkway character.



Bronx River Parkway Reservation. Courtesy Historic American Engineering Record. Drawn by K. Buczek from "Report of the Westchester County Park Commission, 1925."

New York State has a rich collection of maritime resources, and identification, recognition and interpretation are important tools in ensuring their protection. Through increased public and private efforts, additional resources have been listed on the State and National Registers. The SHPO's Shipwreck Data Base (est. 1991) has grown to approximately 800 sites and, through the Ad Hoc Committee for Underwater Resources, four New York State

Sharing Information

With the multitude and diversity of historic resources, large collections of files and information, many more people requesting preservation assistance and the increasing number of historic preservation environmental reviews, the development of an efficient means to manage and share information has become central to the administration of the SHPO's programs and the public's access to them. New technologies allow the SHPO to coordinate and organize a wide range of data. One of the SHPO's most important goals is to expand and refine these systems in order to increase the amount and variety of information available, improve program delivery and enhance the public's ability to draw upon this body of knowledge for local planning purposes.

To achieve these goals, the SHPO is currently developing three electronic systems that allow for storage, information tracking and data retrieval; these three components will eventually be integrated:

- **Document Imaging System** - All National Register nomination forms are being scanned for electronic storage and eventual access via the Internet. The system allows for searches by subject, style and location. Original forms and photographs are being archived for safekeeping.

- **Geographic Information System (GIS)** - Locations of all National Register properties are available on this system. The intent is to



SHPO staff have scanned more than 3,000 registers nominations.

link the GIS data with the Document Imaging records and make both accessible via the Internet. To afford protection to vulnerable resources, GIS records for known archeological sites will be used primarily for development of a "sensitivity model" for site survey and will be made available for environmental review purposes on a restricted basis.

- **SPHINX** is the acronym for State Preservation Historic Information Network, the program-wide database for SHPO records, including State and National Registers listings, survey information, tax credit statistics and environmental review projects. SPHINX is an invaluable tool for tracking and record keeping within the SHPO. An extensive upgrading of this program will make a variety of data available to the public via the Internet.

Challenges and Responses

Historic resources vary widely by type, period, function and appearance. As we identify new contexts and work with thousands of previously unrecognized historic properties each year, we also observe gradual changes in the environment. Although difficult to quantify and varying in degree from region to region, there are a number of preservation issues common to many areas of the state. These ongoing challenges and some of the responses to them are outlined in the list below. Looking to the future, this plan proposes to address many of the issues that communities identified during the planning process. Specific initiatives for continuing to meet these challenges are outlined in the plan's goals and objectives section.

CHALLENGES — RESPONSES

1. Alteration of the rural landscape and historic farm buildings due to a declining rural population, loss of agricultural income and obsolescence of traditional farming practices.

The New York State Farmer's Protection and Farm Preservation Act of 1996 offers tax incentives to encourage the rehabilitation of historic barns and the preservation of farms. In 2001, New York State's Barn Restoration and Preservation Program broke new ground in providing direct grant assistance to individuals for the repair of historic farm buildings.

2. Loss of historic open space due to the process of suburbanization and the construction of new roads, residential and commercial development.



1941 steel truss bridge, Steuben County.

New York State's **Historic Bridges Inventory** was initiated in 1999 as a three-year collaborative project between the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT), the Federal Highway Administration and the SHPO to document and identify bridges eligible for listing on the State and National Registers. This is part of a continuing effort by DOT to integrate preservation into its statewide projects, fulfill environmental review responsibilities and create an effective partnership with the SHPO.

The issue of sprawl was studied by the governor's Quality Communities Task Force, which used input from communities across the state to develop recommendations for balanced growth and quality community redevelopment. For more information, contact the New York State Department of State; see page 20.

3. Loss or alteration of historic transportation facilities and corridors due to increasing traffic volumes, upgraded safety standards and obsolescence of historic facilities.

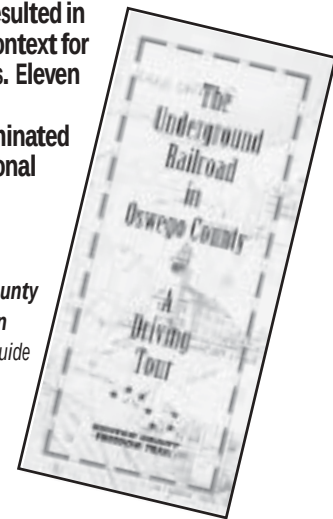
The SHPO and the New York State Department of Transportation work together to balance transportation needs with historic

preservation. Examples of cooperative efforts include the statewide bridges survey and management plan, the documentation and evaluation of historic parkways and other scenic roadways, the agreement on a program for the treatment of canal bridges, and work on a context sensitive design program that integrates community interests and preservation with appropriate design responses for transportation needs.

4. A failure to recognize and respond to the inherent value of historic resources that can lead to the degradation of historic buildings from poorly planned alterations and additions.

Through historic resources surveys and State and National Registers listings, more and more communities are recognizing the significance and value of historic preservation, increasing awareness, instilling pride in local residents and encouraging community revitalization initiatives. For example, the Central New York Freedom Trail Multiple Properties Registers nomination is documenting nineteenth-century abolitionist activities and African-American life in twenty-two counties in central New York. The cooperative efforts of the SHPO and several dedicated individuals, organizations, institutions and county commissions, with funding from the Preservation League of New York State and the New York State Council on the Arts, resulted in developing a broad context for evaluating properties. Eleven properties have been documented and nominated to the State and National Registers to date.

Produced by the Oswego County Freedom Trail Commission and Committee, this tour guide highlights those properties associated with the history of the Underground Railroad in Oswego County.



5. Loss of historic urban residential buildings as a result of disinvestment in declining city neighborhoods and urban cores, and the loss of neighborhood-oriented commercial buildings and "Main Streets" as a result of competition from large retail marketers.

Recapturing the vitality and livability of inner cities, towns and villages is a key

Challenges and Responses

issue and continuing challenge across the state. The SHPO and its local, state and national partners are examining a variety of approaches to help infuse new life into community centers through preservation. Among recent efforts is an important initiative to adopt the

International Building Codes in New York State. The Department of State, the SHPO, the Preservation League of New York State and the Governor's Office of Regulatory Reform are working to ensure that the new code will facilitate the reuse of historic buildings.



With a drug store on the ground floor and apartments above, 43-47 Market Street demonstrates that mixed commercial and residential uses help revitalize central business districts.

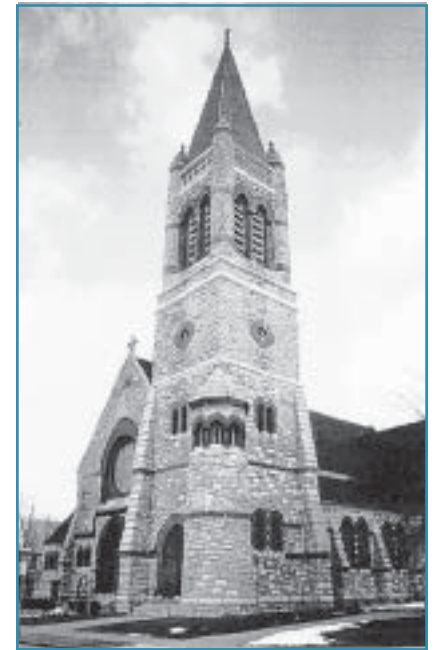
Built in 1887, **43-47 East Market Street** occupies a prominent site in downtown Corning. Up until recently, the first floor contained a business, while the upper floors were vacant, a condition common to many historic buildings in commercial districts across the state. Working with the property owners and a consortium of local groups, the not-for-profit Market Street Restoration Agency designed a project to create four apartments in the upper floors of the building. The federal historic rehabilitation tax credit helped finance this initiative, which has become a model for similar rehabilitation efforts in the city. Improving the state's building code promises to be an effective tool for expanding community reinvestment activities in New York.

6. Abandonment of historic religious properties impacted by changing demographics and/or declining memberships.

New York State's EPF and Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act preservation grants programs and the New York Landmarks Conservancy's Sacred Sites program have assisted in the restoration of numerous religious properties, thus helping communities to retain their historic resources – many of which are the physical and social anchors of their communities and neighborhoods.

7. Abandonment and frequent loss of historic industrial properties due to shifting economies and technologies.

The federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program has been used to great advantage by developers adapting old industrial properties for new uses.



Built in 1890, **Trinity Episcopal Church** has played an important role in the spiritual, social and physical development of the city of Watertown. With grants from the state and the Sacred Sites Program, the congregation is rebuilding the church's 150-foot limestone tower, which was slated for demolition. Through this public/private preservation initiative, one of the community's most important landmarks will be restored.



A member of the SHPO's technical staff discusses the proposed renovation of Harmony Mill #3 in Cohoes with the project architect. The property owner is considering applying for the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit to help convert this large-scale factory for residential use.

8. Potential loss of integrity of civic buildings resulting from the need to accommodate new facilities and new technologies.



Kingston City Hall.

Thousands of project sponsors consult with the SHPO every year in accordance with the environmental review process. The SHPO helps sponsors explore practical approaches to the treatment of historic properties. The rehabilitation of the 1873 Kingston City Hall is a good example. With the help of a state preservation grant and other sources of funding, the city was able to rejuvenate the building, which had been abandoned since 1971. The SHPO and a number of public and private organizations worked with the city to develop the building into a new governmental center. Thanks to this collaborative effort, one of the city's most conspicuous landmarks has been reborn and is contributing to other revitalization activities in the community. With the



Orleans County Courthouse, Albion.

help of a state preservation grant, the 1858 Orleans County Courthouse in Albion has been restored and rehabilitated for continued municipal use. County officials worked with the SHPO to update the facility and ensure handicapped accessibility while maintaining the landmark's historic character.

9. Loss of historic neighborhood schools to school consolidation and new suburban and rural central school construction proposals.

The rehabilitation and continued use of historic schools not only helps revitalize important local landmarks, but also contributes to neighborhood and community redevelopment efforts. For example, the City School District of Albany proposes to renovate and upgrade Public School 21 for expanded elementary

educational use. Built in 1875, the school will be renovated to comply with the state building code. A new 40,000-square-foot classroom building will be built on the site and linked to the historic building via a lobby. This innovative, community-based project promises to revitalize one of the city's oldest schools and will play an important role in preserving the character of the surrounding neighborhood.

10. Loss of archeological resources during the planning, development and construction of projects.

The SHPO's environmental review process provides a measure of protection from the effects of projects with state and federal involvement and, with the help of communities and the private sector, can also lead to the



Public School 21, Albany.



Chief Paul Waterman (center) of the Onondaga Nation presides over a ceremony at a Native American cemetery at the Palatine Bridge site.

preservation of significant archeological resources. For example, when evidence of a prehistoric Mohawk village and cemetery were discovered at the site of a new shopping center in Palatine Bridge, the developer worked closely with the SHPO, professional archeologists and the Native American community to identify and evaluate the project's potential impact on the site. As a result, the proposed development was redesigned to avoid disturbing the village remains. In 1999, the developer ensured the site's long-term protection by donating the site to the Archaeological Conservancy, a national not-for-profit conservation organization dedicated to acquiring and preserving significant archeological resources across the country.

Reaching Out

Offering programs and services that encourage and support local preservation activities is one of the SHPO's highest priorities. The statewide preservation planning process has proven to be a helpful tool for assisting the SHPO to prioritize, coordinate and improve its programs to serve local needs better.

Statewide planning is meaningless unless it involves communities, and increasing public participation remains one of the SHPO's long-standing goals. In the past, the office has successfully used surveys and questionnaires to collect public comment. For this plan, the SHPO utilized both surveys and other techniques to engage the public.

- Between 1998 and 2000, the SHPO distributed a **survey** requesting input on various topics, such as the factors that influence local preservation activities and the effectiveness of state and federal preservation programs. The survey was distributed through *The Preservationist*, the office's semi-annual newsletter, with a distribution of ten to twelve thousand readers. There was a general consensus among many of the respondents that preservation planning and local preservation legislation were community priorities. In the category of endangered properties, most identified farms as among the state's most threatened historic resources.

- In 2001, working with the Preservation League of New York State and its **Colleagues Program**, the SHPO reached out to the state's most active local and regional preservation organizations

through a group meeting and an abbreviated version of the 1998 survey. The colleagues reiterated some of the comments relayed in the newsletter survey, including the need to increase public awareness, promote local preservation legislation, offer more financial incentives and link preservation with community reinvestment. Strengthening partnerships with the colleagues is a key component of the SHPO's planning and community outreach efforts.

- The **New York State Board for Historic Preservation** contributed to the planning process by reviewing and commenting on the draft plan. Board members also received the abbreviated survey for comment.

- New York's **Certified Local Governments** play an important role in supporting local preservation activities. CLG communities received the abbreviated survey in an effort to encourage their participation during the planning process.

- Online access made the ***Preservationist*** an increasingly useful community education tool. One of the newsletter's primary goals is to link local preservation needs with the SHPO's programs and services.

Over the past five years, the newsletter has highlighted numerous preservation and revitalization activities, including the benefits of existing and proposed federal and state preservation tax incentives, projects funded under the state preservation grants programs and advances in environmental review, as well as articles about New York's historic resources. The newsletter was also the principal vehicle for circulating the survey.

- For several years, New York State's **survey projects and registers nominations** have effectively combined historic resources identification and recognition with public awareness and education. The majority of the state's large-scale historic resources survey



CLG partners meet to discuss preservation, planning and commission training activities.

projects and registers nominations are community-based and include a variety

of methods to involve the public, including direct mailings, informational meetings and discussion groups that encourage feedback.

- The SHPO's **web site**, found within the site for OPRHP at www.nysparks.com, has expanded public access to preservation information and reached new audiences. In addition to the *Preservationist*, the site also features the state plan and information about SHPO programs.

- Through a series of ten "**round tables**," the state's Quality Communities Task Force offered New Yorkers an opportunity to provide information and share their views on what contributes to building livable communities. Preserving community character and safeguarding local heritage were priorities for many meeting participants.

- In May 2001, the SHPO held its first statewide **historic preservation summit** in Albany, attracting close to 400 people from around the state. The agenda featured four discussion groups made up of local, state and national experts. The panelists relayed the latest news, highlighted successful initiatives and shared strategies for expanding local preservation and community reinvestment activities. In addition, workshops offered participants practical information on state and federal preservation programs. Throughout this two-day gathering, helping communities tie preservation into local revitalization efforts was a recurring topic of discussion.

(continued on page 13)



Audience participation was an active component of the SHPO's summit.

- To coincide with the 2001 summit, the SHPO produced a short **film** highlighting the State and National Registers. The film's primary goals are to clarify what it means when a property is listed on the registers and to increase local preservation awareness. It features interviews with local residents, civic leaders and public officials whose projects demonstrate that registers listing is a valuable tool in advancing community renewal activities. Local groups interested in obtaining a VHS copy should contact the SHPO by calling (518) 237-8643.

Partnership Opportunities

The challenge for preservationists is to use and coordinate resources efficiently in order to respond more effectively to the forces of change. New York State's network of preservation service providers strives to work with the people and groups that make up the field, including numerous government agencies, not-for-profit organizations and foundations dedicated to history, preservation and community development. The SHPO has long-standing and effective partnerships with the Preservation League of New York State and the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC), statewide not-for-profit preservation organizations. These colleagues remain committed to strengthening their relationships with public agencies that share

quality community goals and concerns. But there are more opportunities awaiting. For example, many colleges and universities in New York State offer degree programs in historic preservation or closely related fields. One of the goals shared by the partners is to provide opportunities for these students to learn about the practical aspects of historic preservation. Conversely, the partners can benefit from drawing upon the expertise of the academic community in historic resources research and evaluation. The plan's goals and objectives help point the way toward defining both public and private roles in adapting to change, while providing guidance and leadership to New York State's community associates and constituents.

Preparing The Plan

Working in regional teams, the SHPO provides a wide range of preservation services to communities every day. Through regular contact with the public, SHPO staff members have an understanding of the challenges within their regions and recognize that issues may vary from community to community. These regional representatives are the office's most important resource for gathering information on local needs. As a result, the regional teams were invaluable in updating the state plan by evaluating public comment, assessing local capacity, examining opportunities for program improvements, revising the goals and objectives, and preparing the draft planning document. Beginning in September 2001, regional staff committees were formed to work on various components of the plan, including the document's organizational framework, assessment of historic and cultural resources, goals and objectives, the planning process and the selection of case studies. Through the work of the various committees, the draft plan was developed over a period of several months using the information collected from the public, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation, the Preservation League of New York State and its colleagues, and the SHPO staff.

Upon completing a preliminary draft, the plan was circulated to members of the State Board for Historic Preservation, the Preservation League and other preservation and community development associates. In addition, the SHPO submitted the draft plan to the National Park Service as part of the required review and approval process. Whenever possible, comments received were incorporated into the final document. This plan is being distributed using the newsletter mailing list and promises to be one of the SHPO's most practical community outreach initiatives to date.

Goals, Objectives, Actions

1. **Encourage local, community-based historic preservation activities.**
 - a. In partnership with local, regional and statewide colleagues, strengthen public and private programs to help communities incorporate preservation into planning and revitalization efforts.
 - b. Expand historic and archeological resources identification activities in communities across the state.
 - c. Improve local preservation awareness and education initiatives.
 - d. Improve access to preservation information.
 - e. Through collaborative efforts, seek opportunities to promote heritage tourism efforts across the state.

SHPO Actions

New York State contains more than 1600 municipalities. The SHPO provides assistance to communities through many of its programs, such as the Certified Local Government (CLG) and historic resources survey programs and State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) reviews. In addition to continuing our efforts in these areas, the SHPO and OPRHP are committed to accomplishing the following activities:

- Reinvigorate the Certified Local Government program by assigning SHPO field representatives with the responsibility for working with CLG communities and employing counsel to provide technical support regarding preservation legislation and legal issues. Develop a colleagues network to promote interaction between CLGs on important issues and encourage more communities to apply for CLG status.
- Rejuvenate the historic resources survey program to make it a more integral part of municipal planning. Revise historic resources survey standards and literature to make this information more accessible, flexible and generic. Use the new materials to promote comprehensive community-wide surveys through outreach, education, training and technical assistance.

- Provide online access to the GIS database, the Archeological Sensitivity Areas GIS database and portions of the SPHINX tracking system so that communities have access to information needed to complete local SEQRA reviews and to the status of projects under review by the SHPO.
- Work collaboratively with federal, state and private groups to foster heritage tourism in communities, linking public and private resources through a system of heritage areas and trails.
- Examine opportunities to identify under-served and under-surveyed areas and explore resources that the SHPO and other partners can provide them.

2. **Improve communication and strengthen working relationships among public agencies in order to link preservation with local, regional and statewide planning and development initiatives.**
 - a. Organize and offer preservation training and education activities.
 - b. Reach out to involved public partners to improve existing and new preservation projects, programs and initiatives.
 - c. Share and exchange information in an effort to improve communication and strengthen working relationships.

SHPO Actions

The network of federal, state and county agencies with programs that directly or indirectly support or impact historic resources in the state is vast. Tribal governments in New York State have a similar role on reservation territory. The SHPO and OPRHP recognize the need to strengthen their efforts to support, integrate and work cooperatively with other agencies to further the implementation of historic preservation policy by government and are committed to accomplishing the following activities:

- Organize training opportunities on preservation topics for SHPO staff and staff from other agencies to ensure current and consistent adherence to regulatory, technical and administrative standards and requirements and to provide a forum for interaction with other agency representatives.
- Work cooperatively with the National Park Service on the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area and the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

initiatives and other federal preservation programs in New York State.

- Provide assistance to Native American Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) in the state. Participate in tribal training programs administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service.
- Create opportunities to work on preservation initiatives involving historic resources in public ownership, especially state-owned properties where the participation of the SHPO can enhance preservation, treatment and reuse efforts.
- Continue to work with the New York State Department of State on improvements to New York State's building code that provide flexibility for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- Work with agencies on developing a shared information system associated with capital projects.
- Contract with state agencies and units of the state court system to provide state-of-the-art conservation services through the Bureau of Historic Sites.
- Continue to work cooperatively with the Ad Hoc Committee on Underwater Resources (made up of OPRHP, the State Department of Environmental Conservation, State Education Department, Department of State, the Attorney General's Office and State Office of General Services) to coordinate state agency activities regarding underwater lands and to advance the enhancement and continued development of New York State Submerged Heritage Preserves. Complete computerization of OPRHP's inventory of underwater resources to make it more useful as a planning tool for the Ad Hoc Committee.

3. **Educate New Yorkers on the importance of preserving the state's rich heritage.**
 - a. Improve access and the relay of preservation information to local communities.
 - b. Strengthen and expand local, regional and statewide partnerships in an effort to increase preservation awareness and encourage local revitalization activities.
 - c. Reach out to involved individuals and institutions in developing preservation education programs for all ages, especially younger audiences and students.

SHPO Actions

New Yorkers recognize that historic resources enhance the benefits of education, heritage appreciation, home ownership, real estate, tourism and community development. The SHPO and OPRHP recognize the need to strengthen relationships with preservation organizations as well as to improve efforts to reach the public and are committed to accomplishing the following activities:

- Create a cooperative program with college or university preservation, planning, architecture, engineering or archeology programs to expose students to SHPO programs and provide a form of on-the-job training and experience in preservation. Continue to offer summer and post-graduate conservation internships at the Bureau of Historic Sites.
- Prepare a brochure that provides practical information about SHPO programs and services. Make the brochure available on the Internet.
- Prepare and distribute an updated brochure on state historic sites and parks.
- Promote and distribute the SHPO's registers film to schools and libraries across the state.
- Develop a presentation with information about all the SHPO's programs that can be distributed on CD-ROM. Develop a workshop or presentation that can be used to market and distribute this product.
- Expand and revise the preservation component of OPRHP's web page so that it is easier to use and contains more information about the SHPO and the Bureau of Historic Sites.
- Expand the mailing list for the *Preservationist* newsletter to provide for broader distribution.
- Partner with educational organizations and others to develop a model preservation curriculum for public school and youth program educators.
- Develop a process for evaluating the quality of SHPO program and service delivery to the public.
- Forge public-private partnerships with the friends groups of the state historic sites and parks to promote preservation and interpretation at state properties.
- Work collaboratively with the Association of Regional Conservation Centers and the Regional Alliance for Preservation to develop a national collections care training curriculum and a series of workshops.
- Promote New York's heritage through a series of publications about state historic sites and parks.

4. Develop strategies to advance preservation as a catalyst for community revitalization and tourism.

a. Highlight successful community revitalization efforts as a means to promote and encourage the preservation and renewal of New York's historic built environment.

b. Improve the techniques, treatments and tools available for local preservation and community renewal efforts.

SHPO Actions

New York's federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program frequently leads the nation annually in leveraged investments for the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The state grants program is also one of the highest funded historic preservation grants programs in the country. In addition to continuing our current efforts in these areas, the SHPO is committed to accomplishing the following activities:

- Develop case studies of successful grant and tax credit projects that can be used to raise awareness and interest in these programs.
- Encourage the passage of state and federal tax credits for owners of historic homes.
- Prepare a draft plan outlining SHPO procedures to be implemented upon the future adoption of the state historic homeowners tax credit.
- Work with the Preservation League of New York State, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and other partners in examining opportunities to encourage small and medium scale historic rehabilitation projects through existing tax incentive programs and new community revitalization initiatives.

5. Promote recognition of New York's historic properties as a means of increasing awareness and appreciation of the state's heritage.

a. Improve access to identification and recognition programs, especially the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

b. Increase access to information on historic properties for education, promotion, scholarship and publication.

c. Highlight the diversity of historic properties that have been and continue to be recognized in New York State.

SHPO Actions

New York State currently has more than 80,000 resources listed on the State and National Registers, among the highest totals in the nation. The registers program remains one of the most popular and positive SHPO functions and provides access to tax incentives, grants and protection incentives. In addition to continuing the current policy of serving all registers applicants, the SHPO is committed to accomplishing the following activities:

- Provide online access to registers nominations and photographs for education and research.
- Publish a ten-year update to the 1993 book, *The National Register of Historic Places in New York State*.
- Conduct a public workshop covering SHPO programs at one of the quarterly New York State Board for Historic Preservation meetings each year.
- Prepare a press release for every registers listing.

6. Improve the protection and treatment of historic and archeological resources during the public project planning process.

a. Assess local, state and federal preservation environmental review processes and identify strategies for improvement.

b. Improve the management of the state's preservation environmental review information, including content, distribution and access.

SHPO Actions

The number of compliance projects reviewed by the SHPO has increased an average of 15% each year for the last five years. Approximately 50% of all projects reviewed have no impact on any historic resources. While the SHPO remains committed to protecting historic places, reducing the work involved in processing projects with limited or no impacts to historic properties will allow additional time to be dedicated to preservation activities. To achieve this goal the SHPO is committed to accomplishing the following objectives:

- Make the State and National Registers and Archeological Sensitivity Areas GIS databases available online in an effort to streamline the SHPO's assistance on SEQRA reviews.
- Systematically evaluate the nature and volume of project submissions and the SHPO's involvement in SEQRA reviews in order to assess and manage the project review process more effectively.
- Expand the "no response" clearance policy currently in place for cell tower projects and Federal Highway Administration (FHA) reviews to other state and federal agencies as appropriate.
- Work with state and federal agencies to develop agreements that will categorically exclude from review projects that have limited potential to impact historic resources.

7. Promote awareness and appreciation of New York State's archeological heritage.

a. Increase efforts to identify, recognize and preserve the state's archeological heritage.

b. Develop strategies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of archeological resource environmental review during the planning and development of local, state and federal projects.

c. Improve the content of and access to information about archeology in New York State.

SHPO Actions

New York State has more than 15,000 known terrestrial and underwater archeological sites that record a heritage of human occupation going back more than 10,000 years. Encouraging the protection and preservation of these sites, especially those at state-owned properties, is in the public interest. The goals, requirements and standards for conducting archeology in New York State need to be understandable to archeologists, project sponsors and to the public. To advance these efforts, the SHPO is committed to accomplishing the following objectives:

- Increase the number of archeological sites nominated to the State and National Registers.
- Review archeology guidelines for completing environmental reviews and update them in light of current practices, needs and directions of research.
- Develop a workshop on the archeology environmental review process and regularly offer it to municipalities, planners, consultants and the public so that they better understand the process as well as the value of archeological resources. This will also help to ensure that projects submitted to the SHPO comply with the requirements for review.
- Develop a pamphlet series that highlights significant archeological sites that have been excavated as a result of the archeology environmental review process. Distribute this literature to organizations and constituencies in order to raise awareness of new and important contributions to the study of archeology in New York State.
- Promote the interpretation of archeological fieldwork and research conducted at state historic sites by completing unfinished reports, disseminating information on projects conducted at the sites, continuing to computerize the archeological collections database and increasing public outreach and education efforts.
- Advance efforts to identify, protect and interpret shipwrecks and other underwater cultural resources by working with other state agencies, organizations and the diving community to identify and nominate underwater sites to the State and National Registers, educate the public about the importance of preserving these sites and encourage responsible recreational diving practices.

Implementing The Plan

Statewide planning allows New York's preservation partners to adapt their services to changing preservation and community development needs and to link them to local revitalization efforts. To accomplish this ongoing task effectively, the partners must:

- communicate regularly with each other and with communities across the state;
- assess local, regional and statewide needs and issues;
- adjust programs and services to fit a variety of projects and activities; and
- work with the SHPO to develop strategies that address critical preservation issues in various regions of the state.

Since 1996, the SHPO has generally followed a five-year planning cycle and intends to continue to do so. However, in consultation with its preservation partners, the SHPO also examines and adjusts its programs as needed to address issues and projects that may need immediate attention.

With New York State government's interest in quality community development, the partners reaffirm their commitment to linking preservation with local planning. The objectives and action steps outline practical approaches that will help expand and enhance preservation awareness and community renewal activities. Using this plan as a guide, the SHPO will continue to work with its many colleagues to develop annual work programs that address the goals and objectives more specifically. At the same time, New York State's primary preservation service providers look forward to strengthening their partnerships and seeking opportunities to reach out to new audiences, acknowledging that improving working relationships and raising awareness is tied to achieving the goals and objectives.

Several of the objectives are "works-in-progress" to be developed through expanding public/private partnerships over the next few years. The SHPO will form interdisciplinary teams and reach out to its associates across the state to research and develop these new projects. The teams will work together to monitor their progress in meeting these goals and objectives and modify local, regional and statewide activities to address emergencies and/or unexpected needs as necessary. By their very nature, the goals of this plan assume a holistic approach to preservation in New York State, and achievement of the objectives will further the communication necessary to update the plan even as it is implemented.



Biltmore Theater, 1925.

In its 2001 report, the state's Quality Communities Task Force defined the concept of a quality community as "a safe environment that instills pride in local residents, encourages citizen involvement, promotes growth in accordance with local plans and policies, protects the environment, and preserves community character." With input from communities across the state, the task force studied those factors that contribute to building livable communities, including balanced growth and the need for economic development, housing and other community services needs, and strategies for strengthening local capacity for change. The resulting report, *Partnering for a Better New York*, recognizes that preservation of the state's historic resources is an integral component of future community renewal efforts. The following case studies demonstrate how the recognition, preservation and rehabilitation of historic resources can be key to building quality communities in New York State.

MAIN STREET REVIVAL

Biltmore Theater, 261-265 West 47th Street, New York City

In the early twentieth century, New York City's Broadway-Times Square area became the center of American theater. All major trends in the field emerged from the theaters clustered



American Hotel

between 42nd and 47th Streets, one of which was the Biltmore. The theater was built in 1925-26 by the Chanin Construction Organization, which introduced the grand single-entrance lobby that welcomed all theatergoers rather than relegating those with less expensive tickets to secondary entrances. Herbert J. Krapp designed the Biltmore in addition to nearly half of the theaters on Broadway. The Manhattan Theater Company recently acquired the building and plans to restore it while making the interior more accommodating for the audience. The SHPO is working with the property owners on meeting the qualifications for a federal historic rehabilitation tax credit and for listing the theater on the State and National Registers.

American Hotel, Sharon Springs

Not long ago the American Hotel was a white elephant in the middle of Sharon Springs. Now this newly restored Greek Revival style jewel is receiving much-deserved attention as the catalyst for the community's rebirth. With the help of the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program, owners Doug Plummer and Garth Roberts carefully restored the hotel to its original nineteenth-century charm. Today this hotel, with its striking classical lines and colonnaded porch, provides both the visual and economic focus for the village's redevelopment.

NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL

Lander Street, Newburgh

The rehabilitation of more than thirty rowhouses on Lander, Chamber and South Streets in Newburgh's East End Historic District has had a significant impact on their immediate surroundings as well as a

positive effect on the perception of the area as a place to live and invest in. Hudson Heritage, L.L.C. undertook the work in two phases with the vision of creating a critical mass of safe, affordable housing in what

has otherwise been seen as an extremely deteriorated urban area. The project utilized a creative mix of state, federal and private financing, including the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit. The project has sparked other investment in the neighborhood, demonstrating that Newburgh's past can play a key part in its future.

Harriet May Mills House, Syracuse

In 2000, the lifelong home of Harriet May Mills, prominent Syracuse suffragist and social reformer, was slated for



175 Lander Street before and after rehabilitation.



demolition. The SHPO determined the house eligible for registers listing through the environmental review process, and local citizens joined together to protect this unappreciated landmark. Recognition of the property's significance inspired creative solutions for the building's preservation and reuse. The Preservation Association of Central New York found a sympathetic buyer in Syracuse Brick House, Inc. The not-for-profit organization plans to rehabilitate the house for use as a community home

for women recovering from substance abuse.



Harriet May Mills House.

LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT

Built in 1929-30, **19 Rector Street** reflected the optimism of the financial boom of the 1920s. The Art Deco style building, designed by Lafayette A. Goldstone, was originally built as offices and has been transformed into a combination of residential, office and commercial space, contributing to the vitality of the neighborhood. Work began in October 1999 and, in spite of problems as a result of the September 11, 2001 disaster, the owners remained committed to the neighborhood by completing the project. The SHPO has nominated 19 Rector Street to the State and National Registers, and the owners have applied for the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit.

The **World Trade Center Affected Area Survey** is a building-by-building evaluation undertaken by the SHPO as part of the post-September 11, 2001 recovery process. The SHPO worked closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop a programmatic agreement for FEMA-funded projects and establish a review



19 Rector Street

process that will help expedite federal funding while ensuring that impacts to historic resources are taken into account. In addition to this partnership, the SHPO is working with the following agencies to assist in planning lower Manhattan's recovery efforts:

- Lower Manhattan Redevelopment Corporation;
- New York State Emergency Management Office;
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation;
- New York City Department of Design and Construction; and
- New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

The West Street Building was among those damaged when the World Trade Center towers collapsed on September 11, 2001. Designed by architect Cass Gilbert and built between 1905 and 1907, this skyscraper is one of the historic resources that the SHPO evaluated and determined eligible for

listing on the State and National Registers. (Photograph by Carl Forster - Courtesy of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.)



HERITAGE TOURISM — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The **Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor** is one of seventeen State Heritage Areas established to identify, protect, preserve and



The Erie Canal at Commercial Street in Buffalo, c1870 — Courtesy of the Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society.

interpret historic resources in specific regions of the state, while encouraging education, recreation and economic development. Designated in July 1999, the canal corridor initiative brings together a planning commission of representatives from five western New York counties to work with OPRHP, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Empire State Development Corporation, and the New York

State Thruway Authority and Canal Corporation in developing a management plan to recognize and revitalize the region's resources through public and private cooperative efforts.

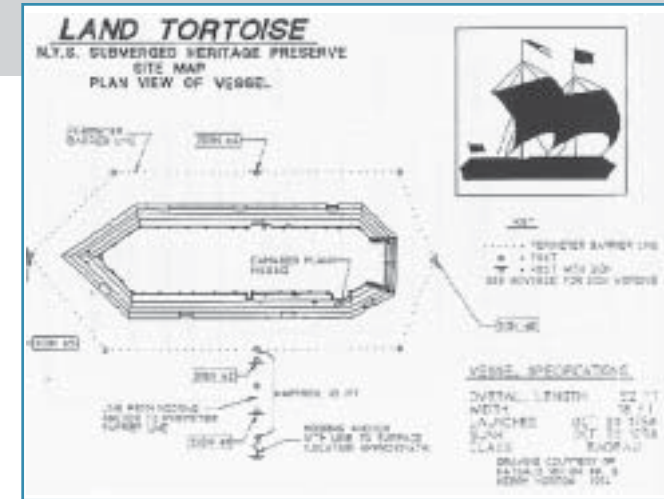
The **Glimmerglass Historic District**, a 15,000-acre cultural area encompassing Otsego Lake and its surrounding landscape, is one of the largest historic districts in New York to be listed on the State and National Registers. The result of a collaborative effort between the SHPO and a coalition of local preservation and conservation groups and funded with the assistance of the Preservation League of New York State, the district represents an outstanding example of a comprehensive approach to the study and interpretation of historic landscapes. Best known for its association with the American novelist James Fenimore Cooper, the Glimmerglass landscape documents two-and-one-half centuries of human interaction with nature within the distinctive environment of the Otsego Lake region.

Lake George's **Land Tortoise Submerged Heritage Preserve** is the deepwater site of



Otsego Lake

an intact British floating gun battery built in 1758. The SHPO worked with the not-for-profit group Bateaux Below, Inc. (BBI), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York State Office of General Services and the New York State Department of Education to preserve and



Land Tortoise site plan — courtesy of Bateau Below, Inc., 1993.

interpret the site by nominating it to the State and National Registers and developing it as an underwater dive preserve. The SHPO also assisted BBI in gaining National Historic Landmark recognition for the site in 1999. The

shipwreck is one of only six in the United States to receive this honor.

Created by Albany businessman Robert C. Pruyn in the 1890s, **Santanoni Preserve** is one of New York's most distinguished historic Adirondack camps. Its buildings are arranged as a series of compounds that possess a rustic character derived from regional building traditions combined with influences from Swiss and Japanese architecture. The

12,900-acre wilderness retreat is owned by New York State and managed by the Department of Environmental Conservation as both a historic area and a forest preserve. Over the past several years, the state has joined with the town of Newcomb and the regional not-for-profit organization Adirondack Architectural Heritage to preserve and interpret the camp, which is a popular destination for hiking, hunting and cross-country skiing.



Main Lodge at Santanoni — painting by E.L. Pruyn, c1945.

ARCHEOLOGY — LOCAL PLANNING

The **Arrowhead Casino Prehistoric Site** in Saratoga Springs is the first archeological site in the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area Multiple Properties nomination to be listed on the State and National Registers. The city



View of site excavation.

of Saratoga Springs, Skidmore College and the SHPO evaluated the site and determined that it provided evidence of continuous human habitation as far back as 9,000 years ago. Located near Saratoga Lake and the Kayaderosseras and Fish creeks, the site contains artifacts that date the area's Native American occupation from the Early Archaic Period (7000 BC) through the Orient and Meadowood phases of the Transitional and Early Woodland Period (up to 100 BC). The site's artifact assemblage and extensive archeological data provide a rare glimpse into ancient Native American life. To protect the site, the city created an archeological park

around it. Site preservation efforts were funded in part with a grant from the Certified Local Government program.

Coach USA Center, Elmira

In 1998, the city of Elmira began planning a project to construct a new civic center on the site of a parking lot. However, consultation with the SHPO and a review of historical information determined that the area was heavily used during the 1800s. As a result of the environmental review process, the parking lot surface was removed, test pits were dug, and the foundations, gardens and privies of six nineteenth-century houses were uncovered. Over a period of eight weeks, artifacts illustrating the lives of early residents were literally brought to the surface. The artifacts provided information on diet, trade, dress and lifestyle in historic Elmira. Through careful planning and reasoned development, this project successfully incorporated

archeological investigation into the construction of the civic center, introducing a new use on the



Bottles and vials were among the many artifacts recovered from the Elmira site.

site while documenting an important link to the community's past.

COMMERCIAL REHABILITATION

By 1909, the **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company**, now known as MetLife, was one of the largest insurance providers in the world. Over the years, the company earned a reputation for innovation by instituting a series of nationally significant social welfare projects such as the nation's first visiting nurse service and construction of low-income housing. The company has also been an excellent steward of its headquarters on Madison Square in Manhattan. With the help of the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program, MetLife began a major multi-phase renovation of its North Building, constructed in

1929-1932, and a façade restoration of its 1909 Metropolitan Tower Building. These projects demonstrate MetLife's strong commitment to revitalizing the Madison Square area and serve

as a model for other companies and communities.

Located near the Peekskill railroad station, the **Standard House** was built in the 1850s as a saloon and boarding house during the city's



nineteenth-century riverfront development era. Although the building's ownership changed through the years, its commercial use remained a constant until the property was sold in the 1990s. Subsequently, the building remained vacant and neglected until 1998, when 50 Hudson Avenue Realty Corporation acquired it for redevelopment. With the help of the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program, this prominent local landmark has been renovated for

commercial and office use. The Standard House's rebirth promises to have a positive impact on revitalization efforts in the surrounding neighborhood.



Metropolitan Life Insurance Company headquarters c.1958 — North and Tower Buildings with the South Building under construction.

FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW — Suite 809
Old Post Office Building
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 606-8503 — <http://www.achp.gov>

National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources
1849 C Street, NW, NC330
Washington, DC 20240

Cultural Resource Programs — National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmark Program, Archeology and Ethnography Programs, Cultural Resource Diversity Initiative, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, etc. — <http://www.cr.nps.gov>

Heritage Preservation Services — Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit, Technical Preservation Services, Certified Local Government Program, Historic Preservation Fund, Historic Preservation Planning, Historic Landscape Initiative, American Battlefield Protection Program, Tribal Preservation Program, etc. — <http://www2.cr.nps.gov>

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
Hall of the State, 444 North Capitol Street, NW — Suite 342
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 624-5465 — <http://sso.org/ncshpo>

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
c/o Peebles Island State Park, PO Box 219
Waterford, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

NEW YORK STATE BOARDS, AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES

Historic Preservation

State Historic Preservation Officer
Commissioner
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Agency Building 1 — Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12238
<http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us>

State Historic Preservation Office
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park — PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

New York State Board for Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

Bureau of Historic Sites
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park — PO Box 219
Waterford, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

New York State Council on the Arts
Architecture, Planning and Design Program
175 Varick Street — 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10014
(212) 627-4455 — <http://www.nysca.org>

Planning — Codes - Waterfront Revitalization — Local Assistance

New York State Department of State
41 State Street
Albany, NY 12231 — <http://www.dos.state.ny.us>

Transportation — Enhancements

New York State Department of Transportation
State Office Campus — Building 5 — Room 506
1220 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12232
<http://www.dot.state.ny.us>

Economic Development — Community Development — Tourism - Housing

New York State Empire State Development Corporation
633 Third Avenue — 37th Floor
New York, NY 10017
<http://www.empire.state.ny.us>

Governor's Office for Small Cities
Agency Building 4 — 6th Floor
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223
<http://www.nyssmallcities.com>

New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal
38-40 State Street — Hampton Plaza
Albany, NY 12207
<http://www.dhcr.state.ny.us>

New York Canal Corporation
200 Southern Boulevard — PO Box 189
Albany, NY 12201
<http://www.canals.state.ny.us>

Hudson River Greenway Communities Council
State Capitol Building — Room 254
Albany, NY 12224
<http://www.hudsongreenway.state.ny.us>

Heritage New York Program
Corning Tower — Room 2328
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12242
(518) 473-8591 — <http://www.HeritageNY.state.ny.us>

Conservation — State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEORA) — Adirondack and Catskill Parks

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233
<http://www.dec.state.ny.us>

Adirondack Park Agency
PO Box 99
Ray Brook, NY 12977
<http://www.northnet.org/adirondackparkagency>

State Tax Incentives

New York State Department of Taxation & Finance
State Office Campus — Building 9 — Room 215
Albany, NY 12227
<http://www.tax.state.ny.us>

Farm Preservation

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets
1 Winners Circle
Albany, NY 12235
<http://www.agmkt.state.ny.us>

History — Cultural Education

New York State Department of Education
Education Building
Albany, NY 12234
<http://www.nysed.gov>

***For a comprehensive citizen's guide to New York State agencies, log on to the Governor's website at**
<http://www.gorr.state.ny.us>

NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Archeology

The New York State Archaeological Association
<http://home.eznet.net/~spoon/nyssa.html>
c/o Louise Basa, President
1220 Waverly Place
Schenectady, New York 12308

Archaeological Site Preservation Initiative

The New York State Archaeological Association
c/o Ann Morton
1215 Macedon Center Road
Macedon, New York 14502

The New York Archaeological Council
<http://bingweb.binghamton.edu/~ccobb/index.html>
c/o Christopher Lindner, President
192 Oriole Mills Road
Rhinebeck, New York 12572

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City

c/o Nan Rothschild, President
Department of Anthropology
Barnard College
New York, New York 10027

Historic Preservation

Adirondack Architectural Heritage
Steven Engelhart, Executive Director
1790 Main St. Suite 38
Keeseville, New York 12944
(518) 834-9328 fax: (518) 834-9225
aarch1@aol.com

The Association for Preservation Technology
<http://www.apti.org>

Buffalo Olmsted Parks Conservancy

Deborah Trimble, Executive Director
84 Parkside Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14214
(716) 838-1249 fax: (716) 835-1300

Essex Community Heritage Organization

Robert Hammerslag, Executive Director
Station Road, Box 250
Essex, New York 12936
(518) 963-7088 fax: (518) 963-4615
echo@onepost.net

**FRIENDS of the Upper East Side
Historic Districts**

Lisa Kersavage, Executive Director
20 East 69th Street
New York, New York 10021
(212) 535-2526 fax: (212) 535-2155
friends-ues.org

**Greenwich Village Society for
Historic Preservation**

Andrew Berman, Executive Director
232 East 11th Street
New York, New York 10003
(212) 475-9585 fax: (212) 475-9582
gvshp@gvshp.org

Heritage Foundation of Oswego, Inc.

Patricia Levine, Executive Director
PO Box 405
Oswego, New York 13126
(315) 342-3354 fax: (315) 342-6254

Historic Albany Foundation

Elizabeth Griffin, Executive Director
89 Lexington Avenue
Albany, New York 12206
(518) 465-0876 (office)

Historic Districts Council

Simeon Bankoff, Executive Director
232 East 11th Street
New York, New York 10003
(212) 614-9107 fax: (212) 614-9127
hdc@hdc.org

Historic Ithaca, Inc.

Scott Whitham, Executive Director
109 West State Street
Ithaca, New York 14850
(607) 273-6633 fax: (607) 277-4073
hi@lightlink.com

Historic Saranac Lake

Mary B. Hotaling, Executive Director
PO Box 1030
Saranac Lake, New York 12983
(518) 891-0971

Hudson River Heritage

Executive Director
PO Box 287
Rhinebeck, New York 12572
(845) 876-2474 fax: (845) 876-2478
hrhh@ulster.net

Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier

Clinton Brown, President
14 Lafayette Square
2100 Rand Building
Buffalo, New York 14201
(716) 852-2020 fax: (716) 852-3132
Appleton (Tony) Fryer, Acting Executive Director
Coit House, 414 Virginia Street
Buffalo, New York 14201
Phone/Fax: (716) 881-3300

Landmark Society of Western New York

Henry McCartney, Executive Director
133 South Fitzhugh Street
Rochester, New York 14608-2204
(716) 546-7029 fax: (716) 546-4788

Landmarks Harlem

Carolyn Grimstead, Executive Director
202 Riverside Drive, Apt. 8F
New York, New York 10025-7280
(212) 866-3586

Landmark West!

Arlene Simon, President
45 West 67th Street
New York, New York 10023
(212) 496-8110 fax: (212) 875-0209
landmarkwest@mindspring.com

Market Street Restoration Agency

Patrick H. Flynn, Acting Executive Director
5 East Market Street
Corning, New York 14830
(607) 937-5427 fax: (607) 936-3112

The Municipal Art Society of New York

Frank Sanchis, Executive Director
457 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 935-3960 fax: (212) 753-1816

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
<http://www.nthp.org>

**National Trust - Northeast
Regional Office**

Seven Faneuil Hall Marketplace
Boston, MA 02109
(617) 523-0885 (fax) (617) 523-1199
<http://www.nero.nthp.org>

New York Landmarks Conservancy

Peg Breen, President
141 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 995-5260 fax: (212) 995-5268
nylandmarks@nylandmarks.org

Otsego 2000

Martha Frey, Executive Director
PO Box 173
Cooperstown, New York 13326
(607) 547-8881 fax: (607) 547-2211
Ots2000@teln.net

Preservation Action

1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW — Suite 401
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 659-0915
www.preservationaction.org

**Preservation Association of
Central New York**

(vacant), Executive Director
Beth Crawford, Vice-President
Sam Gruber, Program Director
419 North Salina Street
Syracuse, New York 13203
(315) 475-0119 fax: (315) 474-2347

**Preservation Association of the Southern
Tier**

Evelyn Varney, Executive Director
31 Front Street
Binghamton, New York 13905
(607) 723-4620 fax: (607) 723-2232

Preservation Coalition of Erie County

Tim Tielman, Executive Director
567 Lafayette Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14222
(716) 885-3897 fax: (716) 885-8909
PresWorksBflo@aol.com

Preservation League of New York State

Scott Heyl, President
44 Central Avenue
Albany, New York 12206-3002
(518) 462-5658 fax: (518) 462-5684
info@preservenys.org

**Saratoga Springs Preservation
Foundation**

Bonnie Fredrick, Executive Director
PO Box 442
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866
(518) 587-5030 fax: (518) 581-1448

**Society for the Preservation of Long
Island Antiquities**

Robert MacKay, Executive Director
PO 148, 161 Main Street
Cold Spring Harbor, New York 11724
(631) 692-4664 fax: (631) 692-5265
spia@aol.com

Troy Architectural Program, Inc.

Joe Fama, Executive Director
210 River Street
Troy, New York 12180
(518) 274-3050 fax: (518) 274-3165

History**Association of Public Historians of
New York State**

<http://www.teir.net/aphnys>

**New York State Government
Historians Listserv**

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/hislist.html>

New York State Historical Association

Lake Road — State Highway 80
PO Box 800
Cooperstown, NY 13320
<http://www.nysa.org>

Municipal**New York State Conference of Mayors
and Municipal Officials**

119 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12210
<http://www.nycom.org>

**Association of Towns of the State of
New York**

146 State Street
Albany, NY 12207
<http://www.nytowns.org>

New York State Association of Counties

<http://www.nysac.org>

Planning**New York Planning Federation**

44 Central Avenue
Albany, NY 12206
<http://www.nypf.org>

Glossary

Artifact: An object manufactured or produced by human workmanship.

Built environment: That portion of the environment that has been created by human efforts.

Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act of 1996

- **Historic preservation program** — A matching state grant program for the acquisition and/or rehabilitation of properties listed on the State or National Registers. Funds are available to municipalities and not-for-profit organizations. Funded projects must be accessible to the general public for a specified period of years.
- **State Heritage Area program** — A state grant program for legislatively designated Heritage Areas to fund the expansion or enhancement of public access to water bodies, and to promote water-based recreation or to enhance the natural, cultural or historic aspects of water bodies. Funded projects must be available to the general public.

Determination of eligibility: An action through which the eligibility of a property for State and National Registers listing is decided but the property is not actually listed.

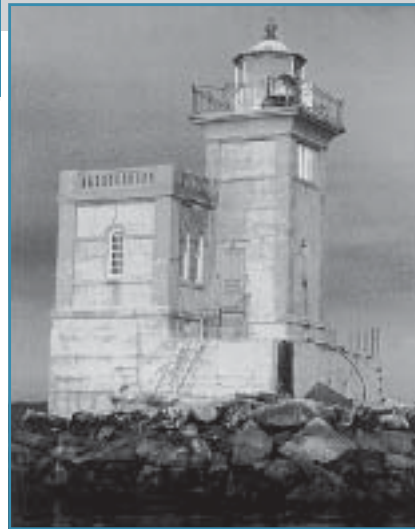
Effect: A term referring to the result that an undertaking will have on a historic resource in a local, state or federally funded, licensed or permitted project.

Eligibility: Ability of a property to meet the State and National Registers criteria.

Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)

- **Historic preservation program** — A matching state grant program for the acquisition and/or rehabilitation of properties listed on the State or National Registers. Funds are available to municipalities (including state agencies) and not-for-profit organizations. Funded projects must be accessible to the general public for a specified period of years.
- **State Heritage Area program** — A state grant program for legislatively designated Heritage Areas to fund facilities, exhibits and programs.

A partial guide to some of the terms used in this plan.



*Built in 1912 to aid navigation on Long Island Sound, the **Huntington Harbor Lighthouse** was operated by the Lighthouse Service and U. S. Coast Guard for more than half a century. The light's full automation in 1967 led to the structure's decline. The landmark was saved from demolition in 1985 by Save Huntington's Lighthouse, a local citizens organization. With the help of a state preservation grant under the **Environmental Protection Fund**, the organization restored the light, which continues to serve as a navigational aid as well as a public educational resource.*

Historic context: An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, common geographical location and common time period.

Historic district: A significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, open spaces and/or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

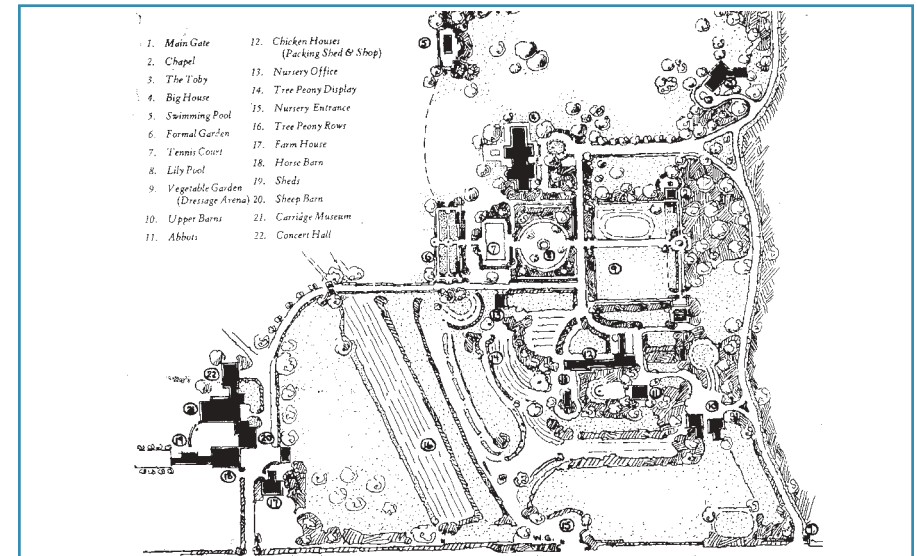
Historic landscape types

- **Designed** — A landscape that was consciously designed and laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer or horticulturist according to design principles or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition.

- **Vernacular** — A landscape that evolved through use by people whose activities or occupancy shaped it.
- **Cultural** — A geographic area associated with a historic event, activity or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.
- **Ethnographic** — A landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources.
- **Site** — A landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person.

Historic or cultural resource: A site, property, object, or district determined to have significance in history or prehistory.

Impact: A term referring to the result that an action will have on a historic resource in a publicly funded, licensed, or permitted project.



Estate plan drawn by William H. Gratwick III.

*One of western New York's most distinguished examples of a private historic **designed landscape** is Linwood in Livingston County. Created in 1900 as the seasonal home for the William H. Gratwick family and listed on the registers in 1998, the country estate retains numerous features, including scenic drives, formal gardens, picturesque structures, bridges and walkways, and carefully directed views and vistas.*

Integrity: The ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluations of integrity are grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA): Authorized in 1991 and administered by the New York State Department of Transportation, the federal ISTEA Transportation Enhancements Program was designed to fund projects outside the norm of traditional transportation programs. The enhancements program enables the funding of projects targeted towards cultural, aesthetic, historic and environmental aspects of the state's transportation networks. The act was re-authorized in 1998 as the federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).

Listing: The formal entry of a property on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places.

Local preservation legislation: A local law that designates and attempts to protect a historic place or neighborhood. The law typically provides for the existence of a review body to oversee a local preservation program and specifically to make evaluation decisions. The legislation may also spell out the scope of the authorities assumed by the review body and the preservation program it oversees. Local laws usually set forth the procedures and standards that will be used by the preservation program in evaluation decisions and in decisions about approval or disapproval of particular kinds of activities that may affect historic properties.

Mitigation: If a listed or eligible resource cannot be avoided during the historic preservation environmental review process, some form of mitigation is necessary. Mitigation may include the reduction of the direct impact on the resource as well as documentation and/or data recovery for the portion of the property to be impacted.

Multiple properties listing: A group of historic resources related by common theme, general geographical area, and period of time for the purpose of National Register documentation and listing.

National Historic Landmark: A historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register criteria for evaluation: Established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

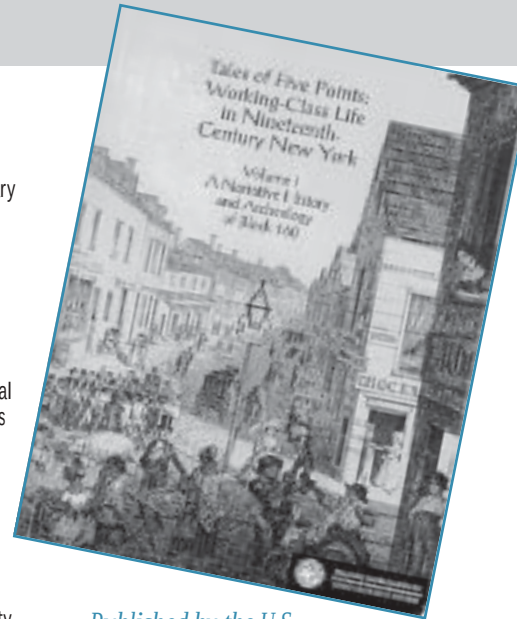
National Register of Historic Places: Official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, landscape and culture. To be listed, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria: association with historic events or activities; association with important persons; distinctive design or physical characteristics; or potential to provide important information about history or prehistory. A property must retain integrity to its period of significance and generally be at least fifty years old.

Quality Communities Task Force: A statewide initiative for studying community growth in New York State and developing measures to assist communities in implementing effective land use, preservation and renewal strategies that promote economic development, environmental protection and quality of life enhancements.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that contribute to its significance.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time.

Section 106: The portion of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that requires federal agencies to consider what effects federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings might have on historic and cultural resources.



Published by the U.S. General Services Administration, this six-volume report contains the results of the extensive archeological investigations and analysis undertaken during the planning and construction of the new Foley Square federal courthouse complex in lower Manhattan. The document chronicles the early history, development and growth of the project area – a neighborhood called Five Points. The report covers one of the most dynamic periods in the city's past – the late 1700s through the early twentieth century, a time when the area was transformed from a rural outpost into a densely developed urban district. The publication was produced in conjunction with the federal project's Section 106 environmental review process.

Section 14.09: The portion of the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 that requires state agencies to consider what impacts state funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings might have on historic and cultural resources.

Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure(s).

State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA): In New York State, most projects or activities proposed by a state agency or local government and all discretionary approvals from a state agency or a unit of local government require an environmental impact assessment as prescribed by the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). SEQRA requires the sponsoring or approving governmental body to identify and mitigate the significant environmental impacts of the activity it is proposing or permitting. If an action is determined not to have significant adverse environmental impacts, a determination of non-significance is prepared. If an action is determined to have potentially significant adverse environmental impacts, an "Environmental Impact Statement" is required.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO): The office in state or territorial government that administers the federal preservation program under the National Historic Preservation Act.

State Historic Preservation Officer: The official designated by the governor to administer the state's historic preservation program, including nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

State preservation plan: The document that sets forth the process by which a state develops goals, priorities and strategies for preservation planning purposes.

Survey: The process of identifying and gathering data on historic resources. It includes field survey – the physical search for and recording of historic resources on the ground – but it also includes planning and background research before field survey begins, organization and presentation of survey data as the survey proceeds and the development of inventories.

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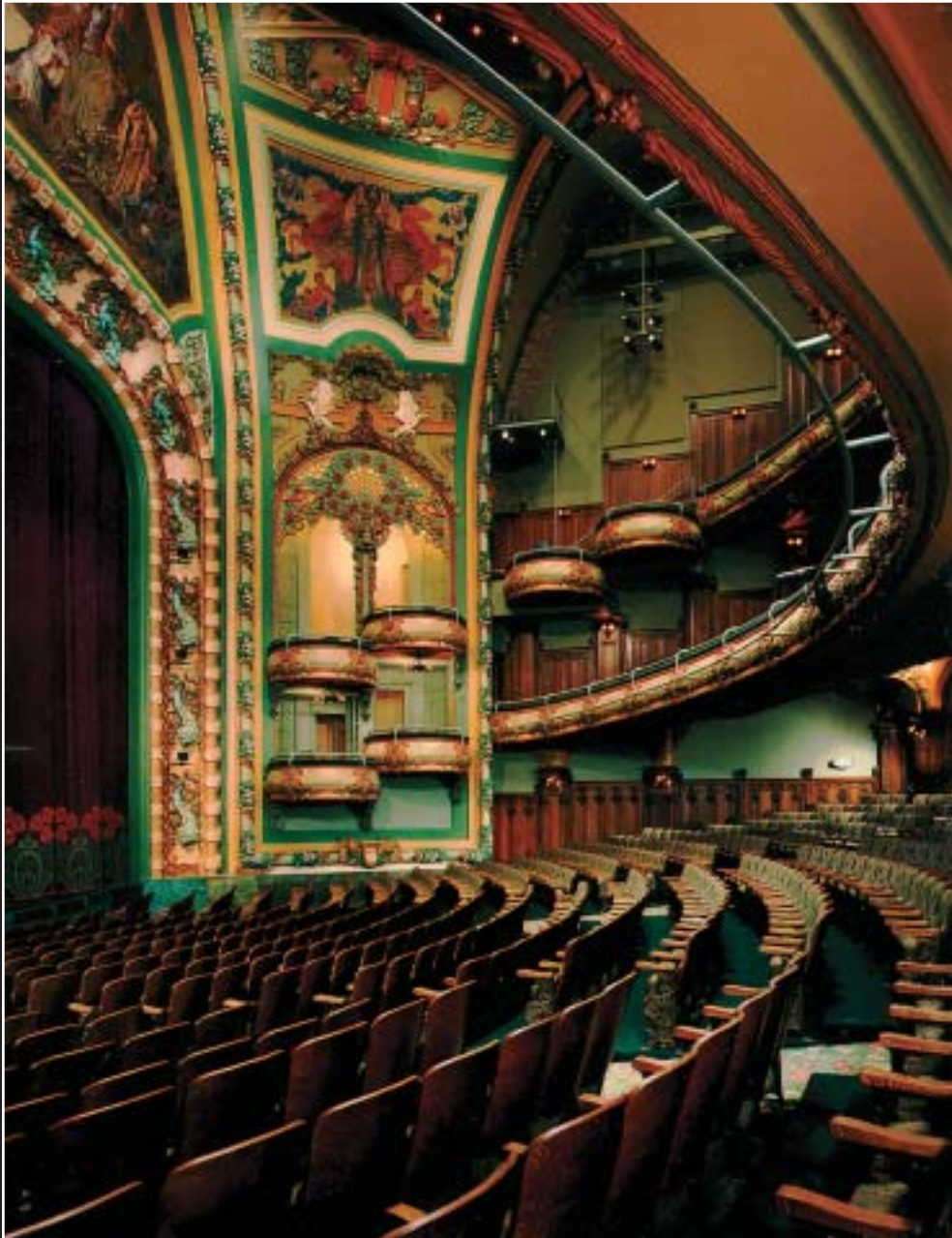
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Historic photograph of the New Amsterdam Theater

United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.*
<http://www.cr.nps.gov>



New Amsterdam Theater

42nd Street, New York City

The rebirth of the New Amsterdam Theater marks the triumphant return of one of New York City's legendary landmarks. Constructed in 1903, the theater was designed by architects Herts and Tallant in an imaginative interpretation of the Art Nouveau style. The theater's interior was executed in an extraordinary naturalistic idiom, with plaster moldings in the form of vines and woodland creatures, brackets resembling grape clusters and newel posts in the form of tree trunks. After a run as one of Manhattan's finest theaters, the New Amsterdam entered a long decline with the shifting of legitimate theater away from 42nd Street. Closing after final use as a second run movie house, the theater was considered one of the "lost" theaters of Broadway. In the 1990s, the City of New York and the New York State Empire State Development Corporation made a commitment to the rebirth of 42nd Street, which had become an unsafe and unsavory destination, and the New Amsterdam was high on the list for redevelopment. The project attracted the attention of the Walt Disney Company, which was looking to open a theater for its live productions. Although deteriorated, the theater impressed the Disney Company by its size, acoustics and distinctive interior. Disney utilized the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program and involved the State Historic Preservation Office in the project design. The revitalized theater is a huge success, helping to transform 42nd Street into one of the city's prime tourist attractions.





A state grant will help restore this 1882 barn in Otsego County, which is one of the earliest surviving examples of an octagonal dairy barn in New York State.

Farming has been a vital component of New York State's economic development and social history for centuries. The protection and preservation of the state's agrarian past is a key element in the state's continuing renewal. **The New York State Barns Restoration and Preservation Program** is a matching small-grants initiative offered in 2000-2001 to assist in the rehabilitation of historic agricultural resources. Administered through the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, the program began as a state legislative project and was developed with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Members of the New York State Barn Coalition worked to educate rural communities about the program and encouraged interested parties to apply for grants. As of 2001, more than 100 projects received funding in forty-eight counties across the state.

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New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1
Albany, New York 12238

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