



NRHP E-Blasts

Electronic blasts from the National Register of Historic Places, sharing news and information with the Historic Preservation Community

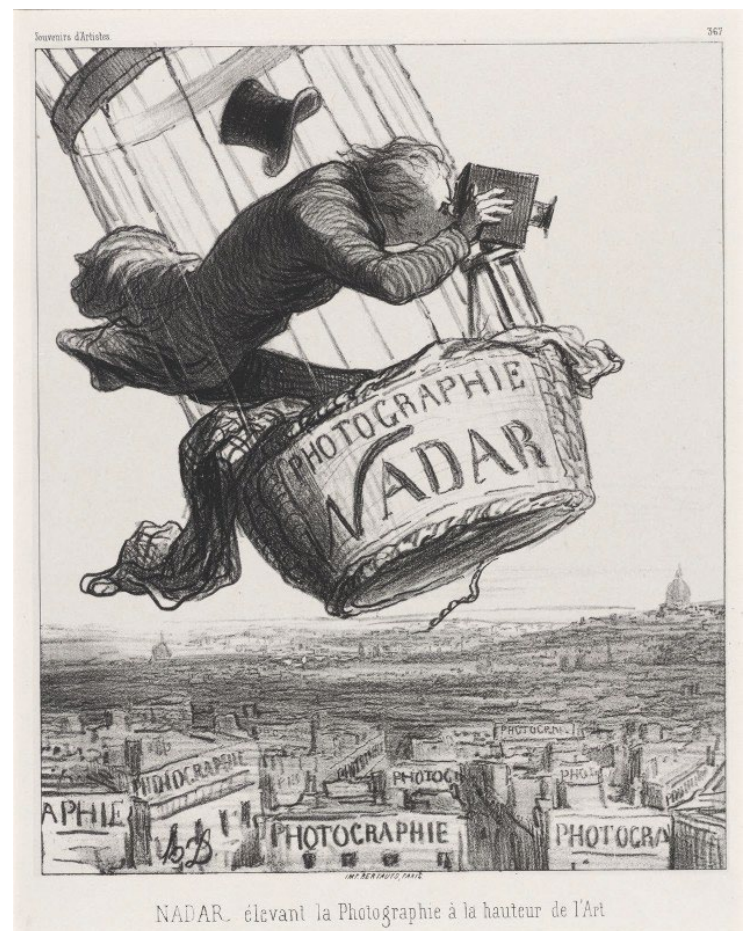
May 2024

Plea for Photo Submissions Covering April 10, 2020–September 15, 2022

A plea goes out to our preservation partners to send photos from those nominations submitted during the height of the Covid crisis (April 10, 2020, through September 15, 2022). During the pandemic, the National Register, due to the constraints of the servers, accepted from our preservation partners only a limited number of electronic photos for each nomination. The number of photographic images was capped at 10, although some nominating authorities opted to embed images in the nomination. After September 15, 2022, when the servers issues were resolved, a call went out for the photos listed at Section 11 of a nomination but not unsubmitted due to the previous server limitations.

The new Cultural Resources Submission Portal (CRSP, or “crisp”), launched in 2022, has no file size or photograph restrictions and these photos are now being accepted by the National Register. The National Register is referring to these materials as “FPAN” for “Final PANDemic” files. These electronic photos may be submitted through CRSP—please remember to include FPAN in the subject line—or via express mail.

Many State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and Federal Preservation Offices have already submitted their full set of photos, making a complete match to the photo list found in Section 11 of the nomination. For more information on CRSP, check the National Register website at [CRSP - National Register of Historic Places \(U.S. National Park Service\)](https://www.nps.gov/nrhp/crsp)



Nadar élevant la Photographie à la hauteur de l'Art, by the artist Honoré Daumier (1862), lithograph. Daumier is displaying an early historic camera, perhaps pleading with the subject in question to submit all his captured images to the *Monument historique*, created in 1819 to preserve France's national heritage.

Spotlight: National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons

“Criterion B: Persons” can be intimidating, especially for first-time nomination preparers. Fortunately, there’s a bulletin that helps demystify what it means to be a person of significance and which properties associated with these individuals may be eligible for the National Register: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*. First published in 1990, the bulletin identifies 11 guidelines that apply to Criterion B.

A quick reference guide to these guidelines is provided in Appendix A of the bulletin. They are:

1. Specific individuals must have made contributions or played a role that can be justified as significant within a defined area of American history or prehistory.
2. For properties associated with several community leaders or with a prominent family, it is necessary to identify specific individuals and to explain their significant accomplishments.
3. Contributions of individuals must be compared to those of others who were active, successful, prosperous, or influential in the same field.
4. Properties that were constructed within the last fifty years, or that are associated with individuals whose significant accomplishments date from the last fifty years, must possess exceptional significance to be listed in the National Register.
5. A property that is significant as an important example of an individual's skill as an architect or engineer should be nominated under Criterion C rather than Criterion B.
6. Significant individuals must be directly associated with the nominated property.
7. Eligible properties generally are those associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which (s)he achieved significance.
8. Documentation must make clear how the nominated property represents an individual’s significant contributions.
9. Each property associated with someone important should be compared with other properties associated with that individual to identify those resources that are good representatives of the person's historic contributions.



Photo of march from Delano to Sacramento and an insert photo in the lower right-hand corner of the famous Mexican American labor activist, Cesar Chavez, April 8, 1966. Photo from Sacramento Bee Photo Morgue provided courtesy of the Center for Sacramento History, reproduced in the National Register of Historic Places nomination for Nuestra Senora Reina de la Paz (11000576), Kern County, California, courtesy of the California State Historic Preservation Office. Nuestra Senora Reina de la Paz was listed in the National Register in 2011 and declared a National Monument in 2012.

10. The significance of individuals, and their associations with nominated properties, must be substantiated through accepted methods of research and analysis.

11. A property must retain integrity from the period of its significant historic associations.

Those who review National Register nominations often consult this appendix when evaluating Criterion B National Register nominations. The core of this straight-forward bulletin focuses on each guideline and includes associated examples. Conveniently, this bulletin also provides examples of what isn't significant. For instance, an individual may not be considered significant simply because they are successful or held a particular office. To learn more, we recommend checking out this oldie-but-goodie bulletin, be it your first time or as a reacquaintance. You can find this bulletin online at [National Register Bulletin 32 \(nps.gov\)](#)

Appealing to the National Register

Under 36 C.F.R. § 60.12, any person or local government may appeal to the Keeper the failure or refusal of a nominating authority to nominate a property that the person or local government considers to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The documentation is sent by the nomination proponent directly to the National Register.

- An appeal may be sent to the attention of the Chief of the National Register, at sherry_frear@nps.gov. If the files are large, *e.g.*, 10+ MB, please email the cover letter only and note that that you have large files to submit; the National Register archivist will set up an electronic file to which the files may be directly uploaded.
- A paper copy or CD of an appeal may instead be sent to National Register of Historic Places, 1849 C Street, NW Mail Stop 228, Washington, D.C. 20240. It is not necessary to submit both electronic materials and a paper copy or CD.

If submitting more than one appeal, a separate cover letter should be created for each appeal to ensure an accurate administrative record. Each letter should explicitly state that an appeal is being submitted pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 60.12(a), which states

Any person or local government may appeal to the Keeper the failure or refusal of a nominating authority to nominate a property that the person or local government considers to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation upon decision of a nominating authority to not nominate a property for any reason when requested pursuant to § 60.11, or upon failure of a State Historic Preservation Officer to nominate a property recommended by the State Review Board.

Once an appeal is received, the nomination will be noticed in the Federal Register for public comment, and substantively reviewed. The FPO, SHPO, or THPO will be contacted by the National Register for an opinion on the nomination. A decision to sustain or deny the appeal—resulting in listing, rejecting, or returning the nomination—will be made by the Keeper within 45 days.

Any additional questions should be addressed to Sherry Frear, Chief and Deputy Keeper of the National Register, at sherry_frear@nps.gov or the National Register Reviewer from the appropriate state. Contact information is found at [Contact Us - National Register of Historic Places \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#)

Petitioning the National Register

“Petitioning” the National Register of Historic Places differs from nomination appeals. A petition is a request from an individual, Tribe, or organization for substantive review of a nomination that has been received from a nominating authority. The regulations for petitioning the National Register are found at 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(t), 60.9(i), and 60.12(a). Upon receipt of a petition, the 45-day review period will be extended for 30 days *beyond the date of the petition* to allow the petitioner to provide additional documentation for review. Because of the way this regulation is written, those 30 days may actually fall within the 45-day review period.



The 1893 Women's Suffrage Petition (16734429368) Archives New Zealand
Reference for the Women's Suffrage Petition held at Archives New Zealand:
Lel 1893/7a courtesy of Wikipedia Commons

A Note on the Period of Significance

“Period of Significance” in Section 8 of the National Register registration form is the period or periods of time when the property attained the significance qualifying it for National Register listing. Some periods of significance are as brief as a single year. Most, however, span many years and consist of beginning and closing dates. Period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance. For prehistoric properties, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information; it is often the period associated with a particular cultural group. For periods in history, enter one year or a continuous span of years, *e.g.*, 1928, 1875–1888. For periods in prehistory, enter the range of time by millennia, *e.g.*, 8000–6000 B.C. Please refer to page 42 of *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Form*, which can be found online [here](#), for further guidance,

Format of Lat/Longs and UTM's

No one wants the geographic data to place the historic resource in the Indian Ocean. Using the correct format helps prevent errors in National Register data collection. The National Register uses decimal degrees (dd) (00.000000, - 00.000000) or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone Easting Northing (00 000000 0000000) to register coordinates.

There are several conversion tools on the internet to help change one to the other., including this one from the Federal Communications Commission, at [Degrees Minutes Seconds to/from Decimal Degrees | Federal Communications Commission \(fcc.gov\)](https://www.fcc.gov/bureaus/divisions/federalcommunicationscommission/fccgov/degreesminutesseconds-to-from-decimal-degrees)

