

Trends

Incorporating
Guideline

October
November
December 1974



Contents



Editor: Andy Leon Hamey
Managing Editor: Patricia Conner
Editorial Assistant: Susan Foster
Art Editor: Glenn Synder
Graphic Designer: Tom Jones/We-Design

A Publication of the Park Practice Program

National Society for Park Resources
Charles H. Odegaard, President
John S. Blair, Executive Secretary

U. S. Department of Interior
Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary
National Park Service
Ronald H. Walker, Director
Jean C. Henderer, Chief, Div. of
Federal, State and Private
Liaison

The views and opinions expressed in *TRENDS* are those of the authors and not necessarily those of this publication, the Park Practice Program, its sponsoring and cooperating organizations, agencies or the officers thereof.

The Park Practice Program includes four periodicals: *TRENDS*, *DESIGN*, *GUIDELINE*, and *GRIST*. Membership in the Program is open to all persons or organizations concerned with recreation or park planning, development and operation. Application for membership should be made to: The Park Practice Program, National Recreation and Park Association, 1601 N. Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209

Initial membership fee of \$80 provides a library of the four publications in binders with indices and all publications for the remainder of the calendar year. Annual renewal thereafter is \$20. A separate subscription to *TRENDS* is \$10 initially and \$8 on renewal.

Manuscripts are invited and should be sent to Editor: *TRENDS*, Div. of Federal, State and Private Liaison, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. 20240.

- 2 Understanding Our Heritage**
an introduction
- 5 A New Age of Railroadng in the 70's**
from stations to locomotives, the wheels of a
railroading revival are turning
- 11 National Register of Historic Places**
an inventory of the Nation's cultural
resources worthy of preservation
- 14 National Historic Landmarks Program**
understanding and preserving our heritage
- 16 Historic American Buildings Survey**
preservation through documentation
- 18 Historic American Engineering Record**
documenting our technological, social, in-
dustrial, economic and physical develop-
ment
- 20 The Government As a Landlord for
Historic Properties**
GSA's historic properties transfer program
- 21 Living History: An Active Interpreta-
tion of The Past**
by Steve Lewis
issues surrounding interpretive historic pres-
ervation
- 24 Administration**
a series of guidelines for historic preservation
action
- 24 Guidelines for Historic Preservation
and Building Codes**
excerpted from a talk by Giorgio Cavaglieri,
FAIA
- 26 Financing Historic Preservation Efforts**
by Richard Mehring
- 27 Preservation of the Restored Structure**
by Henry A. Judd
- 29 State Historic Preservation Plan**
by Duncan Muckelroy
how a state plan is prepared and what it con-
tains
- 31 Black Historic Landmarks**
new national landmarks commemorating
Black historic contributions to our heritage
- 33 Industrial Archeology: A New Dimen-
sion to Historic Preservation**
one of the little known fascinating aspects of
historic preservation
- 34 Landscape Restoration in Yonkers,
N.Y.**
a restoration plan for a community park
- 37 Who Can You Turn To?**
a catalog of public and private groups and
individuals involved in historic preservation
providing information and assistance. In-
cluded in this listing are state historic preser-
vation officers and federal agency officers for
historic preservation.
- 44 A Basic Bibliography for Preservation**
by Philip D. Spiess II
an annotated list of resources for you to pur-
sue your interest in historic preservation.



Understanding Our Heritage

In an America which has prided itself on the new—from a political structure to the most advanced technological equipment—Historic Preservation has been long in coming. In the name of progress, much of the natural and historic heritage of America has been irrevocably lost.

The anonymous authors of the Antiquities Act, passed in 1906, were among the few who perceived that America's past was worth preserving. This Act, which was designed to curb vandalism of archeological sites, extended the basic principles of conservation of the land itself to the roots of life and human tradition. It marked a milestone in America's growth as a nation concerned with preserving the past.

The upcoming Bicentennial year is helping to focus more attention on the use as well as the preservation of historic structures and sites. From the protection of a few archeological digs, historic preservation has broadened its impact to include oral and written cultural history, land and water-scapes as well as structures.

In this special edition of TRENDS incorporating GUIDELINE, we have tried to touch on many of the newer aspects of this growing field by not just freezing the past but communicating a sense of time, place, and continuity that will enrich our present experiences.

One of the most exciting historic preservation activities nationwide is the adaptive use of historic structures for purposes other than those originally intended. For preservationists, adaptive use is often the only means they have to convince others that a building is worth saving. Thus railroad stations become hotels, restaurants and boutiques, theaters become museums, barns become cultural centers. San Francisco's old chocolate factory in Ghiradelli Square is probably one of the country's most famous adaptive uses.

The adaptive use of older buildings creates a new and exciting variety in the types and scale of buildings we use everyday. It enables us to gain a sense of history as we use a building to meet today's needs and gives us a warming kind of familiarity that is often missing in more contemporary structures.

Few people are aware of the special role played by the Federal government in the area of historic preservation. In this issue we will sketch the outlines of four major government sponsored historic preservation programs: the National Historic Landmarks program, the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record. All four programs are vehicles for local communities to use in identifying the special historic significance of a building and making a permanent record of that building.

An important factor in the government's involvement in historic preservation is the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Under the 1966 Historic Preservation Act, the Congress established this group to advise them and the President. The group is composed of the Secretaries of Interior, Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Treasury, Transportation, Agriculture, the Attorney General, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and ten private citizens appointed by the President. The membership of this council is a good indication of how many areas are touched by historic preservation.

The Council coordinates the historic preservation activities of Federal departments and agencies and has the power to review any proposed Federal or Federally assisted undertaking in any state in terms of its affect on properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (see p. 11 for additional details). Any Federal agency about to provide funding or licensing for a project which might affect a National Register property, should present the project to the Advisory Council for review. The council has no injunctive power to halt Federal undertakings that threaten historic properties, but its role does insure due consideration of historic values in overall Federal planning efforts.

The bulk of all government historic preservation activities is housed in the Department of Interior as a result of legislative mandate. The department's National Park Service is charged with all four registers of historic properties, and has an important role to play in government research in this area. In June, 1969, guidelines were established which make it clear that:

"The National Park System should protect and exhibit the best examples of our great national landscapes, waterscapes and shores and undersea environments, the processes which formed them, the life communities that grow and dwell therein; and the important landmarks of our history. There are serious gaps and inadequacies which must be remedied while opportunities still exist if the System is to fulfill the people's need always to see and understand their heritage and the natural world."

Historic preservation clearly has many sides. One area which has been given a great deal of attention in many of our nation's parks is "living history" or demonstrations of ways of doing and making things in an earlier historic period. Anyone who has visited Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts or Williamsburg, Va., has seen living history demonstrations by blacksmiths, silversmiths and weavers, for example. The concept of living history raises a number of issues about how we present our past in the context of today. The article by Steve Lewis on p. 21 delineates the issues of interest in living history and provides some background about the development of the concept.

Just as "living history" is a relatively new approach to looking at our past, the new interest in the history of this country's minorities is also of interest. Vincent de Forest and Robert De Forrest in their work on Black Historic Preservation efforts (see story, p. 31) demonstrate that the White Anglo Saxon sons and daughters of the Mayflower do not have a corner on preservation. Many of the illustrations included in this special issue are examples of structures built by minority groups whose history is as much a part of mainstream America's as the descendants of the Mayflower immigrants. Similarly, the photographs

taken at the National Folk Festival and the Smithsonian's Folklife Festival are expressions of the rich cultural heritage of the diverse ethnic groups in this country.

One area that is often neglected in discussions of historic preservation is archeology. All too often we equate restoration with preservation, forgetting other equally important aspects of historic preservation.

A less well known but significant aspect of archeology is industrial archeology—the study of technology which built America—the mills, the turbines, the engines and factory equipment. The article on p. 33 gives some ideas of the many activities in the area of industrial archeology.

When we think of historic preservation and restoration "save the old, fill-in-the-blank" efforts come to mind. Thanks to the determination of staunch preservationists, many buildings are saved—but this marks the beginning of other problems which must be faced once the wrecker's ball stopped.

How can you get financial support for a preservation effort? What are some of the most crucial building code problems? How can you study and provide continuing care for historic sites? A number of these questions are answered by people directly in touch with specific preservation efforts in the section on Administration and Historic Preservation (p. 24).

Finally, we have turned our attention to a statewide historic preservation plan, to a landscape restoration effort, and sources of additional information and assistance.

Historic preservation must be a priority for us all if we value our past and our traditions. There are hundreds of ways to share our legacy with our children and our children's children and make it a living legacy. We have tried in these pages to present a few of those ideas.

A New Age of Railroading in the 70's

The railroad engineer with his striped cap and bandana scarf waving to us from the train's cab may be an image of days largely past, but railroading and the romance and excitement that went with it have not faded from the scene.

At one time there were 40,000 stations in this country as private rail lines criss-crossed the nation—from Toonerville Trolleys to the Wabash Cannonball. But the "Little Engine that Could" is no more. There are only 20,000 stations left—about 250 different rail lines and one major rail system called Amtrak.

In spite of its fall from its position as the major source of transportation and trade, the railroad is enjoying a new and different kind of renaissance—through historic preservation of stations and engines.

America's first railroad station was built in 1830 at Baltimore by the B&O Railroad. The Mt. Clare station is today one of the country's leading railroad museums, complete with a restored round house, old locomotives, railroad car seats and a restored station house.

The first rail line in the country extended from Baltimore to the new town of Ellicott Mills (now Ellicott City), Maryland, a thirteen mile run. Six of those thirteen miles were the scene of the famous Tom Thumb race in 1829 when a coal and water powered locomotive called the Tom Thumb was pitted against a horse drawn carriage and lost!

Times have changed and the train of today once again has lost the battle, this time to the car and the plane. The energy crisis has however prompted many to look once again to the train as a viable alternative transport.

The railroad is responsible for the country's biggest period of growth, dating from the Railway Act of 1862 which allowed companies to buy up large areas of land for rights-of-way. The cities of the mid-west and west owe their rapid growth to the railroads. Chicago, for example, became a major trade center, largely for cattle, as a result of the development of extensive rail lines leading into that city. By the turn of the century, most of the country's major cities were linked and sustained by the railroad. By 1900, there were some 260,000 miles of track covering the countryside.



Joining of the rails at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869. photo: U. S. Golden Spike Centennial Commission



Baltimore's Mount Clare Station. photo: Chessie System

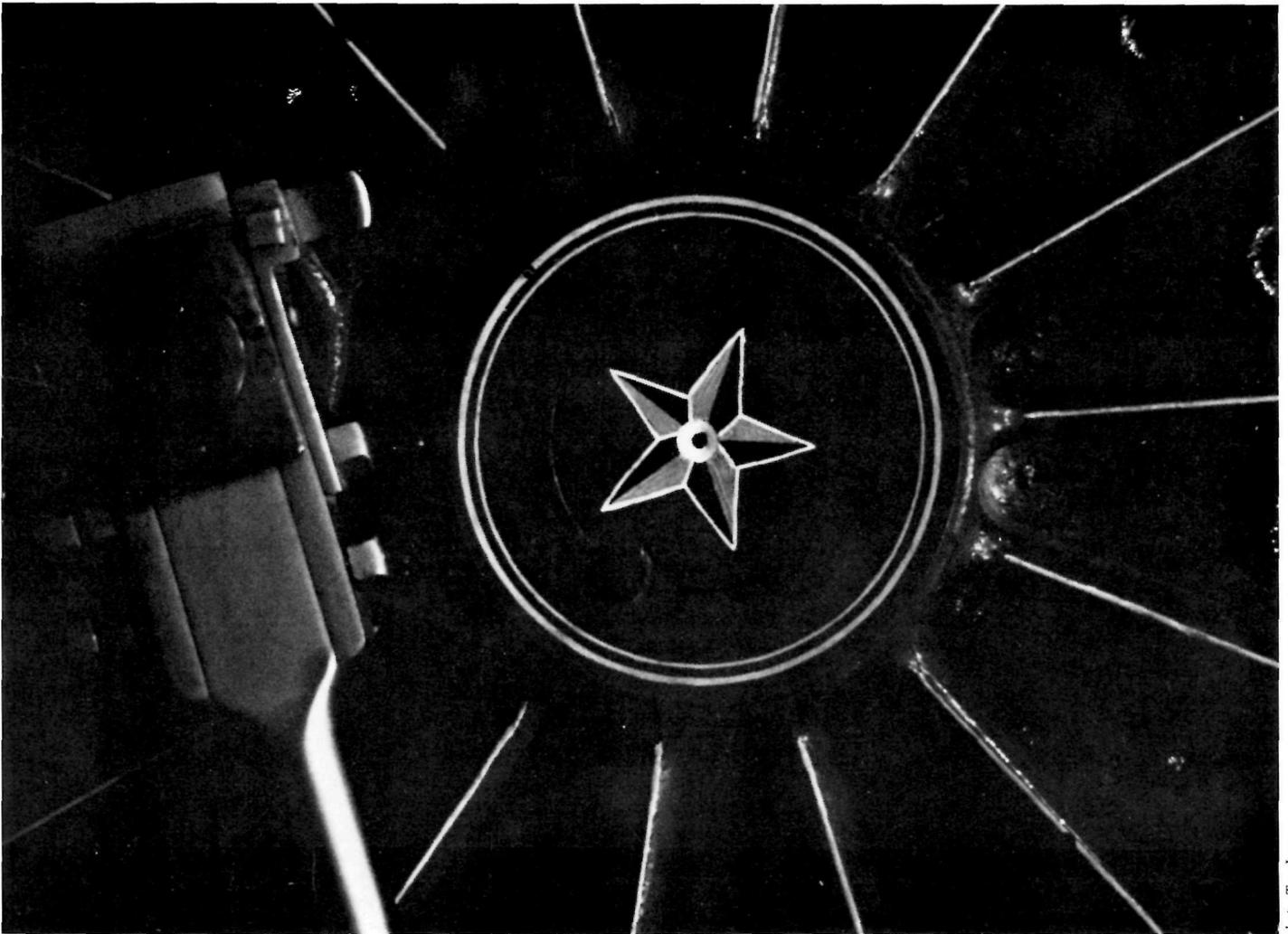


photo: Tom Jones

The romance of travel by rail quickly found its way into our oral tradition. American legends like Casey Jones, who said just before he died, "there's two more roads I'd like to ride . . . the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe." and John Henry, the "steel drivin' man who died with a hammer in his hand." Songs like "I've been working on the railroad" and "Worried Man Blues" ('I asked the judge what might be my fine, 'Twenty-two years on the R.C. Mountain Line') or hobo songs verses like:

"Oh I ride box cars and I ride fast
Mails,

When it's cold in the winter I sleep in
the Jails."

all reinforced the wonder and romance of the iron horse with a cowcatcher for a nose.

On May 10, 1869, when the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory Point, the Jupiter and the old 119 met, joining east and west and bringing new cities into being, new immigrants new homes, and a new folk-lore for all America.

While trains moved grains and people and promoted industrial development nationwide, architects were busy trying to determine the best form for the station houses for this new mode of transportation. No models existed to guide them in this new venture in design. Thus, the railroad stations of America represent this country's ingenuity in solving problems, her insecurity in developing new forms and her excitement over the industrial revolution.

As you travel across the continent, you will find railroad stations which resemble everything from toll-houses, to cathedrals, to Roman baths and Greek temples, as well as great monuments to Renaissance, Norman, Romanesque, Spanish Mission and Beaux Arts architectural styles.

Large expanses of glass and iron were used. Great masses of space could be bridged in single spans of iron truss work. It is small wonder that in 1875, the architectural magazine *Building News*, compared railway stations of the 19th century to monasteries and cathedrals of the 13th century.

Regardless of how big or small a town was, they could make an important statement about their potential through the design of their station. They were mini-monuments to our industrial prowess, our feelings of self-importance.

Today, all over the country there are stations falling into disrepair, risking demolition by the wrecker's ball.

At the same time, a number of important events have occurred to stem the destruction of these important monuments. There is a growing movement toward preservation—one which now embraces urban renewal



William Mason Locomotive, 1856. photo: Chessie System

efforts, conservationists, environmentalists, architectural historians—both amateur and professional, industrial archeologists (see story p. 33), architects and community groups.

The high cost of materials and increasingly restrictive zoning patterns have both helped and hindered efforts to adapt existing buildings to other uses. Urban renewal people are demonstrating greater enthusiasm for programs which do not destroy the character of an area under renewal. Conservationists are eager to use existing structures rather than rob untouched land to build new structures. Environmentalists are more willing to see an older structure remain than confront a high density high rise which would raise pollution levels. Architectural historians and industrial archeologists are both interested in preserving structures which will give us the answer to Steinbeck's question, "Without our past, how will we know it's us?"

Railroad stations adapted to other uses, offer cities and towns an opportunity to retain scale and architectural character along with a sense of history. They are a resource providing ready space for a variety of uses with minimal expenditure of energy and materials. The growing interest in adapting railroad stations is evidence of a larger trend in historic preservation. Increasingly preservationists are eager to save a building for uses other than museums.

Hard arguments must be made about the viability of buildings both functionally and economically. It is not enough to say that a building should be preserved because it represents a particular historic event ("Washington slept here") or an interesting architectural approach ("an unusual combination of Corinthian columns and a romanesque arch"). The public is not ready to spend money—public or private, to support the restoration and preservation of a structure simply because it exists. It must exist to serve real needs.

One of the earliest adaptive uses of a railroad station is Baltimore's Mount Royal Station, built in 1894, abandoned in 1958. The station has been brought to life again by the Maryland Institute of Art which converted it into studios for painting and sculpture in 1964. The conversion, supported entirely by private sector funds, shows a sensitivity by the later architects to the initial conception of the building by its original architects.

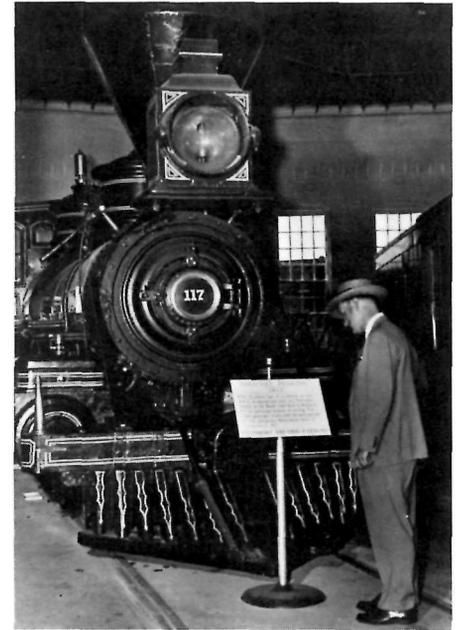
The baggage platform was transformed into a 7,000 square foot glass-walled graduate school of sculpture. Out of the waiting platforms emerged a cafeteria, undergraduate sculpture studios and a photography gallery, rest rooms, offices and storage areas. A movement is underway to restore and enclose the wrought-iron fenced sheds to the rear of the building.

The cavernous interior has been converted adding a floor with galleries, an auditorium, library and offices.

While the interior of the station has been altered dramatically, the exterior continues to present its familiar towered clock face to the public much in the same way as it did when it was originally

constructed. It sets an important tone for the entire Bolton Hill area of Baltimore and continues to offer the city a fresh, creative use for an important architectural and historic monument.

Real interest in the adaptive use of railroad stations was expressed nationally in 1972 when Congressmen Frank Thompson (D.-N.J.) sponsored a bill to help preserve railroad stations with federal assistance.



Thatcher Perkins Locomotive, 1863. photo: Chessie System

Within the past year, the activity around the adaptive use of railroad stations has been tremendous, largely due to a study done by the Educational Facilities Laboratory under a National Endowment for the Arts grant. The study, *Reusing Railroad Stations*, examined the concept of adaptive use and the efforts underway nationwide to preserve these important resources. It makes a plea for the preservation of railroad stations and for public and private support of these efforts.

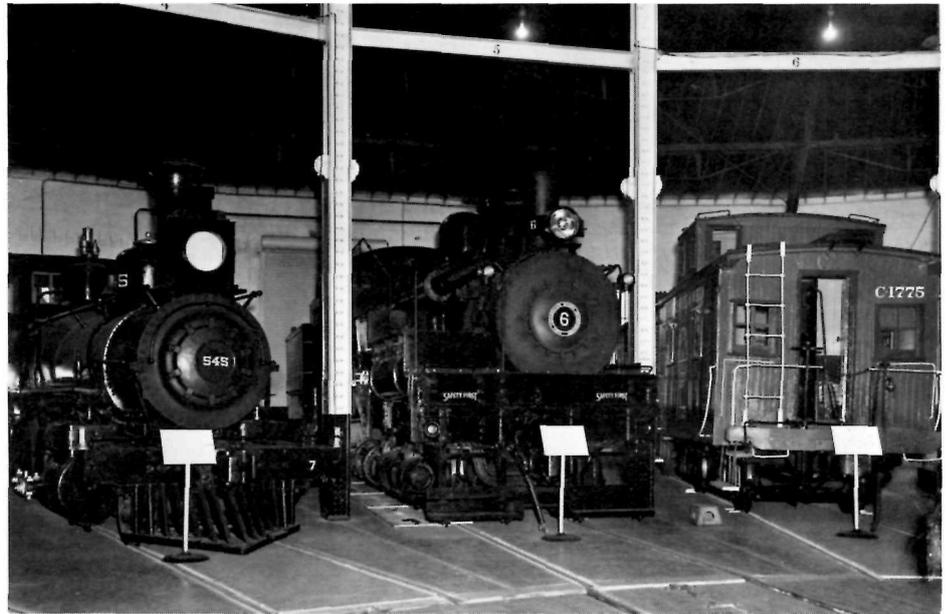
One of the more eloquent statements about historic preservation in general was made in the context of this report:

“Buildings embody a language of intent. They faithfully record the concerns and values of those who built them. Buildings exist in time, in physical space, in social context. They unalterably change what is around them by their presence. They irrevocably transform their surroundings by their absence.

The new age of railroading then, is the preservation and adaptation of railroad stations and even trains. In some instances those needs require converting the depot, in other instances, it may mean reconstruction of an old engine, or perhaps the adaptive use of a right-of-way.

Just what is happening with older railroads and depots? In terms of adaptive use, there are a number of major battles underway to save stations throughout the country. An amendment to the recently enacted Amtrak bill sets aside \$25 million for the restoration, preservation and conversion of older railroad stations. The legislation allocates \$15 million for three demonstration projects to adapt existing architecturally significant stations into intermodal transportation centers, \$5 million for an interim maintenance fund to protect endangered terminals while permanent plans for conversion and financial support are developed and another \$5 million for an aid program for states, communities and organizations or individuals to preserve and re-use rail stations.

Private efforts to preserve stations are underway as well. The Chattanooga Tennessee station, closed in 1970, the home of the Chattanooga Choo Choo, has been converted since June, 1973 into the Choo Choo Hilton Inn, a 150-room motor inn near the passenger terminal gate. There are 48 restored Pullman cars with living rooms and bedroom suites, dining and club cars. A trolley car takes hotel guests to the restaurant in the terminal station.



photos: Chresic System

Plans for other stations are less grand in some ways, but equally imaginative. In Hartford, the station houses an experimental secondary school, a bus company, an architectural firm. In Indianapolis, the massive Union Station will be converted into a combined rail-air transportation center, and an office-shop-education complex if sufficient support can be found to back the effort. All over the country people are making apartments, shopping malls, schools, government and private offices and community cultural centers out of vacant railroad stations.

Stations are not the only aspect of railroading drawing the public's attention. There are a number of railroad museums around the country. A projected

California State Railroad Museum has recently received funding through a state bond issue to assure \$6.8 million for the museum's design and construction in the historic district of Sacramento. Pennsylvania is another state with a railroad museum. There are perhaps a dozen museums around the country heralding the old age of railroading.

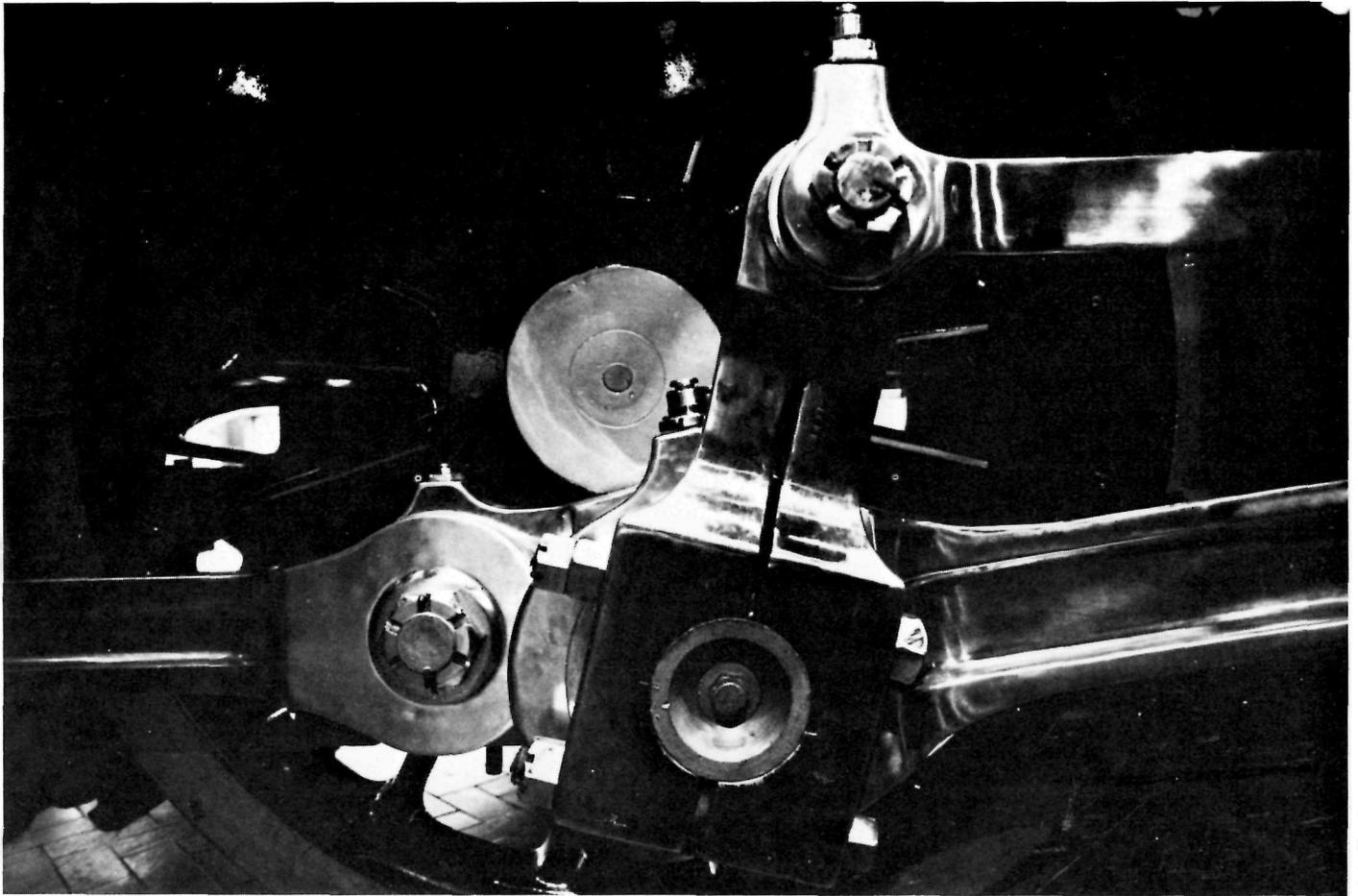


photo: Tom Jones

The National Park Service is now busy preparing replicas of the two locomotives which met at Promontory Point, Utah. The Jupiter and the 119 will be placed in Golden Spike National Historic Site in time for a commemoration celebration on May 10, 1976, exactly 105 years after the original spikes were pounded into the tie. On that day, the Jupiter backed up and the 119 crossed the junction onto the Central Pacific tracks. Then the 119 backed up and the Jupiter crossed onto the Union Pacific tracks and transcontinental travel began.

Golden Spike National Historic Site, authorized by Congress in 1965, contains 2,173 acres, including 15 miles of the old railroad right-of-way. Plans are to recreate the historic meeting of the two locomotives by building two operating replicas from scratch, replacing the two vintage engines now on site. The park now has a living history program

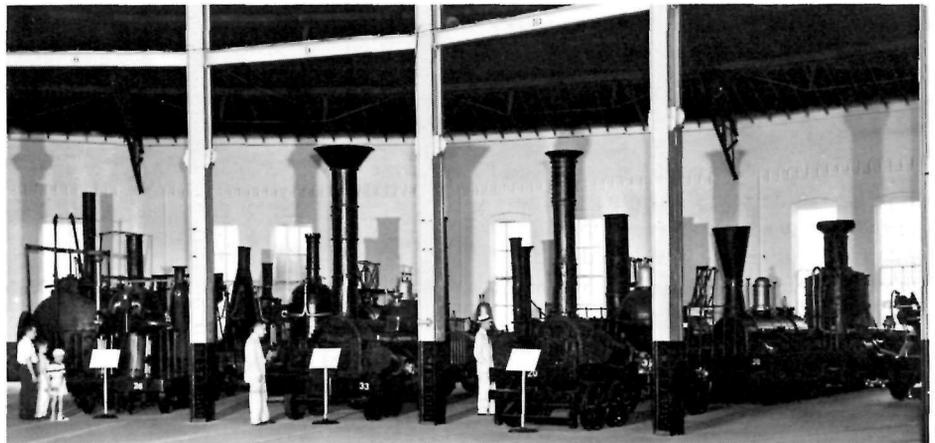


photo: Classic System

complete with a re-enactment of the ceremony as well as an audio-visual presentation on railroading.

Another effort to bring railroading to the public's attention is underway in Flint, Michigan, where the Genesee County Parks and Recreation Commission has begun to build a Historical Crossroads Village, to include a grist mill, a church, cemetery, a saw mill, a school, town hall, businesses and residences as well as a replica of an old

locomotive and its depot. The three-quarter gauge steam locomotive and train will carry visitors into a recreation of a typical 1860-1876 Genesee County community.



Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore, now Maryland Institute of Art. *photos: Tom Jones*

Plans for the railroad began a number of years ago when the County Parks and Recreation Commission purchased nine miles of track and rails which had been known as the Old Huckleberry line. They also purchased four miles of right-of-way from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Portions of the right-of-way are within the park boundaries. During 1972, rails and track outside park boundaries were removed and stored, to be connected later with the existing track within the park.

The Historical Crossroads Village integrates period modes of transportation with the rest of the community, adding an important dimension to visitors' understanding of the period. The overall plan for the Village is a type of historic preservation project known as a composite site—that is, the elements that help create an essentially new village are a composite—some older structures will be





Maryland Institute of Art. photo: Tom Jones

moved to the site, others will be reconstructions. The overall area will appear to be as close to a typical town of the period as possible. Two well-known composite historic sites are Mystic Seaport in Mystic, Conn., and Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, Mass.

Another abandoned right-of-way is being used in Northern Virginia by the regional park authority. Using detailed recommendations made by Fairfax County Youth Conservation Corps employees, the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority has converted a small section of the old Washington and Old Dominion right-of-way into a hiking and biking trail. This unusual linear park brings open space and recreational facilities to residents of a Northern Virginia community. The line, a total of 40 miles long, extends into two counties,

Fairfax and Loudon. Plans are to extend the converted area pending negotiations with the owner of the right-of-way, a local utilities company. The concept of converting a right-of-way into a linear park has great possibilities for use in other parts of the country where open space is at a premium.

In the face of all this activity to adapt, preserve, reuse or convert railways and their stations, there is a feeling that we are defeating our purpose as preservationists if we do not first try to revive our rail transport systems.

In a recent speech before a conference on re-using railroad stations in Indianapolis this summer, Lawrence O. Houstoun, Jr., a Dept. of Housing and Urban Development official, makes a case for continued use of railroad stations for their original purposes.

"When you consider how abused the rail passenger service has been for the past fifteen years," says Houstoun, "and how unpleasant the stations have become, it suggests that rail travel has a great, if unappreciated, vitality." He goes on to ask a question that is crucial to any activity in the field of historic preservation; "What then is preservation for, and for who is it? If it is not for the preservation of function whenever

possible, it is misdirected and wasted pursuit," Houstoun feels that many preservationists do us a disservice in restoring obsolete stations and trains instead of using our energies to develop viable, workable stations that serve today's transportation needs.

Regardless of your approach to preservation, it is clear that preservation, in whatever form it takes, must be for the living. Enshrinement is of little use if we cannot learn from it. If we can use a site, a building, a train to give ourselves a sense of our past, we have made a valuable contribution. Without a sense of yesterday, of our roots, it is hard to comprehend today or look forward to tomorrow.

Railroads, their trains, and their stations, are just one of the many challenges in historic preservation. The activity taking place around railroading is indicative of a new and creative approach to historic preservation, to our past and our present.

The new age of railroading may not have the same kind of impact on our history as the earlier golden age of the Golden Spike, but increasingly, we will see and feel its impact.

National Register of Historic Places

An Alaskan Totem pole, a Victorian mansion in Maine, a viaduct in Maryland and a log cabin in Montana all have one thing in common, they all represent important parts of our architectural and cultural history and because they do, they have qualified for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation, a planning tool used by Federal, State and local government.

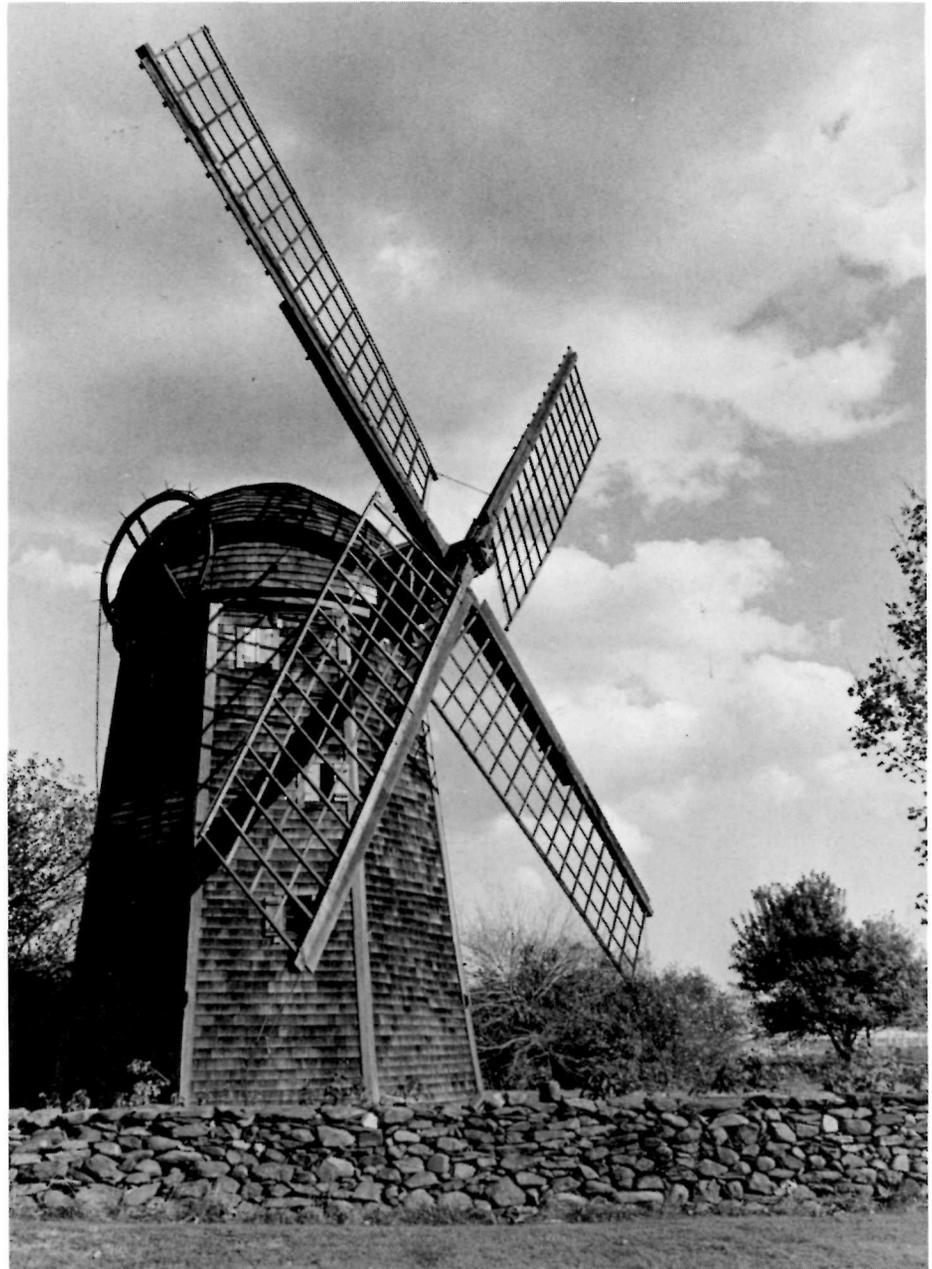
The Register makes private property owners eligible to be considered for Federal grants-in-aid (see p. 26) for historic preservation through State programs. And it provides protection through comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of Federally financed, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties, as stated in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593.

Congress authorized the listing in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and expanded the mandate in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The 1966 act states:

The Sec'y of the Interior is authorized to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register. . .

According to further provisions of the act, the National Register is a protective inventory of irreplaceable resources across the nation.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 placed the Dept. of Interior in the field of Historic Preservation, where it plays the most active role of any Federal agency. The act gave extensive responsibilities to the Sec'y of the Interior to effect a national policy of historic preservation. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized a broadened program for the preservation of all cultural property throughout the nation.



Jamestown Windmill, Newport, R.I. photo: National Register

The role of the Federal government in preservation activities was emphasized on May 13, 1971, with the signing of Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," which states that:

The Federal government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation.

The act also states that heads of Federal agencies shall:

. . . with the advice of the Sec'y of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved,

locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing in the Nat'l Register of Historic Places.

Federal nominations are submitted through Federal representatives for this Executive Order appointed by the heads of Federal agencies. Almost every major agency has a liaison officer.



Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan. *photo: Michigan Tourist Council*



San Jose de la Laguna, Valencia, New Mexico. *photo: National Register*

continuing statewide survey of historic, architectural, archeological and cultural resources is undertaken.

Before submission to the National Register, all nominations must have been approved by a review board whose membership includes professionals in the fields of architecture (architectural history), history, archeology, and other disciplines. If the property meets National Register criteria, the board recommends it for nomination to the National Register.

The State historic preservation officers and the State review board are responsible for the preparation and review of the State's historic preservation plan which includes an inventory of the State's historic resources (see story, p. 29). The National Park Service, acting for the Sec'y of the Interior, reviews the plan and gives approval. In Vol. III of the plan (the Annual Preservation Program), each state has an opportunity to annually update the content of the basic plan contained in Vols. I and II.

The National Register is published biennially with pertinent information about each property. The 1972 edition together with its 1974 supplement, contain descriptions of 7,000 registered properties. As of this writing, there are about 9500 properties listed in the National Register. A cumulative listing of all National Register properties is published each February in the Federal Register and additions in the National Register are printed the first Tuesday of each month. These listings and the hard-cover edition of the National Register are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



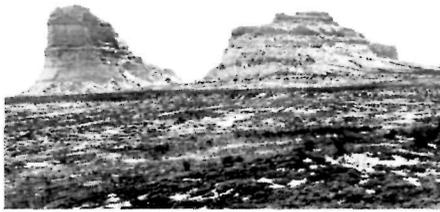
San Jose de la Laguna, Valencia, New Mexico. *photo: National Register*

All historical areas in the National Park System, together with those properties eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks, are of national significance and are listed in the National Register. Properties of national, state and/or local significance may be nominated by the States and by the Federal agencies for properties under their jurisdiction and are placed on the Register by approval of the Secretary of the Interior. In addition, properties may be added to the Register directly by the Secretary.

Implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act is accomplished by the State Historic Preservation Officers (see p. 38) who are responsible for administering the National Register program within their jurisdictions. Before properties are nominated for inclusion in the National Register, a



Evans House, Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia. *photo: National Register*



Court House and Jail House Rocks, Morrill, Nebraska. *photo: National Register*



Goodyear Airdock, Summit, Ohio. *photo: Goodyear Aerospace Corporation*

Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) to the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the board patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register.

However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- (D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- (G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

The range of properties included in the National Register is fascinating. There are any number of private residents from every significant period in our history and from every part of our country. Large numbers of institutional and commercial buildings are also a part of the Register. It is the smaller, less well known structures that give us the biggest surprises.

In Lahaina, on the island of Maui in Hawaii, for example, there is a structure, a frame house with oriental style trimming which was the headquarters for the Chee Kung Tong Society and is now part of an historic district of mid-19th century homes and places of business.

In Chicago, the Rookery Building is listed in the Register. Designed by the famous American architects Daniel Burnham and John Root, the late 19th century structure combines skeletal cast iron columns and spandrel beams supporting masonry with granite, brick and terra cotta. Architectural historians believe that this structure presaged the modern steel frame office building.

In Natchez, Mississippi, Longwood, an elaborate octagonal house built in 1860-62, reflects the fanciful strain in American design. This particular structure is often referred to as Nutt's Folly. Its architectural details include Italianate and Moslem or Oriental motifs combined with giant onion-dome. Like many of the structures listed in the Register, the home is recorded as a National Historic Landmark and has been thoroughly documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (see below).

American ethnic groups' history is preserved in the National Register as well. The home of Frederick Douglas in Washington, D.C., is a national memorial maintained by the National Park Service. It is also recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

In the Southwest, structures and sites which reflect the history and contributions of both the American Indians and Mexican-Americans are listed in the National Register. And in Newburgh, New York, the residence of a Jewish trader of the 18th century is preserved and listed in the Register.

From old mills and houses to Lucy, the Margate Elephant in New Jersey (a late 19th century real estate promotion gimmick), the Register is filled with the wonder of American history and ingenuity.

National Historic Landmarks Program

National Historic Landmarks need not be individual buildings. They can be sites, objects, or districts of national significance in our history, all possessing a special quality which helps us better understand our heritage.

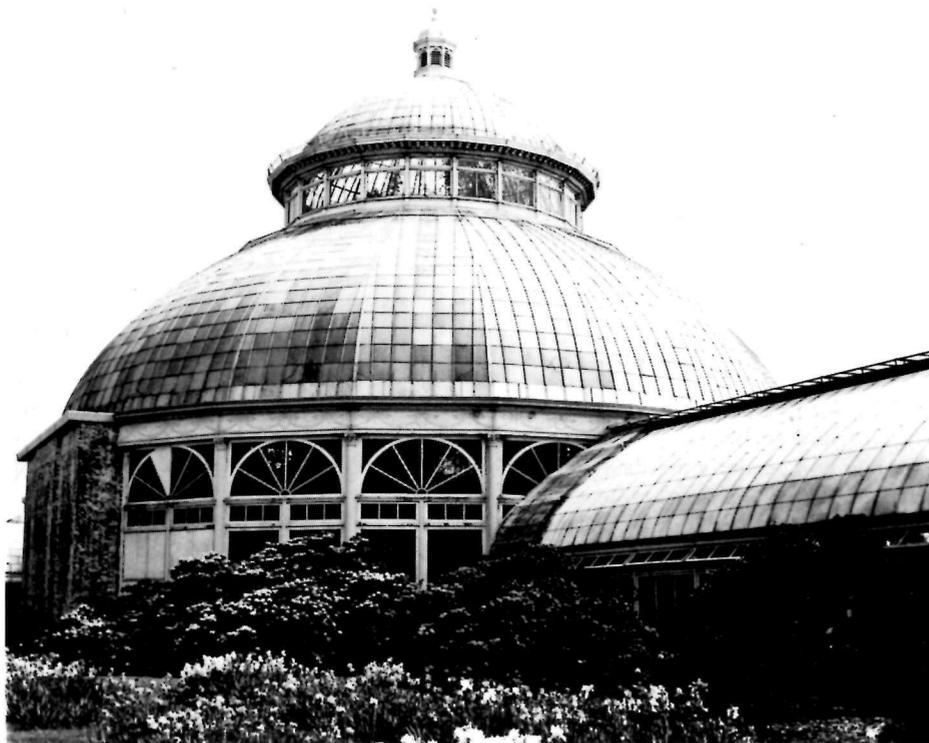
The National Historic Landmarks Program, established in 1960, identifies places designated as possessing national significance, whether publicly or privately owned, which qualify for special recognition. Places like Bunker Hill, Mt. Vernon and the Alamo are examples of National Historic Landmarks.

As is the case with the National Register of Historic Places, the program is administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Dept. of Interior. Any historic property designated as a National Historic Landmark is automatically eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Landmarks program is a cooperative program in which State and local agencies and professional historians, architects and archeologists work with Park Service professionals to determine what historic resources qualify for consideration.

The process for selection of national historic landmarks is long and careful. Studies of potential national historic landmarks are reviewed by a consulting committee made up of authorities in a number of fields and the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments. The Secretary of the Interior makes the final designation of the property's status.

The value of a site's inclusion in the National Historic Landmarks Program is that public attention is drawn to the exceptional value of a given site. It recognizes and encourages the preservation efforts of State, local, and private agencies and groups. It makes the owners of Landmark properties observe simple preservation precepts and offers some technical assistance or advice to those who want to preserve and restore their sites.



Top: Greenhouse, New York Botanical Gardens. *photo: National Historic Landmarks Program*
Bottom: Shakertown Meeting House. *photo: NPS*

The program is guided by a set of standards for determining the national significance, the integrity, and the acceptability of use of the historic resource.

National significance is ascribed to buildings, sites, objects or districts, which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of our Nation, such as:

1. Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified prominently with, or which

outstandingly represent, the broad cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the Nation, and from which an understanding and appreciation of the larger patterns of our American heritage may be gained.

2. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States.

3. Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that outstandingly represents some great idea or ideal of the American people.

4. Structures that embody the distinguished characteristics of an architectural type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer or architect.

5. Objects that figured prominently in nationally significant events; or that were prominently associated with nationally significant persons; or that outstandingly represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or that embody distinguishing characteristics of a type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or that are notable as representations of the work of master workers or designers.

6. Archeological sites that have produced information of a major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have produced, or which may reasonably be expected to produce, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree.

7. When preserved or restored as integral parts of the environment, historic buildings not sufficiently significant individually by reason of historical association or architectural merit to warrant recognition may collectively compose a "historic district" that is of historical significance to the Nation in commemorating or illustrating a way of life in its developing culture."

For historic or prehistoric properties, integrity is defined as possessing a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location, and intangible elements of feeling and association.



Blacksmith Shop where the McCormick Reaper was invented in 1831. photo: National Historic Landmarks Program

For an historic district, integrity is defined as a composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location, and intangible elements of feeling and association inherent in an ensemble of historic buildings having visual architectural unity.

Generally excluded from the National Historic Landmark Program are those religious structures or sites whose significance does not extend to our national history. Birthplaces, graves, burials and cemeteries also are not eligible unless they involve historical figures of transcendent importance and relate to the nation as a whole. Structures and sites and objects of historical importance within the past 50 years are generally not considered eligible.

Many of the properties which qualify as national landmarks are privately held and often used for commercial purposes. The question of integrity is again raised in the standards presented by the Program.

If a property has a tone and atmosphere in good taste and compatible with the values of the landmark and continues to properly identify and interpret the site, it can continue as a designated landmark. Commercial operation of a landmark does not exclude it from the program as long as the structural and historical integrity of the site or structure is maintained. If changes in the basic architectural character are made, they should not alter the historic style or destroy the originality or authenticity of the structure. If interior changes are made, the original structure should be retained for easy restoration. If the interior did not contribute significantly to the designation, it can be modified as needed.

A list of National Historic Landmarks is published in a booklet entitled National Parks and Landmarks, available from the Superintendent, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Historic American Buildings Survey

The Historic American Buildings Survey, (HABS), one of the National Park Service's earliest preservation programs, was established by Congress in 1933 as a public service program to provide relief work for unemployed architects, draftsmen, and photographers. The Survey is a cooperative effort among the American Institute of Architects, which provides professional counsel through its national membership, the Library of Congress, which preserves the Survey records and makes them available for study, and the National Park Service, which administers the program through its Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. While other Park Service preservation programs are concerned with the designation and maintenance of our historic structures, the Survey is concerned with the meticulous documentation of those structures with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and historical and descriptive written data. In pursuing its goal of "preservation through documentation" over the last forty years, HABS has created an invaluable archive which now includes data on over 16,000 buildings throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This archive is frequently consulted by those involved in other Park Service preservation programs, as well as by private institutions, scholars, and the general public. HABS recording procedures and qualitative standards which have evolved over the years are now adhered to by other Park Service preservation programs and by State and local preservation organizations.

With the passing of the great depression and the need for a public service employment program, the Survey began hiring summer field teams consisting of architectural students, a project historian, and a supervising architect. Eight or more of these teams are organized annually, usually in cooperation with State and local governments and historical preservation societies. These summer teams stimulate interest in preservation in the



Richard O'Neal House. photo HABS



C. & O. Canal aqueduct over Antietam Creek. photo HABS

communities where they work, and at the same time provide the students who comprise them with useful experience and training in the work of historic preservation.

The records compiled by summer teams are supplemented by photographs and measured drawings from private donors. A further source derives from Executive Order 11593, which requires Federal agencies to make architectural measured drawings of all properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places that are to be substantially altered or demolished as a result of Federal action or assistance. These drawings are made specifically for the HABS archives and must be executed according to HABS standards.

Documentation of historic structures within the National Parks is also included in the HABS archives, and frequently proves useful in Park restoration projects. HABS records, for example, are presently being used in the restoration of the C&O Canal, which was badly damaged by Hurricane Agnes. In addition to providing source materials and recording standards, HABS complements and cooperates with other Park Service preservation programs by attempting to record all National Historic Landmarks. Working with State historic preservation officers, the Survey also prepares National Register nomination forms for all structures documented by summer field teams.

Traditionally, HABS has recorded individual monuments of historic and architectural importance. Growing environmental concern, however, suggests that the Survey reevaluate this concept. The relationship of buildings to each other, the placement, character, and design of such features as landscaping, fences, street furnishings, and



Robinson-Aiken slave building and kitchens, Charleston, South Carolina. photo: HABS



James Whitcomb Riley house, Indianapolis, Indiana. photo: HABS

thoroughfares are all subjects that should be studied if preservation is to develop beyond the "historic-house museum" stage. In 1970, a study embracing an entire historic district traced the physical development and architectural history of the town of Nantucket. Similar studies were made in Coral Gables, Florida (1971), and in the Stockade area of Kingston, New York (1972). In the southwest, an ongoing effort initiated in 1971, to document our Indian architectural heritage, continues to record the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona.

As the scope of historic preservation has broadened, the focus has also shifted to give more attention to significant contemporary architecture, as well as

engineering works such as bridges, canals, and industrial complexes. The HABS surveys of New England textile mills, conducted in 1967 and 1968, are evidence of this shift, as is the founding of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) in 1969. Industrial surveys are now largely the responsibility of HAER.

New concepts of recording have necessitated more complex recording techniques such as stereo-photogrammetry and aerial photography, which are particularly helpful in documenting historic districts and complexes. Stereo-photogrammetry uses two photographs (stereopairs), taken at successive camera stations, to create a three-dimensional projected or optical model which can be scaled or measured and plotted directly from the photographs. Because of the expense of photogrammetry, it has generally been restricted to large and complex structures that are otherwise inaccessible or dangerous to measure by hand, or to endangered structures threatened by demolition.

If the Survey is to have the impact that its originators envisioned, all records must be readily and widely available to researchers. In furtherance of this goal, HABS has undertaken two publication series. The HABS catalog series began in 1934 with a single-volume national catalog. Later cumulative national catalogs were published in 1935, 1938, and 1941, and these were followed by a catalog

supplement in 1959. Altogether these volumes contain descriptive entries for approximately 8,000 structures or about half the total number now recorded by the Survey. As the archives grew in size, the cumulative catalog became impractical, and in 1963, catalogs began to be issued on a State and regional basis. These generally have been produced cooperatively with State and local governmental or private agencies. Catalogs have now been published for nine of the fifty States.

A second series, "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey," presents a representative selection of photographs and measured drawings organized on a geographic or thematic basis. Fifteen "selections" have been published to date. The HABS records also provide the basis for a number of private publications, such as *The Robie House*, a folio edition of Frank Lloyd Wright's drawings published by the Prairie School Press.

As a corollary to the publications, HABS has expanded the exhibition program to assist in bringing the collection to the public. The two major exhibitions mounted this year were "Terminal, Station, and Depot," a joint HABS/HAER project, arranged in connection with a conference sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts on the reuse of railroad stations, and "Shaker Built," organized for the bicentennial celebration of the Shakers' coming to America. In addition, five major exhibitions and numerous smaller ones based on HABS documents are currently being circulated throughout the United States.

The Historic American Buildings Survey welcomes inquiries and suggestions regarding its activities. They should be addressed to: The Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Historic American Engineering Record

When you think of Chicago you might think of the Field Museum, the Art Institute, the stockyards, of State Street 'that great street' or of the windy city's famous loop—a ring of rail which rings the city's downtown area.

The loop is an elevated railway system which today continues to carry suburban and urban passengers right in and around the heart of the city.

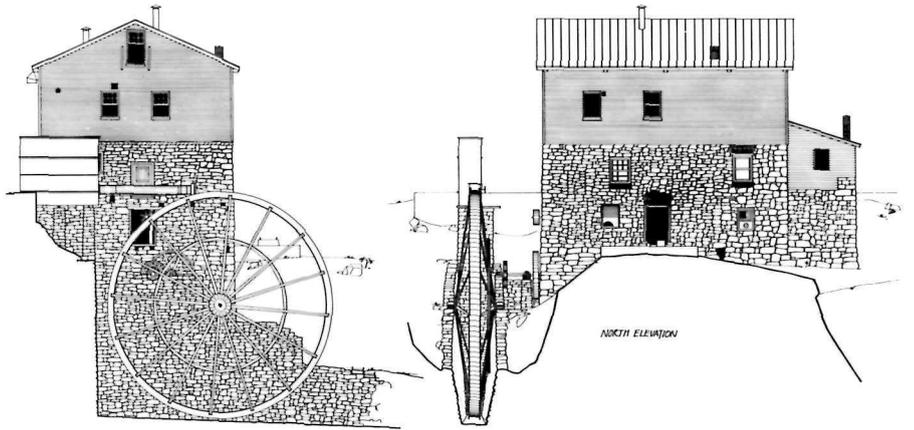
What you might not know about the loop is that the area has been recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) because it is one of America's important engineering feats.

The Historic American Engineering Record, established in 1969, seeks to document not only the Nation's technological development, but also its social, industrial, economic and physical development.

Previously, many of the structures now recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record were documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The two surveys operate in a parallel manner. The HAER is a result of cooperative efforts with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the National Park Service and the Library of Congress which stores all records relating to HAER and HABS.

Since its inception, HAER has documented examples of civil engineering, historic works of both mechanical and electrical engineering professions as well as other engineering feats.

HAER does not simply document single structures. The program operates primarily through two types of surveys: the regional survey, determined by geographic factors, and the industrial survey, determined by the type of industry. In its largest sense, a regional survey can encompass engineering landmarks within a State or group of states. The records produced range from inventory accounting to complete historical, photographic and measured drawing documentation. These surveys are usually drawing documentation.



Thomas Shepherd's Grist Mill, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. *drawing: Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)*

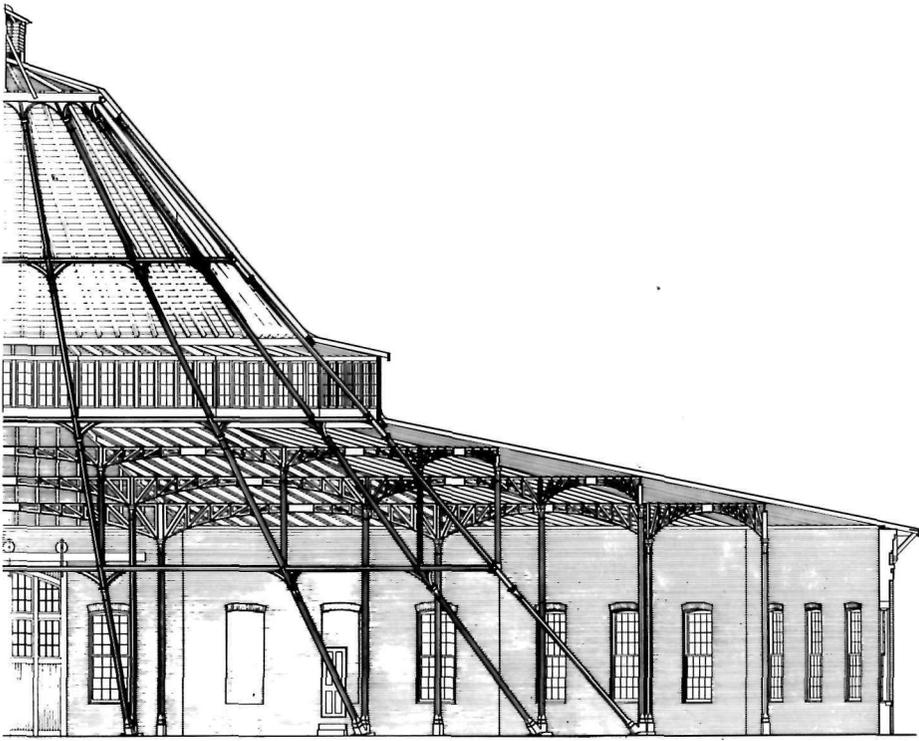


Grist Mill, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. *photo: HAER*

The surveys are usually done in cooperation with other national, state or local private groups and universities. A regional approach can also consider significant engineering relics within a limited area. For example, the first official HAER survey recorded a unique group of 19th century structures at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers in New York. The area is richly endowed with monuments of early transportation and industrial ventures, some of which are associated with illustrious pioneers of the engineering profession.

An industrial survey records the physical aspects of a particular production or service industry. It may focus on a single industry or many. The New England Textile Mill Survey, conducted by the Historic American Buildings Survey before HAER was formed, is an example of this type of industrial survey.

In addition to these large-scale surveys, individual structures and systems are also recorded, particularly those threatened with demolition.



B&O Railroad roundhouse, Martinsburg, West Virginia. drawing: HAER

In determining what examples of engineering technology should be included, HAER looks for a specific engineering installation: a structure or a system which is purely a technical solution and usually non-sheltering in nature, such as a bridge, canal, water-works, irrigation system, dam or tunnel. The other type of examples are groups of structures which individually are of subordinate importance, but which collectively comprise an engineering or industrial system of major consequence.

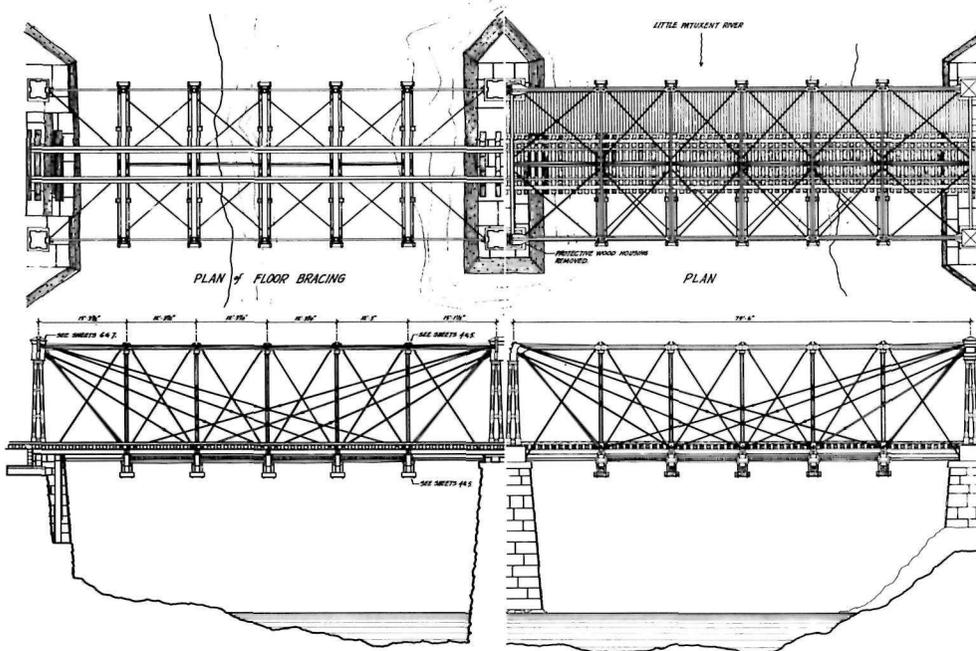
Aside from functional distinctions, HAER looks for the structure's use, context, and innovative qualities.

In general, to qualify as being of recordable merit, structure must be or must have been one or more of the following:

1. Associated with significant events or personages in the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of an area.
2. Instrumental, either individually or as part of a system, in achieving the settlement and economic stability of an area.
3. Built using unique methodologies or materials.
4. Significant in the history of a particular branch of engineering.
5. Designed or built by famous engineers, architects, or master builders.
6. Typical of an early engineering structure commonly used throughout an area for a specific purpose.
7. The sole remaining example of a type.

The archives of the Historic American Engineering Record are easily available to the public. The Division of Prints and Photographs of the Library of Congress has measured architectural and engineering drawings, professional photographs, historical and technical written data, photogrammetric plates (see HABS story p. 16 for further information on photogrammetry), old drawings and photographs and maps.

Documents on engineering feats compiled since 1933 by the Historic American Buildings Survey remain in the HABS archives also housed in the Library of Congress. A cross-reference index of HAER and HABS collections is available. Some prints are available for less than \$1.00. For detailed information, write to Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.



B&O Railroad Bollman's iron suspension and trussed bridge, Savage, Maryland. drawing: HAER

The Government as a Landlord for Historic Properties

In addition to its duties as manager of four national directories of historic properties, the Federal government has sole responsibility for a number of historic buildings.

The Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for example, is responsible for a number of crucial engineering sites and houses; the U.S. Forest Service owns a large number of 19th century cabins in the woods; the Dept. of the Treasury operates a number of historic customs houses and the Bureau of Land Management husbands several key architectural sites. Without question, there are a number of other agencies responsible for historic

structures not mentioned here.

The National Park Service is the custodian of the largest number of historic sites, monuments, districts and properties.

Probably one of the least publicized government programs connected with historic properties is the General Services Administration (GSA) transfer program. This agency is the landlord for the Federal government. It owns or leases 10,000 buildings from coast to coast. About 100 of those buildings have been judged historic.

In the summer of 1972, the GSA was given the authority by Congress to transfer title of these government-owned historic structures to local public bodies for revenue-producing purposes. In essence, permission to transfer properties for revenue-producing uses is key to the survival of many endangered properties.

Any government-owned property listed in the National Register may one day be eligible for transfer if GSA has been unable to find an agency to occupy the space, rendering it "surplus."

All property transfers must have the approval of the Administrator of GSA and the Secretary of the Interior. The approval includes an examination of both the plans for the venture and the finances to support the effort. Any project must be used for public historic preservation, a park or a recreation use.

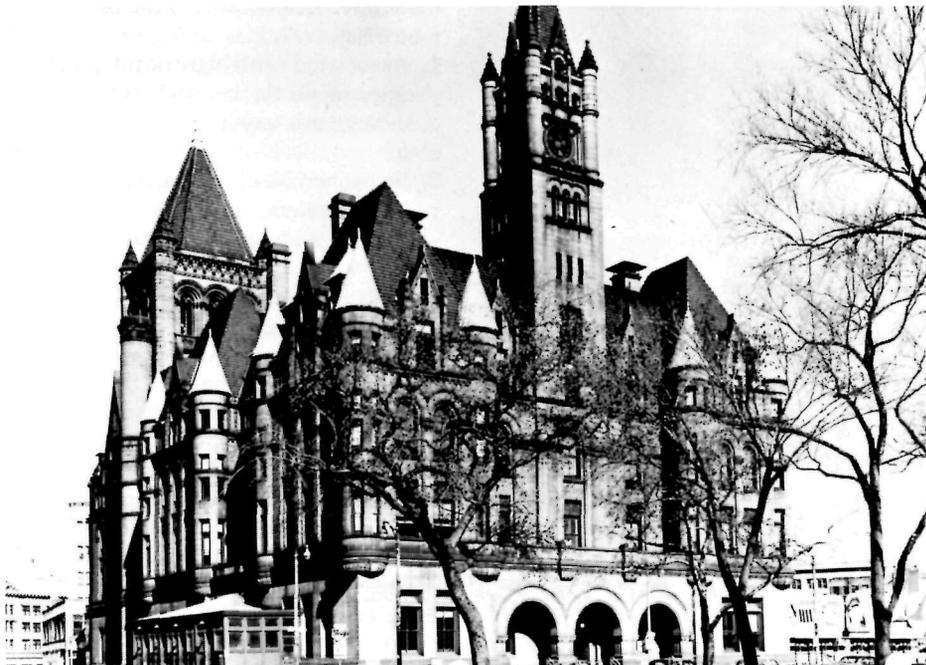
The transfer process, once the building is declared surplus, involves notification by GSA to the Governor, Mayor or County officials that a structure is available. If a local governmental unit is interested, it contacts the regional GSA office and obtains the proper application which is forwarded to GSA and the Department of the Interior. Assuming everything is in order, the property is transferred free of charge.

While the program has great promise, few properties have been transferred, perhaps due to the growing Federal interest in preserving and adapting Federally-owned properties.

At the moment, the Old Federal Courts Building in St. Paul, Minn. has been transferred to the city to be used as an educational and cultural center. The Post Office in Battle Creek, Michigan has also been transferred, as has a former V.A. Hospital in Coral Gables, Fla. and a U.S. Court House in Chittenden County, Vermont.

There are five other properties now pending including another post office, a hotel, a federal building, an archeological site and a light station.

Expectations are that other buildings will be transferred under the program as they become available.



Old Federal Courts Building, St. Paul, Minnesota. Photo GSA

Living History: An Active Interpretation of the Past

by Steve Lewis

It's not uncommon to visit a park or historic site and find someone weaving a coverlet, firing a musket or baking bread and wearing historic dress while using techniques of a bygone era.

The "colonial" housewife will take time out from her weaving or cooking to explain to you just what she is doing and how. The "soldier" will take time to show you how those he imitates cleaned and loaded their muskets. Their interest in their work and in the period they reflect make it easier for you to understand what life must have been like at that point in our history.

For the visitor, such historical demonstrations—or living history programs, are often refreshingly removed from schoolroom learning, detailed booklets, label-laden exhibits, rooms filled with unused antiques, educational slide and film shows or a lecture by an authoritative ranger-interpreter. Instead, the visitor can learn by using all his senses in the real world filled with people using real things for a purpose. It can be very exciting to try again to make sense of a strange situation rather than to hear someone else's conclusions about it. While all may not be clear at first, there's always the opportunity to ask questions or to test new answers on further experience. Such experiences with historic demonstrations can spark interests which may lead to independent study of history.

Experiences with living history programs are spreading to hundreds of Federal, state, local and private historical parks as the movement to make our history come alive picks up momentum. Without question the Bicentennial celebrations will bring many more programs into existence.

Living history programs have obvious benefits for staff and visitors; senses are stimulated, we learn by doing, and the experience is rich in personal feelings and fantasies. Balancing these are real concerns for protecting irreplaceable

Mr. Lewis is Assistant Chief, Division of Interpretation, National Park Service and has worked as a superintendent of an historical park and an instructor and program coordinator in environmental education.



Living history at Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia, site of the last major battle of the Civil War. photo: National Park Service

historic buildings and objects, presenting accurate not slick or overly quaint pictures of the past, and protecting staff and visitors alike from the hazards of noise, illness, and injury. Controversy seems to have grown in direct proportion to the spread of the living history concept of interpretation.

Our growing experience in living history programs has also made clear the daily hazards of life in the past. Occasional tragic accidents from historic weapons, cooking fires, and sharp tools remind us too late of historic conditions that we are no longer willing to accept. Soon the detailed provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596) will set standards for every employer to insure the safety and health of its working men and women. Historical demonstrators would never willingly risk the loss of life and limb of themselves or their visitors. Prevention of such risks, however, may strain the historic accuracy of presentations. Blacksmiths may have to wear goggles and fire-proof clothing, "infantrymen" may be wearing noise-suppressing ear coverings and many other traditional practices could be

prohibited in the interests of human safety. Such restrictions would limit severely the range of opportunities for living history programs, forcing interpreters to rely on other media for communicating much of the daily life and flavor of the past.

To the living history enthusiast the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) is a rude reminder of the reality of the present. OSHA presents us again with the concern for improving the quality of life today in the midst of a working world that often drives us after nostalgia. In this sense, OSHA is as much a result of our lifestyle today as is the living history movement. Living history may even heighten our appreciation for the present attitudes towards human welfare.



Town meeting re-enactment, Minute Man National Historic Park, Concord, Massachusetts.
 photo: Minute Man N.H.P.

Professional historians, curators, and park managers devote themselves to increasing their understanding of the resources entrusted to their care, trying their best to insure that the resources will not be used up before future generations of visitors can also benefit from them. Trying to make sense of the past from remaining fragments—pieces of correspondence, artifacts, mute symbols—has impressed these professionals with the importance of preserving as complete an historical record as possible for future students.

Most of the rest of us, however, have had little opportunity to develop such an appreciation. The present is frequently overpowering. There seems to be so little time left to pursue any one subject in depth, so numerous are our commitments to family, property, jobs and communities.

An alternative to this conflict would be a written agreement on the conditions for living history programs to meet both the needs of the public and to protect the future citizen's rights to the undamaged resources from which to learn about the past. Interested parties should have a chance to help write the document and see that the program is properly carried out.

The National Park Service has written the beginnings of such an agreement to govern the management of living history programs in the national park areas. Over 100 parks now conduct some form of living history program, the number having grown dramatically over the past ten years. The draft agreement, called "activity standards," is being reviewed before nationwide implementation. When put into effect, it will serve as a guide to park managers and other professionals on how to implement policy based on national Park Service regulations.

It's hard to generalize why people enjoy living history; the reasons are complex. There's the natural yearning these days for the simpler and more certain lives our ancestors lived.

A renewed interest in handmade objects has made demonstrations of pottery, blacksmith work, weaving, even soap making, particularly interesting. Historic villages like Old Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts and Williamsburg in Virginia are exciting because of their living history programs. At Minute Man National Historic Park in Massachusetts skilled volunteers re-enact the classic New England town meeting, at Hopewell Village National Historic Site bread is baked exactly as it had been hundreds of years ago. At Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia, muskets

are fired in much the same manner as they were during the Civil War. There are perhaps dozens of examples of living history programs drawing large crowds at historic sites and parks because it is a fun way to learn. From such personal experience we may see a growing interest in saving the places that preserve this heritage.

But these assets should not obscure some of the pitfalls in the widening path of living history programs. Professional historians spend their lives gathering scattered evidence of the past and writing accounts of their findings to describe and explain what actually happened. They hope that a clear explanation will provide an intelligent guide to the future, with less repeating of past mistakes.

The tools, documents, furnishings, and symbols of our ancestors often require the help of experts to understand their use. These original materials are the essential raw materials for the historian's work. Furthermore, the park professional is usually required by law to protect these historic resources for the use of historians and future generations of visitors.

Such issues create critical questions for the park manager. How much and what kind of use of historic resources is too much? Should one risk letting visitors draw the "wrong" conclusion from the historical resources of the park? Where do we cross the line between accurate, appropriate demonstration and outright entertainment with little connection to the park's reason for being?

Why not at least safeguard the original historic objects by using accurate reproductions? This approach is best where there is any risk of damaging irreplaceable historic remains, but it may not go far enough. It still leaves unanswered the questions of visitors looking for original objects. Inaccurate or inappropriate reproduction artifacts, like the modern construction of seemingly historic buildings that never existed at that particular time and place, can do much to confuse and frustrate the interested visitor.



A general store at Appomattox Court House National Historic Park, Virginia. photo: National Park Service

achieved through living history. Using eager and able demonstrators is strongly encouraged, since a great deal of personal investment of time and energy is required to bring the past convincingly to life. Essential to the well-informed interpreter is knowledge of the social and personal details that enrich any account of the past. Written records would be accumulated to assist other students in learning the past.

As a means of fulfilling the obligation to preserve the historic resources of the parks, the Park Service is seeking to remove all original objects from consumptive uses by July 1, 1977, unless we can prove that there is no real threat to their preservation. Reproductions, accurate in every important detail, would replace the uses of original objects. Finally, and most important, extreme care would be taken to insure staff and public safety. All demonstrators would be thoroughly trained and certified competent in the proper demonstration of weapons and dangerous tools, and the equipment would be inspected regularly to insure its safety as well.

To assist individual park managers, we envision coordinating the professional resources needed to advise and assist each park. In this way, the National Park Service hopes to maintain the enthusiasm of public and interpreter alike while protecting the irreplaceable resources preserved in our nation's parks.

"The benefit and enjoyment of the people" is a fundamental purpose in the preservation of historical parks everywhere. In 1957, Freeman Tilden wrote in *Interpreting Our Heritage*, "An enduring sense of the heritage from our fathers is vital to our future, and this knowledge is to be gained by keeping the past a living reality."

Living history methods, carefully used, can stimulate public appreciation of the need to preserve historical resources for the future.



President Lincoln's farm at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Indiana. photo: National Park Service

The standards begin by defining "living history" interpretation as personal services demonstrating past human interactions within the park environment. The definition stresses that living history methods are specialized means to reinforce, but not replace, other

ways of achieving the interpretive objectives of the park. The details of the standards appear as a list of conditions that must be met for the program to be acceptable. Included in the list are conditions requiring the park interpreter to plan carefully what the visitor experience should be in the park, and what part of that experience can best be

Administration

Historic preservation is a fascinating topic. It is all too easy however to get caught up in the romance and nostalgia of saving an old building without really thinking through some of the many problems.

This series of guidelines for action confronts some of the major problems faced by almost any preservation effort. Architect Giorgio Cavaglieri addresses the problems of preservation and contemporary building codes. Hank Judd, of the National Park Service's Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation addresses the problem of study and continuing care and Richard Mehring talks about financial assistance for historic preservation efforts.

Problems of restoration, maintenance, security, stimulating and continued public interest could not be covered in this short space, but they loom large on the horizon of any preservation effort and are continuing problems which must be faced.

We hope the following articles, written by people with solid experience in the field, will give you some insight into the nitty-gritty problems of administration of an historic site or structure.



Cataldo Mission, Idaho. A Jesuit mission built by Coeur d'Alene Indians in 1850.

photo: National Register

Guidelines for Historic Preservation and Building Codes

excerpted from a talk by Giorgio Cavaglieri
FAIA

Preservation projects of a large scale presuppose the existence in an urban community, of groups of buildings that possess historic or architectural features of landmark quality around which new construction and new facilities have been erected.

Apart from the possible rehabilitation of such structures, wherever they exist, it is very likely that the grounds which surround these buildings, including the road work and open space, will have undergone through the years such transformations as to make almost impossible the preservation of the historic character of the area. Sidewalks, paving materials, trees, grass paths, street furniture and so on have very likely disappeared over the years or have been so thoroughly changed that the impact of the original total environment has been lost.

The changes due to new habits and conveniences, which occur in the utilities (water supply, electricity, and electric cables, telephone and gas lines, etc.) result in continuous digging and reclosing of open area surfaces under engineering directions. Through the years nothing will have been left of the original design with respect to the approaches to the buildings and the general character of the overall environment. With the possible exception, therefore, of some luxury mansion isolated in a park, it can safely be said that the preservation of a large-scale project is simply the protection and development of separate individual building projects, and the sum of them presented in some suitable framework. The preservation of the space between the buildings becomes only a visual reconstruction or interpretation recreated from historical designs of the past, or from the vision of the designer in charge.

The problem of code enforcing in relation to the adaptive reuse of existing buildings of historic value is one of the most easily misunderstood parts of an already difficult field.

Most people not familiar with the labyrinth of urban life believe that the difficulties of preserving an old building are primarily financial or philosophical in nature. They assume, therefore, that if and when funds for preservation are

identified, and either a public or a private group is convinced of the esthetic or historical value of a building, work can proceed speedily and restoration and preservation can be assured.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. Most urban building codes are written for the purpose of defining the construction of new buildings. Most definitions that restrict building materials, uses, and construction procedures are studied and written for the purpose of improving the users' protection and safety. When, therefore, an existing building is assigned new purposes or uses, it becomes the responsibility of the authorities to assure the public that its structural and safety characteristics are the equal of those of new buildings and are adequate for the new uses.

This adequacy is generally proved by compliance with established regulations. Buildings erected before the regulations were written will therefore in most cases not comply with them. Moreover, regulations are based on cataloging and rating differences among uses: there are different regulations for different uses within a similar enclosure. This problem puzzles the owners or would-be owners, because it affects deeply not only their goal but also their pocketbook.

An interesting example is the case of Roosevelt Island in the East River in New York City. A few hundred feet from the middle of Manhattan, one subway stop on a line under construction from the busiest commercial center of the city, facilities are under construction for a community of 20,000 people.

At the beginning of the 19th century the island was a farm, and its few inhabitants commuted to lower Manhattan by ferry or boat. During the middle of the 19th century, the building of several hospitals, some of them of quite distinguished design, went up on the island. The hospital personnel and patients constituted a small community living in a semi-rural atmosphere. As the hospitals became obsolete, some of the buildings were abandoned. They remained standing in dilapidated condition until it was decided to provide housing facilities on the island.



Hale House, Los Angeles County, California.
photo: Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation

Seven landmark buildings, varying in area from a lighthouse 8 ft. in diameter to a former city hospital of 90,000 sq. ft. were to be preserved and reused according to the master plan prepared by Philip Johnson. Different uses and activities were intended to complement the residential facilities of this new town, by restoring old buildings originally designed by James Renwick and Alexander Jackson Davis.

After four years of effort and patient search for a user, the only buildings under reconstruction are the almost completed Blackwell House, an 1812 three-bedroom farmhouse, and a 1875 church by Frederick Whithers, a partner of Calvert Vaux of Central Park fame.

Besides structural restoration, the house needed full sprinklers, a ramp and special facilities for the handicapped, a complete air conditioning system and illumination for 50 footcandles at desk height to satisfy future typists intended to occupy it, and the requirements of the hoped for federal funds. The stairway had to be completely rebuilt to satisfy the defined dimensions of risers and treads, which changed the number of steps.

The same is true of other buildings on the island.

In general terms most building codes concentrate on similar very basic subjects. Without pretending that this is a complete list, we may mention the following items:

1. Establishing categories of buildings according to occupancy. This separates residential from public use and it de-



Eastern Market, Washington, D. C. photo: Mary Randlett

termines in accordance with purpose the square footage to be allocated to each person occupying the building or its parts. The codes specify these conditions in tabular form. For an existing building after the use is defined, we can calculate the legal number of occupants permitted for each space or level.

2. Classification of construction. The different parts of the building—walls, roof, floors, etc. are defined in each class by the number of hours, or fractions of hours, through which the specific materials would safely maintain their characteristics, when exposed to fire. Again, these definitions of fire resistance of the various building elements are not related to a specific building in an absolute way, but are related to a building in different ways according to the uses planned for the spaces. At times, even the ownership or tenancy of spaces, single or multiple, affect the fire-resistance requirements; the care an owner-occupant can dedicate to a building is not considered comparable to the lack of care that can be expected from a tenant.

3. Area heights and volume limitations. These are related to the occupancy and construction classifications. They are the result of the experience of the various communities in judging the density of their existing or anticipated population, and evaluating the hazards which the population creates.

4. Exits. The number of exits, the direction from the center of a space or a floor, the size in relation to the number of occupants and the character of the exit corridors are based on the code writers evaluation of the danger to human life in case of a fire emergency. As in the previous item of volume limitations, each

community and its representatives have arrived at compromises and judgements in order to establish the figures in the building code. All codes are similar in purpose, but they are far from identical. In almost all building codes I have found provisions that are based on different concepts and that therefore reach different conclusions.

5. Provision for handicapped persons. In recent years it has been recognized that the right of movement into and through a building, particularly a public one, should not be taken away from people whose movements are hampered by physical shortcomings. Many building codes demand in new buildings design features which would permit handicapped people to use them. When federal or public funds are desired for a building program, ramps, and/or specially sized elevators, as well as suitable sanitary facilities, must be provided for use by wheelchair occupants.

6. Live Load. All codes related different live loads to the various uses of spaces through tabulations referring to floors, bearing walls, columns, etc; the design must be certified, stresses calculated, test certificates submitted.

7. Required Sanitary Facilities. The number of fixtures must be related to the number of occupants using the facilities.

8. Ventilation. The natural or mechanical ventilation of all the spaces related to human occupancy is defined in all codes as per size of fenestration, openable areas, size of ducts, or shafts, changes of air, etc.

Financing Historic Preservation Efforts

by Richard Mehring

When an existing building, executed before the codes were written is to be redesigned for reuse, all the items listed above must be verified and/or corrected. The restoration architect must certify to their compliance with the regulations and the city official must be satisfied by such certification and testify to its accuracy in order to protect the user and the public. All these subjects have been considered by the city fathers to be important to the comfort and safety of the public.

It is frequently suggested by laymen that preservation commissions or design boards should obtain from the various building departments in different cities special waivers so that original designs may be preserved and not tampered with. Any serious technical and artistic judgement, however, must recognize that even if at times the requirements of some codes are oppressive or disturbing, the actual safety and comfort of the users cannot be disregarded. It therefore becomes the restoration architect's duty to demonstrate his skill in matching requirements with preservation and in carefully selecting the items of design of secondary importance which can be changed or reformed in order to permit the alterations and changes which can assure the requested or desired protection. Only when this is done can preservation for adaptive reuse be considered successful.

Mr. Cavaglieri is one of the country's leading preservation architects working in New York City. The material presented here is excerpted from a talk delivered by the architect at a conference on Preservation and Building Codes sponsored by The National Trust for Historic Preservation in April, 1974. The material is reprinted here with the author's and the Trust's permission.

The dynamics of historic preservation in America increased dramatically with enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Act declares that "the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community."

Prior to this important legislation, the major burdens of historic preservation had been initiated and borne by private agencies and individuals. The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Federal Government to give maximum encouragement to the private sector and assist States, local governments, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in expanding their programs. As Executive Order 11593 requires all Federal agencies to identify and maintain their own historic properties, grants-in-aid from this program are not extended for the acquisition or development of National Register properties that are federally owned.

Matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have been established for projects having as their purpose the preservation of historic properties for public benefit. Historic preservation includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings and objects of significance in American history, archeology, architecture, or culture. The Director of the National Park Service is responsible for the Grants-in-Aid Program which is administered by the Division of Grants, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, in cooperation with Governor-appointed State Historic Preservation Officers.

From the Congressional appropriations an annual program grant is apportioned to each participating State on the basis of need as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary notifies each State of its apportionment and payments are made in accordance with the



Totem Bight, Alaska, a building typical of a Northwest coast Indian community house.

photo: Sue Olsen

provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. Any funds which have not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which original notification was given, or the two following fiscal years, are reappportioned by the Secretary. Periodic audits are conducted of the States' programs to insure proper usage of public funds. Recipients of grants to date are the States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Survey and planning funds are designated to support the continuous Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, nominations to the National Register, program related research, staff expenses, and preparation of data for publication.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official inventory of those historic properties of significance in America which merit preservation. Nominations are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer following the recommendations of a professional review board at the State level and approval by the National Park Service. Placement on the National Register is a prerequisite for grant-in-aid eligibility.

A State Historic Preservation Plan is another requirement for a State's participation in the Grants Program. Volume I of the Plan, "The Historical Background" organizes the State's history into categories so that all segments of its

Preservation of the Restored Structure

by Henry A. Judd

history may be identified. Volume II, "The Inventory," lists individual sites which fall into these categories. Both Volume I and Volume II must be revised every 10 years. Volume III of the Plan, "The Annual Preservation Program," focuses on the status and immediate plans of the Grants Program within the State. This core document unifies preservation planning with other State planning and describes eligible historic preservation activities for which Federal assistance is desired within that fiscal year. Title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act stipulates that all Federal aid for development purposes must be consistent with and further the objectives of State, regional, and local planning.

Acquisition and Development funds assist the States in the purchase of historic properties or the development of these resources through archeological investigation, research, stabilization, restoration or reconstruction. For Development Projects, States submit requested documentation regarding the proposed work to the National Park Service for approval before project work may commence.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, through a waiver of State requirements, includes within its Federal grant the funding for maintenance and administration of properties in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. Grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation support technical and advisory programs, maintenance and restoration of Trust-owned properties, and acquisitions. The National Trust is a private organization chartered by Congress which owns and maintains historic properties and assists public and private agencies in historic preservation.

The Federal government is not the only source of funds for preservation efforts. Many local historic societies, local foundations and other civic organizations are often sympathetic to local preservation efforts. There are a host of possible sources of funding for preservation programs which demonstrate the continued usefulness of an historic resource.

Mr. Mehring is with the Grants-in-Aid Program of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

In your concern to carry out the restoration of a historic structure, have you considered what is necessary to assure that your restoration will survive as restored in future years? Normal housekeeping of a modern structure will not assure survival. In fact, it may promote deviations we overlook on a modern structure but should not accept on our historic survivals.

Many believe that, once a building is restored, their worries are over; the building will now last forever. However, a restored structure usually requires more intense and carefully conceived maintenance than a modern one. To retain historical accuracy, we often cannot use the more durable materials developed by recent technology. These newer materials may also prove incompatible physically with the extant historic fabric and may actually accelerate their deterioration.

What are the precautions necessary to assure the survival of our restoration work? First, we must carefully record what we did and the reasoning for it. We must identify new materials on both the record and on the material itself. Material subject to renewal on a periodic basis, such as paint, must be given special attention.

Probably your first concern will be the appearance of the structure. As it gets dirty, the tendency is to apply a fresh coat of paint; but does it need new paint or just washing? Unnecessary paint builds up, obscures molding details, alligators or cracks and eventually must be removed with potential damage to the fabric. If washing is all that is required, try to do so with clear water and soft bristle brushes. If a detergent must be used, make sure it has no long-range effect on the material to which it is applied or to the landscape features on which it drains.

Paint will deteriorate in time, and eventually washing alone will not solve the problems. We must repaint; but do we really know the correct color? In restoration work, an analysis should be made to determine the pigments of original paints and new paints carefully formulated to reproduce the historic colors. But if these are not recorded to a standard such as the Munsell Color System, we can only match what we see. What we see is a color that has either faded or darkened with age. In duplicating that condition, we put on a color that will also fade or darken with age, and with each successive coat, the color gets farther and farther away from the original.



Haas-Lilienthal House, San Francisco, California. photo: National Register

I observed a famous piece of marble statuary which, although immaculately clean, was acquiring a slight yellow cast. On questioning the maintenance staff, I learned that they had ordered a drum of cleaning powder similar to that used in every household. This cleaner contained chlorine which, while safe on our china and pots and pans, will acid-burn marble; and this was what was happening to the statuary.

The key to preserving any structure is to assure that it is watertight. This does not necessarily mean coating it with waterproofing agents, which may be damaging. It does mean keeping the roof tight, the mortar joints tightly pointed. Water should drain away from foundations, and gutters should be kept tight and free of debris. If all of the precautions are carefully observed, a waterproofing agent would prove unnecessary and might, in fact, actually accelerate deterioration by imprisoning moisture and salts within the walls

Pointing mortars should be compatible to the original mortar and formulated for a minimum of shrinkage, proper color, tooling and texture to match the original. Mortars should never be harder than the materials surrounding them. Portland cement mortar, commonly used today, is not suitable for repointing.

Roofing materials should be recorded for shingle style and exposure. The split and resawn shingle so commonly used on restorations today is a product of the 20th century. Although split shingles were sometimes used on primitive buildings, the usual use of shingles was to dress them smooth so that they fitted tightly together. Shingles recovered from many of our 18th and 19th century houses prove to be smoother than modern sawn shingles.

Every historic structure is an individual. It must have its own record and must be maintained to meet the peculiar problems of that structure. If any questions arise, it would always pay to consult an authority on restoration techniques who can go back through the original process and determine what the requirements for the structure are.

Mr. Judd is Chief Historical Architect of the National Park Service



Voigt House, Michigan, built in 1885 by Carl Voigt of the Voigt Milling Company. photo: NPS Office of Historic Preservation and Archeology (OAH)



Benjamin Church Home for the Aged, built in 1908. photo: OAH

State Historic Preservation Plans

by Duncan Muckelroy

A State Historic Preservation Plan is a public document that projects the most efficient program of historic preservation for the public benefit. In addition to identifying and analyzing the state's history, the plan must describe the social, cultural and environmental significance of properties which are tangible links to the state's heritage.

The plan is used as a guideline for permanently safeguarding the archeological, historical and architectural properties of the state. Without an approved plan, states cannot qualify for federal funding. The amount of funds that a state is apportioned is in accordance with the matching capability of the state for the projected historic preservation program of the state. This is a reimbursement grant-in-aid program restricted to funding not more than 50 percent of the total cost of the project. Projects which are considered qualifying for funds include 1) survey and planning, 2) acquisition and 3) development. Only those properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are eligible to apply for acquisition and or development project funds. Every state has a state historic preservation officer (see p. 38 for a complete listing) to monitor the plan and draw up the proper applications for the grant-in-aid program.

The state historic preservation plan for Texas where I am Historic Preservation Coordinator of the Texas Historical Survey Commission, has recently been completed. It gives a good indication of the considerations that every state must make in preparing their plan.

Volume I of the three volume plan begins with a study of the state's historical background. The basic preservation program emerges in this volume through the analysis of the many facets of the state's history and a study of its projected needs. The volume relates such things as the role and influence of public and private organizations in historic preservation within the state, it relates the preservation program of the state to the national preservation movement and it establishes principles to guide the development of the state's heritage into agreement with professional preservation concepts.



San Jose Mission National Historic Site, San Antonio, Texas. photo: Texas Historical Survey Commission

A key aspect of this first volume of the plan is the examination of the relationship of the state plan to other planning agencies, such as the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the National Park Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It identifies, analyzes and proposes solutions to the state's major preservation problems. The methodology for selection of properties is also included in this first important volume. In Texas, this first volume of the plan runs about 126 pages, with illustrations.

The second volume is staggering in size, it runs a total of 1,192 pages and includes a thorough inventory of all historic properties in the state. It is not restricted to properties listed in the National Register. There are so many properties listed that the data is contained in computer print-out form. The information included here is essential to state land use planners and should be carefully studied by concerned federal and state agencies. There are a number of key themes reflected in the format of this volume in order to assure attention to the diversity of the state's heritage. The following themes are reflected in the format: Aboriginal Americans, the Arts, Conservation, Education, Exploration and Settlement, Military Affairs, Political Affairs,

Recreation, Science, Society, and Technology. In addition to the inventory being organized within a thematic framework, the historic properties are organized on a county-by-county basis.

Volume III for fiscal year 1974 is brief. The amount of funding requested from the federal government for fiscal year 1975 is reflected in a description of 56 individual projects totalling \$4,570,202. This sum reflects the 50% matching capability of these projects.

The combined nature of the projects applied for matching grants-in-aid reflects the diversified development of the historic Patrimony of Texas. For example, Panther Cave (located at the Seminole Canyon Archeological District in southwest Texas) contains some of the finest prehistoric paintings that are clearly identifiable with the archaic period in this Lower Pecos River area. Consensus is that these cave paintings dating from 5000 B.C. -500 A.D. represent a magical and/or religious art. One painting is a red panther or cougar which, if the tail were extended instead of curved, would measure 19 feet long. The San Jose Mission National Historic Site (located in San Antonio) is a very

perceptible link of the Spanish-Mexican culture of Texas. Established in 1720, this mission built the present renowned church in 1768. This rare and significant example of Spanish architecture continues to serve as an active church today. San Jose is popularly referred to as the "Queen of the Missions." The Stagecoach Inn (located at Winedale in northeast Fayette County) combines the Anglo-American and German elements of architectural influence. Two separate log cabins were constructed side-by-side and connected with a central porch or passageway, sometimes referred to as a "dog run" or "dog trot." Each lower half has a full second story and a broad two-story gallery was constructed across the front of the Inn. German painted and stenciled motifs abound on the walls and ceilings throughout the house. The Carrington-Covert House (located in Austin) is one of the few remaining



Winedale Inn, Winedale, Texas. photo: Texas Historical Survey Commission



Carrington-Covert House, Austin, Texas. photo: Texas Historical Survey Commission

historic structures in the State Capitol Complex. It is a two-story white limestone building constructed as a residence in the decade prior to the Civil War. Built by a merchant who also acquired wealth in real estate speculation, it is presently adaptively used as the office of the Texas Historical Commission. The Waxahachie Chautauqua Auditorium (located in Waxahachie) was built in 1902 to accommodate the north Texas area Chautauqua meetings, which were part of the Chautauqua educational and entertainment movement popular in the United States from its founding in 1874 until the 1920's. The meetings usually lasted about two weeks in the summer and enabled people to have the opportunity to hear people like William Jennings Bryan, John Phillip Sousa, and Will Rogers. This auditorium which is octagonal in basic shape was built to resemble the large tent in which the meetings were originally held. The doors and windows slide upward to make a comfortable open air structure.

The single most informative source of information on your state is its historic preservation plan. If you are interested in finding out how to protect your local park, recreation area, city or town, contact your state historic preservation officer for information.

Mr. Muckelroy is the Grants-In-Aid Coordinator for the Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

Black Historic Landmarks

One of the most neglected areas of historic preservation has been the role of minorities in shaping our heritage.

To help the National Park Service identify sites commemorating the role Black Americans have played in shaping this country, the Park Service called on the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation (ABC) to select important sites for designation as national landmarks.

The Bicentennial group, led by the brothers Vincent de Forest and Robert De Forrest, began a comprehensive three year effort to bring together scholars in Afro-American history and culture to help identify sites.

"Black Americans have played many prominent roles in the development of our country," said Dept. of Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, "and it is only fitting that more of the sites involved in their efforts be recognized in this way as we approach the nation's Bicentennial."

The ABC group looked for sites which could be classified by one of three themes: development of the English colonies, 1700-1775; major American wars, and society and social conscience.

On July 1, 1974, the Secretary of the Interior announced the selection of thirteen sites associated with Black American history as National Historic Landmarks (see p. 14 for description of Landmarks program).

Of the sites nominated, four are part of the National Park System. They are: Longfellow National Historic Site in Massachusetts; Chalmette National Historic Park in Louisiana; Petersburg National Military Park in Virginia and Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial in Ohio. The Longfellow Historic Site marks the meeting place of Black American poet Phillis Wheatley and George Washington in 1776, before the colonies had declared their independence. The other three sites are important in terms of the role Black Americans played in our military history.



Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama. *photo: Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation*



Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School, Des Moines, Iowa. *photo: Information Section 103rd Support Brigade*

New sites include:

- the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, the home church of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.;
- Ida B. Wells-Barnett House in Chicago, home of the civil rights advocate of the 1890's;
- Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School in Iowa, the first Black officer's training camp;
- the Yucca Plantation, "Melrose" in Melrose, Louisiana, owned by a former slave;
- Port Hudson in Louisiana where freed slaves stormed a Confederate stronghold;
- The Paul Cuffee Farm in Westport, Mass., home of one of the country's most prominent blacks of the late 18th and early 19th century;
- the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged in Auburn, N.Y., home of one of the Underground Railroad's most famous conductors;

- the Colonel Charles Young House, in Wilberforce, Ohio, home of the highest ranking Black officer in World War I;
- the Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church, the birthplace of the first Black religion in this country and the oldest parcel of real estate continuously owned by Black people in the U.S.;
- the site of the Battle of Rhode Island at Portsmouth, the only battle of the Revolutionary War in which Black Americans participated as a distinct racial group;
- the Robert Smalls House in Beaufort, S.C. a former slave distinguished for his service in the legislature of the state and later in the U.S. Congress;
- Stone River Slave Rebellion Site near Rantowles, S.C., site of one of the most serious slave insurrections of the colonial period, and finally,
- Fort Pillow, Tenn., the site of the Confederate Army's prison for captured Black soldiers.

Highlights of Historic Black American Landmarks

The Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, where Martin Luther King Jr., became pastor, was the platform from which the Blacks of Montgomery elected King to lead the Montgomery Improvement Association to protest the injustice of segregated city buses. The Black boycott of the buses began in December 1955 and continued until December 1956 under Dr. King's leadership. This first boycott brought King national recognition as a civil rights leader. It was from humble beginnings in this Church that the slain Nobel prize winner rallied American Blacks around his dream of America.

Black Women

A much earlier, equally well-known civil rights leader was Harriet Tubman whose Home for the Aged, which she established in 1908, has been nominated as a National Landmark. All told, Harriet Tubman led more than 300 persons from the Deep South to freedom. At one point, rewards for her capture totalled \$40,000.



African-inspired building at the Yucca House, Melrose, Louisiana. photo: Afro-American Bicentennial Corp.

Madame Marie Therese Coin-Coin Metoyer, a former slave, is another prominent Black woman in history. The Yucca Plantation has one of the few buildings in America of African design, a symbol of her refusal to adopt European models of architecture around her. In addition the plantation has one of the earliest and finest collections of portraits of Afro-American subjects of the same family. Probably the most interesting thing about Madame Metoyer that makes her story a sharp contrast with the women described above was that as a former slave, she herself became a slaveowner.

Military Contributions

Despite many obstacles, American Blacks have fought bravely in every war since the Revolutionary War. In 1917, Fort Des Moines made history when it became the site of the first black officer's training camp. Within a few days after America's entry into World War I, on April 6, 1918, two Black infantry units and two Black cavalry units were filled. To provide a separate camp for the men who wanted to serve, the Fort was opened as an officer's training school with one thousand college men and two hundred non-commissioned officers from the existing black military units.

Space does not permit a full account of each of the sites, but for further information on any of those listed, contact the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation, 1420 N St. N.W., Suite 101, Washington, D.C. 20005.



African-inspired building at Yucca House. photo: Afro-American Bicentennial Corp.



Main House, Yucca Plantation, Melrose, Louisiana. photo: Afro-American Bicentennial Corp.

In 1863, she guided and directed a detachment of 150 blacks in a raid up the Combahee River, destroying Confederate mines in that South Carolina area along with storehouses, crops, and plantations, liberating nearly 800 slaves.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett may not be as well-known in mainstream America as Harriet Tubman, but her contributions as a Black civil rights advocate of the 1890's in Tennessee did a great deal to raise Black consciousness. She was editor and co-owner of the weekly *Memphis Free Speech* and she used her publication to fight for civil rights and to reveal the truths about local lynchings.

Industrial Archeology: A New Dimension to Historic Preservation

The word archeology evokes images of professors in khakki shorts with pith helmets rummaging in the dirt under the heat of the sun seeking a missing shard or icon. Without the body of academic treasure hunters, historians would be hard pressed to answer basic questions about the way people lived in past generations.

But dirt or classical archeology is only one way of getting a handle on our past. A less well-known and in many ways more exciting and understandable kind of archeology is industrial archeology, a relatively new (about 20 years old) dimension in historic preservation.

Amateurs and professional industrial archeologists study the physical remains of our industrial and technological heritage. Their interests often coincide with the larger body of historic preservationists whose primary interest is architecture. But they are also interested in bridges, canals, refrigeration compressors, turbines and engines and other examples of historic civil and mechanical engineering landmarks.

Historic preservation has a larger following than industrial archeology, making the task of saving a bridge, a series of canal locks or a bit of obsolete machinery more difficult. It is somewhat ironic that when preservationists work so hard to save some of our fine estates without paying any attention to the factories and mills which made those elaborate structures possible.

People involved in industrial archeology find themselves running from one near disaster to another—recording sites and structures through measured drawings and photographs when all other efforts fail, lifting machinery out of factories and mills before the wrecker's ball strikes.

In many instances the monuments, both big and small, have already been lost to us through World War II scrap drives. Other structures, many outstanding examples of architectural and engineering ingenuity, have fallen in the path of urban renewal and highway construction projects before people were sensitized to the importance of historic preservation.

Post-war plant modernizations resulted in the disposal of many important pieces of machinery.

These machines are crucial to our understanding of history, and of the way things work. In view of the growing importance of recycling existing materials and machines, much of the objects which interest industrial archeologists may find their way back into contemporary technology.

Industrial archeology is multi-disciplinary. In some instances, these preservationists rely on traditional 'dirt' archeology to give them clues about an old factor or mill. In other instances, surveys and precise documentation are necessary to gain insight into the period and the techniques of manufacturing used.

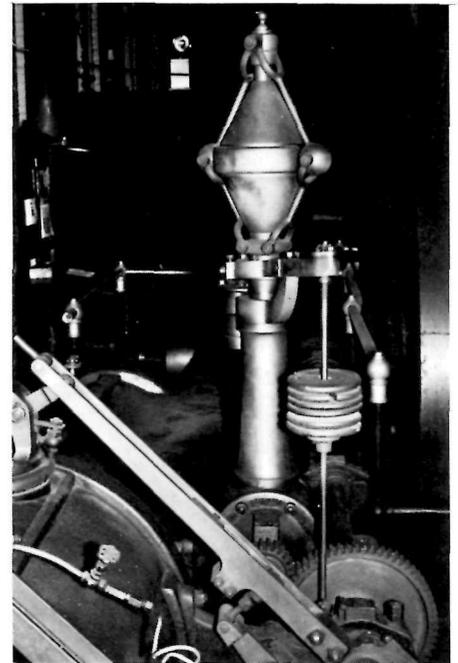
Many of the monuments sought after by the industrial archeologists are mills, railroad stations and factories, already listed in state historic registers or in the National Register. Other monuments have been carefully documented by the Historic American Engineering Record.

In addition to those Federally supported historic designations, there is a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark designation and a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark designation, each supported by professional associations.

A Town for Industrial Archeology

A community which has pursued a preservationists path that would make any industrial archeologist proud is Lowell, Mass., one of the first planned industrial centers in the country. The town has been identified as a Bicentennial 'visible city' by the state. The community is working to establish a national cultural park which will include use of the city's canals and recreational purposes, the organization of indoor and outdoor museums, a visitors center and lock-demonstration units.

Bicycle and walking path networks are planned along with a major cultural arts center in one of the former cotton mills. Lowell has been made famous by an award-winning plan by a Boston architectural firm to adapt a mill for multiple community uses. In addition, the locks on the Pawtucket canal are being restored by the state.



Sulzer-Wolf Refrigeration Compressor, 1884. Taken at the American Brewery, Baltimore, Maryland. This compressor, now at the Smithsonian Institution, is the oldest extant refrigeration compressor in the U. S.

photo: Smithsonian Institution

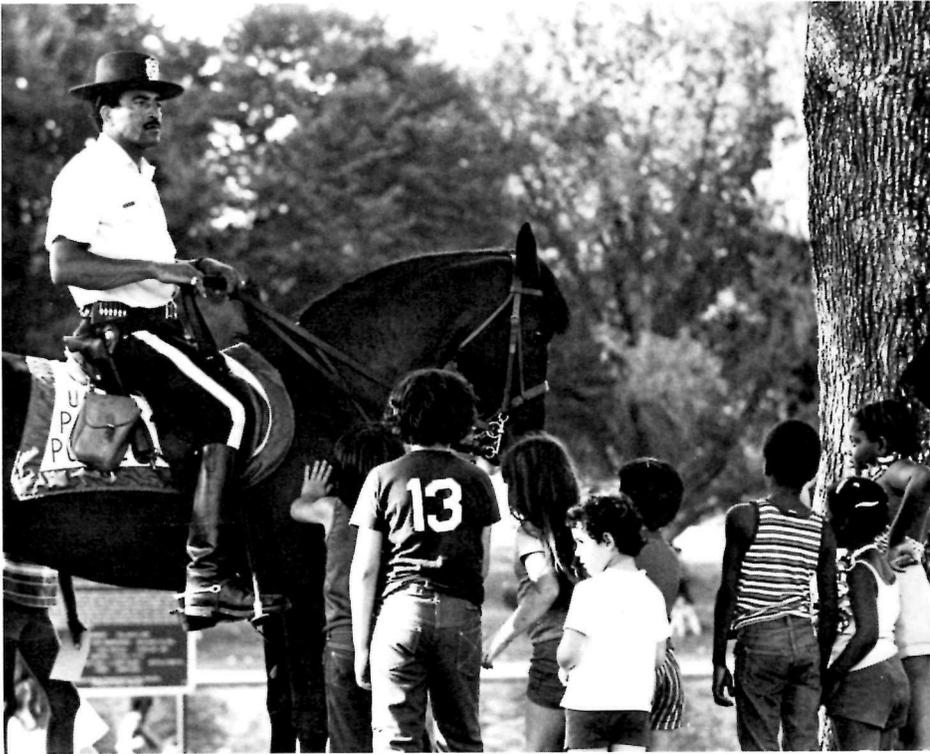
The Lowell series of projects is a large scale industrial archeology and historic preservation effort. Industrial archeologies are involved or interested in a series of equally important smaller efforts including:

- A piano factory in Boston that has been made into a center for artists studios and apartments, saving what was once one of the country's largest buildings.
- Documentation through measurements and photography of the Vermont brick Twing Grist Mill complete with the original architectural details.
- Restoration of a mill at Colvin Run in Fairfax Co., Va. to working condition for living history demonstrations.
- Preservation of a large collection of water turbines at Jefferson County Historical Society in Watertown, N.Y.
- Placing of two dams, monuments to hydraulic engineering in Westchester Co., N.Y. in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Preservation of the oldest extant American refrigeration compressor used in a Baltimore Brewery.

For further information on Industrial Archeology, contact the Society for Industrial Archeology, R. 5020, National Museum of History and Technology, Washington, D.C.

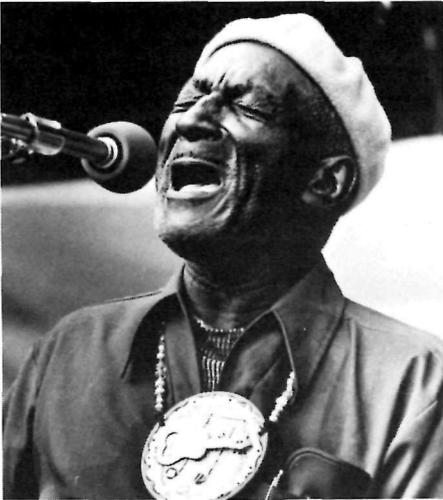
Folklife

Stories, songs, dances, ways of making and doing things from days gone by are all part of historic preservation. The photos on this page were taken at the annual Festival of American Folklife sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service. *photos: Pat Herrewig*



The rich heritage of the various ethnic groups in America was celebrated at the 36th National Folk Festival sponsored by the National Folk Festival Association with the National Park Service last summer. Participants included the Wild Magnolias (right), one of a group of New Orleans residents who parade at Mardi Gras time in magnificent costumes. Below, the Rutherford County, Tennessee Square Dancers and Carl Martin of Martin, Bogan & Armstrong, sings the blues. Bottom left, the Highwoods String Band from upstate New York.

photos: John Gilbert Fox



Landscape Restoration in Yonkers, N.Y.

All too often we think of preservation in terms of buildings alone—yet landscape architecture is equally important in a thorough restoration of any site.

The works of the 19th century landscape architects Frederick Law Olmstead and Andrew Jackson Downing gave us some of our most beautiful parks—including New York City's Central Park.

A unique preservation effort is now underway in Yonkers, New York. The Samuel Untermyer Park and Gardens is an oasis fallen on hard times in the midst of a series of high rise apartments.

Once an important estate, the park and gardens are now in their second year of an ambitious five-year restoration plan led by James Piccone of the city's Department of Community Development. The main mansion, Greystone, was destroyed many years ago, but the formal gardens theater, colonnade, pools and sculpture remains.

The estate was first owned by a Yonker's hat manufacturer, John T. Waring from 1868–1879. Waring made his fortunes producing caps for the Union armies. When Waring fell on hard times, he sold his estate to Samuel Tilden, who was New York governor and a presidential contender who claimed to have won the election of 1876 but forfeited it to Rutherford B. Hayes due to military intervention by Grant in South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee "which mysteriously altered the original votes in favor of Hayes after a recount."

The last owner, after whom the park was named, was attorney Samuel Untermyer, who owned the estate from 1899 to 1940. It was under his stewardship that the property was expanded to 160

acres. Many of the temples and the park sculpture were installed by Untermyer who kept a staff of 60 maintenance people on the grounds. Untermyer left the estate to the City of Yonkers in his will.

Today the park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a Yonkers Historic Landmark. The city, the State and the Federal government have committed funds to the project.

Approximately \$300,000 will have been spent by the end of the project year. The total cost of the effort is estimated at \$1.2 million.

What is this park that makes it so special? There are formal gardens amidst examples of Greek, Imperial Roman, Assyrian and Renaissance architecture, including a Doric Colonnade and theater in the Greek style, an Assyrian perimeter wall, watchtower and portal key, a large number of mosaics, six original sculptures by Paulanship, bas reliefs, and a Roman sarcophagus.

A combination of volunteer help, city, state and Federal funding and a great deal of local enthusiasm for the project has made great progress in reaching the goal of a totally restored park and gardens.

At present, efforts are underway to reacquire all the existing land and artifacts from the original estate, handle emergency restorations and continue to complete ongoing projects.

A master plan for the park has been completed with the help of a landscape architect, and an engineering survey has been made. Restoration of all the mosaics except the large Greek temple reflecting pool has commenced. The pool has been cleared by a group of volunteer workers. The formal entrance to the Grecian gardens and the portals in the Assyrian wall are being restored.

A great deal of planting has been done using photographs taken of the estate at its peak in 1937. The planting has been a project of horticulture classes of the career center of the City of Yonkers. In a cooperative effort the city supplied the materials and the classes installed the plants.

The restoration of other areas of the park is now underway including the upper level cross pools, waterworks, the Greek temple, the monumental stairs on the side of the Greek shelter, reconstruction of the loggia shelter (another career center project) and finally, the formation of a special restoration team for the overall effort.

When completed, the Samuel Untermyer Park and Gardens will be an exciting, valuable recreation area with a special story to tell to visitors. The carriage house of the now destroyed main mansion will be made into a museum to tell the story of the estate, the park and gardens.

Who Can You Turn To?

There are hundreds of organizations active in the area of historic preservation. Even the smallest village seems to have its own historical society. The following list of organizations includes major groups actively interested in historic preservation. Some offer a broad series of publications, others offer technical assistance.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Suite 430
1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Association of Conservators and Restorers
1250 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Ridgewood, N.J. 07481

American Institute of Architects,
Committee on Historic Resources
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

American Canal Society
809 Rathon Road
York, Pa. 17403

American Society for Theater Research,
Department of English, Queens
College
Queens, N.Y. 11365

Association for Preservation Technology
Box 2682
Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada

Don't Tear It Down
Box 14043, Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20004

General Services Administration
Historic Preservation Program
Room 6304
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405

National Endowment for the Arts
Architecture and Environmental Arts
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic
Preservation, Interagency Services
Division

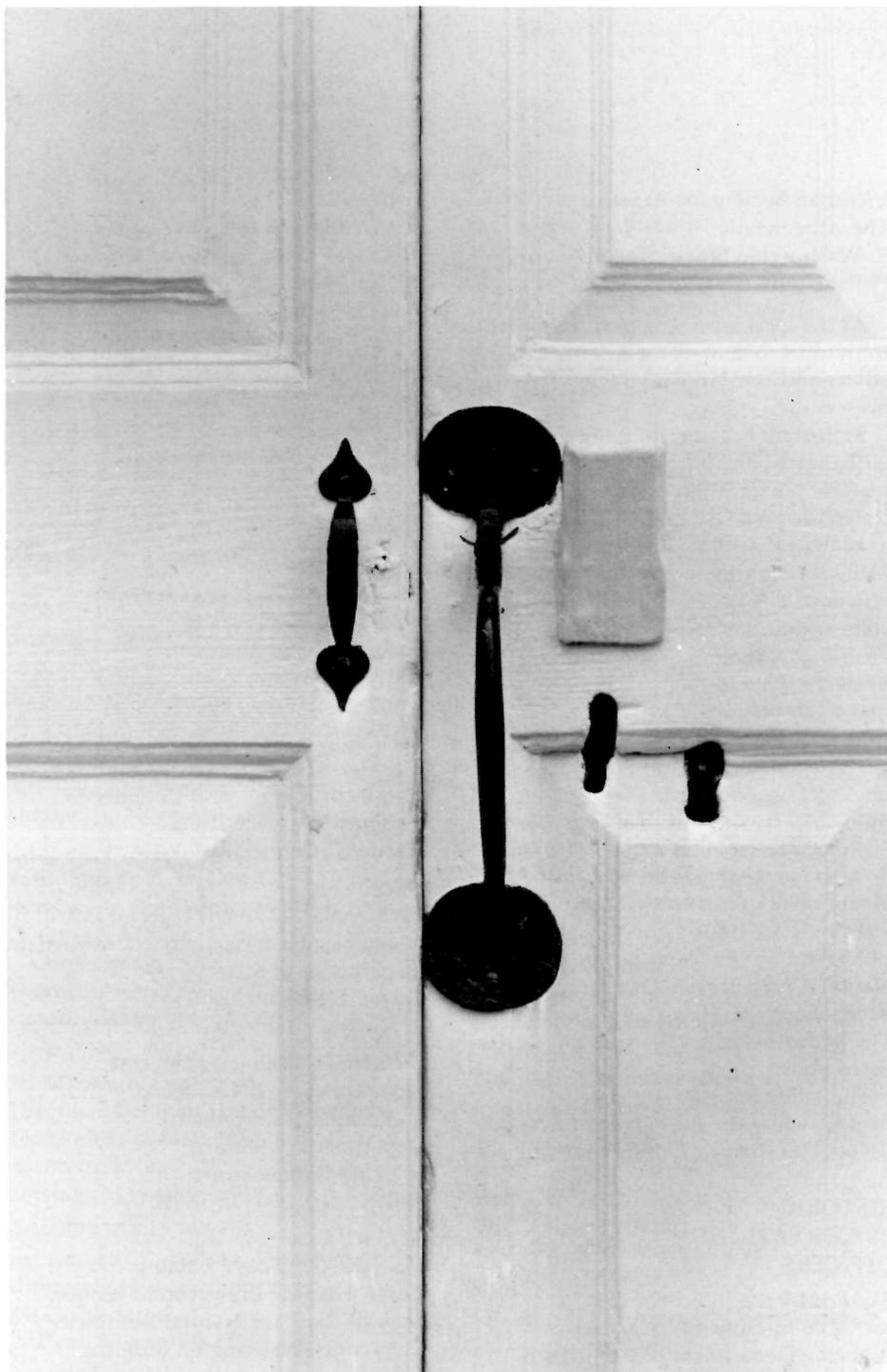


photo: Graydon Wood

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Field Services Division
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Save the Mills Society
P.O. Box 702
Laconia, N.H. 03246

Society for Architectural Historians
Room 716
1700 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Society for Industrial Archeology
Robert Vogel, Room 5020
National Museum of History and
Technology
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Society for the Preservation of Old Mills
Box 435
Wiscasset, Me. 14578

Victorian Society for America
The Athenaeum
E. Washington Square
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

At the local level, the most important individual to contact for information, advice and assistance is your local historic preservation officer.

Each state has one individual charged with the responsibility to coordinate state historic preservation efforts, including a statewide plan. All grants-in-aid made available to States for historic surveys and plans are coordinated by this officer. The officer will be knowledgeable about your state antiquities codes, any pertinent enabling legislation dealing with historic preservation and many of the active groups in your state.

In addition to the list below, you may wish to consult two important resource books: *A Guide to State Programs* published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and *The Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Catalog* detailing all grants made on a state-by-state basis as of Nov. 30, 1973, published by the Dept. of Interior, National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The addresses of both organizations are listed above.

The following state-by-state breakdown is the most current available list of State Historic Preservation officers.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

ALABAMA

Mr. Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director
Alabama Department of Archives &
History
Chairman, Alabama Historical
Commission
Archives and History Building
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

ALASKA

Mr. William A. Sacheck
Director, Division of Parks
323 East Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ARIZONA

Mr. Dennis McCarthy
Director, State Parks Board
1688 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

ARKANSAS

Mr. William E. Henderson, Director
Arkansas Department of Parks and
Tourism
State Capitol - Room 149
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA

Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director
Department of Parks & Recreation
State Resources Agency
Post Office Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

COLORADO

Mr. Stephen H. Hart, Chairman
State Historical Society
Colorado State Museum
200 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Harlan H. Griswold, Chairman*
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

DELAWARE

Dr. Ronald M. Finch, Director
Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
Department of State
Dover, Delaware 19901

FLORIDA

Mr. Robert Williams, Director
Division of Archives, History and
Records Management
Department of State
401 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

GEORGIA

Mr. Jackson O'Neal Lamb
Chief, Historic Preservation Section
Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
710 Trinity-Washington Building
270 Washington Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

HAWAII

Mr. Sunao Kido, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural
Resources
State of Hawaii
Post Office Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

IDAHO

Dr. Merle W. Wells, Director
Idaho Historical Society
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83706

*Acting HPO



photo: HABS



Photo: Lester Jones

ILLINOIS

Mr. Anthony Dean, Director
 Department of Conservation
 602 State Office Building
 400 South Spring Street
 Springfield, Illinois 62706

INDIANA

Mr. Joseph D. Cloud, Director
 Department of Natural Resources
 State of Indiana
 608 State Office Building
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

IOWA

Mr. Adrian Anderson, Planner
 State Conservation Commission
 B-13 MacLean Hall
 Iowa City, Iowa 52242

KANSAS

Mr. Nyle H. Miller, Executive Dir.,
 Kansas State Historical Society
 120 West 10th Street
 Topeka, Kansas 66612

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Eldred W. Melton, Director
 Kentucky Heritage Commission
 401 Wapping Street
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

LOUISIANA

Mr. Jay R. Broussard, Director
 Department of Art, Historical and
 Cultural Preservation
 Old State Capitol
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801

MAINE

Mr. James H. Mundy, Director
 Maine Historical Preservation
 Commission
 31 Western Avenue
 Augusta, Maine 04330

MARYLAND

Mr. Orlando Ridout, IV, Director
 Maryland Historical Trust
 2525 Riva Road
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401

MASSACHUSETTS

Hon. John F. X. Davoren
 Secretary of the Commonwealth
 Chairman, Massachusetts Historical
 Commission
 40 Beacon Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02108

MICHIGAN

Dr. Martha Bigelow
 Director, Michigan History Division
 Department of State
 Mason Building
 Lansing, Michigan 48918

MINNESOTA

Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Director
 Minnesota Historical Society
 690 Cedar Street
 St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Elbert Hilliard, Director
 State of Mississippi Department of
 Archives and History
 Post Office Box 571
 Jackson, Mississippi 39205

MISSOURI

Mr. James L. Wilson, Director
 Missouri State Park Board
 Post Office Box 176
 1204 Jefferson Building
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MONTANA

Mr. Ashley C. Roberts
 Administrator
 Recreation and Parks Division
 Department of Fish and Game
 State of Montana
 Mitchell Building
 Helena, Montana 59601

NEBRASKA

Mr. Marvin F. Kivett, Director
 The Nebraska State Historical Society
 1500 R Street
 Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

NEVADA

Mr. Eric R. Cronkhite
 Administrator
 Division of State Parks
 201 South Fall Street
 Carson City, Nevada 89701

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. George Gilman, Commissioner
 Department of Resources and Economic
 Development
 Post Office Box 856
 Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY

Mr. David J. Bardin
 Commissioner
 Department of Environmental Protection
 Post Office Box 1420
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO

Mr. David W. King
 State Planning Officer
 State Capitol
 403 Capitol Building
 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

NEW YORK

Mr. Alexander Aldrich, Commissioner
 Parks and Recreation
 Room 303, South Swan Street Bldg.
 Albany, New York 12223

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Robert E. Stipe
 Director
 Division of Archives and History
 Department of Cultural Resources
 109 East Jones Street
 Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. James E. Sperry, Superintendent
 State Historical Society of North Dakota
 Liberty Memorial Building
 Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

OHIO

Mr. Charles C. Pratt
Acting Director
The Ohio Historical Society
Interstate #71 at 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

OKLAHOMA

Donald L. Coffin
117 East Oklahoma Ave.
Route 1
Guthrie, Oklahoma 73044

OREGON

Mr. David G. Talbot
State Parks Superintendent
300 State Highway Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. William J. Wewer
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission
Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Frederick C. Williamson
Director
Rhode Island Department of Community
Affairs
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Charles Lee, Director
State Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dr. James E. Gillihan
Cultural Preservation Director
Department of Education and Cultural
Affairs
Office of Cultural Preservation
State Capitol
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

TENNESSEE

Mr. Lawrence C. Henry
Executive Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
State Library and Archives Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

TEXAS

Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director
Texas State Historical Survey Committee
Post Office Box 12276
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

UTAH

Dr. Melvin T. Smith
Director
Division of State History
603 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

VERMONT

Mr. William B. Pinney, Director
Vermont Division of Historic Sites
Pavilion Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

VIRGINIA

Dr. Junius R. Fishburne, Jr.
Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks
Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

WASHINGTON

Mr. Charles H. Odegaard, Director
Washington State Parks and Recreation
Commission
Post Office Box 1128
Olympia, Washington 98504

WEST VIRGINIA

Dr. Leonard M. Davis
West Virginia Antiquities Commission
Old Mountainlair
West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia 26506

WISCONSIN

Dr. James Morton Smith, Director
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

WYOMING

Mr. Paul H. Westedt, Director
Wyoming Recreation Commission
604 East 25th Street
Box 309
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

* * *

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Lorenzo W. Jacobs, Jr.
Acting Director
Office of Housing and Community
Development
Room 112A, District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. Donald F. Graf
Executive Secretary
Environmental Quality Commission
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. Luis Rodriguez-Morales
Institute of Puerto Rico Culture
Apartado 4184
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00905

GUAM

Mr. Jose D. Diego, Director
Department of Commerce
Government of Guam
P.O. Box 682
Agana, Guam 96910

TRUST TERRITORY

Mr. Neil Chase
Chief, Land Resources
Department of Resources and
Development
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Marianas Island 96950

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. Thomas Blake, Planning Director
Virgin Islands Planning Board
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, Virgin Island 00810

**FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES (*)
AND AGENCY LIAISONS
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

The following agency-by-agency
breakdown is the most current available
list of Federal liaisons for historic
preservation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Mr. Zane G. Smith
Director, Division of Recreation
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Mr. Gordon Sanford
Recreation Planning and Inventory
Division of Recreation
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Mr. Robert E. Williams
Assistant to the Administrator for
Environmental Affairs
Soil Conservation Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250



photo: HABS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

*Mr. David Larkin
Deputy Director for Operations
Office of Administrative Services
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*Mr. Francis B. Roche
Director, Real Property and Natural
Resources Division
Office of the Assistant Secretary of
Defense (Installations and Logistics)
Washington, D.C. 20301

*Mr. Richard Leverty
Attention: DAEN-CWP-V
Environmental Branch, Planning
Division
Corps of Engineers
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20314

Mr. Jack Bickley
Attention: DAEN-ZCE
Environmental Office Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310

Mr. William Marlowe
Attention: AF-PRER
Building 626
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, D.C. 20333

Ms. Alice Marlow
Attention: Code 205
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Colonel Herbert M. Hart
U.S. Marine Corps
Head, Historical Branch
Headquarters, Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380

*DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND WELFARE*

*Mr. Gerrit D. Fremouw, P.E.
Director, Office of Facilities Engineering
Department of Health, Education and
Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Mr. James Brown
Attention: OS/OFEPM
Department of Health, Education and
Welfare
Washington, D.C.

*DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT*

*Mr. David O. Meeker, Jr., FAIA
Assistant Secretary for Community
Planning and Development
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Mr. George Karas
Senior Program Officer
Environmental and Land Use Planning
Division
Office of Community and Environmental
Standards
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Mr. Herbert Levin
Federal Disaster Assistance
Administration
Room B133
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*Mr. Douglas Wheeler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and
Wildlife and Parks
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Darrell Lewis
Assistant Chief of Recreation
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Alden Sievers
Bureau of Land Management
Code 370
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. George Cohee
Geological Survey
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Roger Cook
Property Office
Office of Saline Water
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. J. Emerson Harper
Washington D.C. Liaison
Southeastern, Southwestern, and Alaska
Power Administrations
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Frank Hutchinson
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Charles L. Dozois
Division of Procurement and Property
Management
Bureau of Mines
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. G. Edward Larson
Chief, Division of Contracts and
Administration
Office of Coal Research
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. John G. McLeod
Environmental Coordinator
Bonneville Power Administration
Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208

Mr. Conley Moffett
Division of Wildlife Refuges
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Orin E. Schuyler
Chief, Division of Property Management
Office of Management Operations
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Robert M. Utley
Assistant Director, Park Historic
Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. L. David Williamson
Lands and Recreation Branch
Water and Land Division
Bureau of Reclamation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dr. Ward F. Weakly
MC-203
Bureau of Reclamation
P.O. Box 25007
DFC
Denver, Colorado 80225

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Mr. Dave Stear
Administrative Service Program Staff
Office of Management and Finance
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Pat Collins
Office of Legal Counsel
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

*Mr. Robert F. Crecco
Office of Consumer Affairs
Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590
Commandant
Attention: Mr. Clarence Lee, GFSU-71
United States Coast Guard
Washington, D.C. 20590

Mr. Kenneth C. Anderson
Attention: HEV-10
Environmental Development Division
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

*Mr. Robert R. Fredlund
Director of Administrative Programs
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Mr. Sidney Sanders
Departmental Safety Director
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Mrs. Christine Ligoske
Public Information Division
Bureau of Customs
Department of the Treasury
2100 K Street, N.W., Room 207
Washington, D.C. 20229

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Ms. Judith K. Ballangee
Publications Editor
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

*Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Data and Support Systems
Division
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20400

*Mr. Vincent J. Mullins
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

*Dr. Richard Hill
Advisor of the Chairman
Federal Power Commission
Washington, D.C. 20426

Mr. Leonard Crook
Project Environment and Conservation,
Federal Power Commission
825 North Capital Street
Washington, D.C. 20426

*Mr. Michael Mulloy
Acting Historic Preservation Officer
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

*Mr. John W. Berkebile
Chief, Section of Administrative Services
Interstate Commerce Commission
Washington, D.C. 20423

*Dr. Monte D. Wright
Director, NASA History Program Office
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546

*Mr. Richard Westbrook
Landmarks Coordinator
National Capital Planning Commission
1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

*Mr. Robert Robertson
Executive Director, Office of the Vice
President
National Council on Indian Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dr. J. Merton England
Special Assistant to the Director
National Science Foundation
Washington, D. C. 20550



Mr. Timonthy O'Leary
Administrator
Small Business Administration
1441 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20416

*Mr. Richard H. Howland
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

*Mr. J. Porter Taylor
Director of Reservoir Properties
Tennessee Valley Authority
530 New Sprankle Building
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

*Mr. G. J. Keto
Assistant for Economic and Community
Affairs
Office of the General Manager
Mail Station CA-311
United States Atomic Energy
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20545

Mr. William R. Cochran
Real Estate Management Specialist
Office of the General Manager
Assistant for Economic and Community
Affairs
Mail Station CA-311
United States Atomic Energy
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20545

*Mr. Roland L. Allen
Program Manager
Logistics and Engineering Department
United States Postal Service
L'Enfant Plaza West
Washington, D.C. 20260

*Ms. Gjore Mollenhoff
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

Mr. John Vandertulip
Chief, Planning and Reports
International Boundary and Water
Commission, United States and
Mexico
200 IBWC Building
4110 Rio Bravo
El Paso, Texas 79998
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 20003

photo: HABS

A Basic Bibliography for Preservation

by Philip D. Spiess II

Introductory Note: This bibliography seeks to list only the most basic, standard sources in the field, ones that the amateur, as well as the professional, can find useful. Other and more detailed works can be found through the bibliographies listed here, and in the basic works themselves.

DIRECTORIES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AND RESEARCH AIDS

American Association for State and Local History. *Directory: Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada, 1973-1974*. Donna McDonald, ed. and comp. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History; and Maynard, Mass.: Inforonics, Inc., 1972. 378 pp., photos, index. New edition due in 1975.

American Association for Museums. *The Official Museum Directory, 1973: United States; Canada*. Washington, D.C.: American Association of Museums; and Skokie, Ill.: National Register Publishing Co., Inc., 1973. 1173 pp., indexes, appendices. New edition due in 1975.

American Heritage Magazine Editors. *Historic Houses of America Open to the Public: An American Heritage Guide*. Beverley Da Costa, ed. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1971. 320 pp.; photos, drawings. A compact listing of historic house museums.

Jakle, John A. *Past Landscapes: A Bibliography for Historic Preservationists Selected from the Literature of Historical Geography*. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians (Exchange Bibliography No. 651), 1974. 56 pp. A new bibliography, dealing with demography, land use, and other visual perceptions of historical space.

Menges, Gary L. *Historic Preservation: A Bibliography*. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians (Exchange Bibliography No. 79), 1969. 61 pp. Now several years old, and therefore missing many important recent entries, but still a significant listing.



photo: National Register of Historic Places

National Trust for Historic Preservation. *A Guide to Federal Programs: Programs and Activities Related to Historic Preservation*. 1974 ed. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1974. 398 pp. Just published, a most important addition to the literature of the field. While a work like this is somewhat out of date even before publication, it brings together needed information for the first time.

A Guide to State Programs. 1972 ed. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1972. 200 pp. The companion volume to the previous entry. A second edition is in preparation.

Member Organizations and Their Historic Properties, 1973–1974. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1973. 283 pp., photos, appendices, index. Includes listings of various state preservation officials. A much-expanded edition is in preparation, which will seek to list all organizations involved in preservation work.

Preservation Bookstore Catalogue. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, Spring, 1974; updated approximately semi-annually. Index. A handy, pocket-sized bibliography for preservation and related subject areas.

Rath, Frederick L., Jr., and Merrillyn Rogers O'Connell, comps. *Guide to Historic Preservation, Historical Agencies, and Museum Practices: A Selective Bibliography*. Cooperstown, N.Y.: New York State Historical Association, 1970. 369 pp., index. The standard reference work for the preservation/museum profession. An expanded, updated edition is in preparation, the first volume of which, on Historic Preservation, is due to be published winter of 1974–1975.

Saylor, Henry H. *Dictionary of Architecture*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (Science Editions), c 1952, 1963. 221 pp., drawings. A useful reference of architectural terms and elements.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. *Historic American Buildings Survey: Catalog of the*

Measured Drawings and Photographs of the Survey in the Library of Congress, March 1, 1941. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941 (reprinted, Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1968). 470 pp., photos, drawings, appendix, index. Original listing.

Historic American Buildings Survey: Catalog of the Measured Drawings and Photographs of the Survey in the Library of Congress, Comprising Additions Since March 1, 1941. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959 (reprinted, Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service). 177 pp., photos, drawings. First supplement to the original listing.

A Check List of Subjects. Addition to Survey material deposited in the Library of Congress since publication of the *HABS Supplement*, January 1959–January 1963. Washington D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey, 1963. 32 pp., mimeo. The last attempt to update the complete listing. Until a new one is issued, it is best to consult the catalogue in the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, which also keeps information on the reproduction of the HABS material, as well as the complete listing of the Historic American Engineering Record material.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places. *The National Register of Historic Places*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 603 pp., photos, illus., index. Second complete listing.

The National Register of Historic Places: Supplement, 1974. 664 pp., photos, drawings, index. The National Register listings are periodically updated; this is the latest addition to the complete listing. Periodic issues of the Federal Register provide the latest current listings of places on the National Register in between the times of formal publication of the National Register itself.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1969. 313 pp., photos, biblio., index. The best compact outline to American architectural styles, with descriptions and illustrative examples.

PHILOSOPHY, PRINCIPLES, AND ORGANIZATION

Hosmer, Charles B., Jr. *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States Before Williamsburg*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1965. 386 pp., notes, biblio., index. The only complete history of preservation in America; a second volume, dealing with the period from the establishment of the Williamsburg restoration to the founding of the National Trust in 1949, is in preparation.

Landahl, William L. *Perpetuation of Historical Heritage for Park and Recreation Departments*. Wheeling, W. Va.: American Institute of Park Executives, Inc. (Management Aids Bulletin No. 55), 1965. 40 pp., appendices, biblio. A useful little book, seen from the park administrator's perspective.

Miner, Ralph W. *Conservation of Historic and Cultural Resources*. Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1969. 56 pp., photos, appendices, biblio. A good, basic organizational manual for preservation efforts.

National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. *Historic Preservation Today: Essays Presented to the Seminar on Preservation and Restoration, Williamsburg, Virginia, September 8–11, 1963*. Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1966. 265 pp., index, appendix. Largely an historic overview of preservation philosophy on an international scope.

Historic Preservation Tomorrow: Revised Principles and Guidelines for Historic Preservation in the United States, Second Workshop, Williamsburg, Virginia. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation; and Williamsburg, Va.: Colonial Williamsburg, 1967. 57 pp., photos,

drawings, appendix, index, bibliog. Broad consensus guidelines for preservation, drawn up as a key to overall preservation principles.

Open Space Institute. *Stewardship: Modern Methods of Land Preservation Used by "Good Steward" Landowners*. New York: Open Space Institute, 1965, 82 pp., photos, drawings, appendices, bibliog. A very useful book on land use considerations, though now slightly out of date.

Pyke, John S., Jr. *Landmark Preservation*. 2nd ed. New York: Citizens Union Research Foundation, Inc., 1972. 32 pp., photos, drawings, appendix, bibliog. A concise short discussion of preservation philosophy, history, and action, and one city's particular fight.

United States Conference of Mayors. *With Heritage So Rich: A Report of a Special Committee on Historic Preservation*. New York: Random House, 1966. 230 pp., photos, drawings, bibliog., index. The "state of preservation" report which helped to pass the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *Part One of the National Park System Plan: History*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 164 pp., appendices. A fascinating master plan for the future, divided by themes; Part Two deals with natural history.

LEGISLATION, LAW, AND ECONOMICS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Suggested Guidelines for State Historic Preservation Legislation*. Historic Preservation Workshop, National Symposium on State Environmental Legislation, March 15-18, 1972. Washington, D.C.: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1972. 61 pp., bibliog. notes. What should be done legislatively at the state level.

Bosselman, Fred; David Callies; and John Banta. *The Taking Issue: A Study of the Constitutional Limits of Governmental Authority to Regulate the Use of Privately-Owned Land Without Paying Compensation to the Owners*. Written for the Council on Environmental Quality.

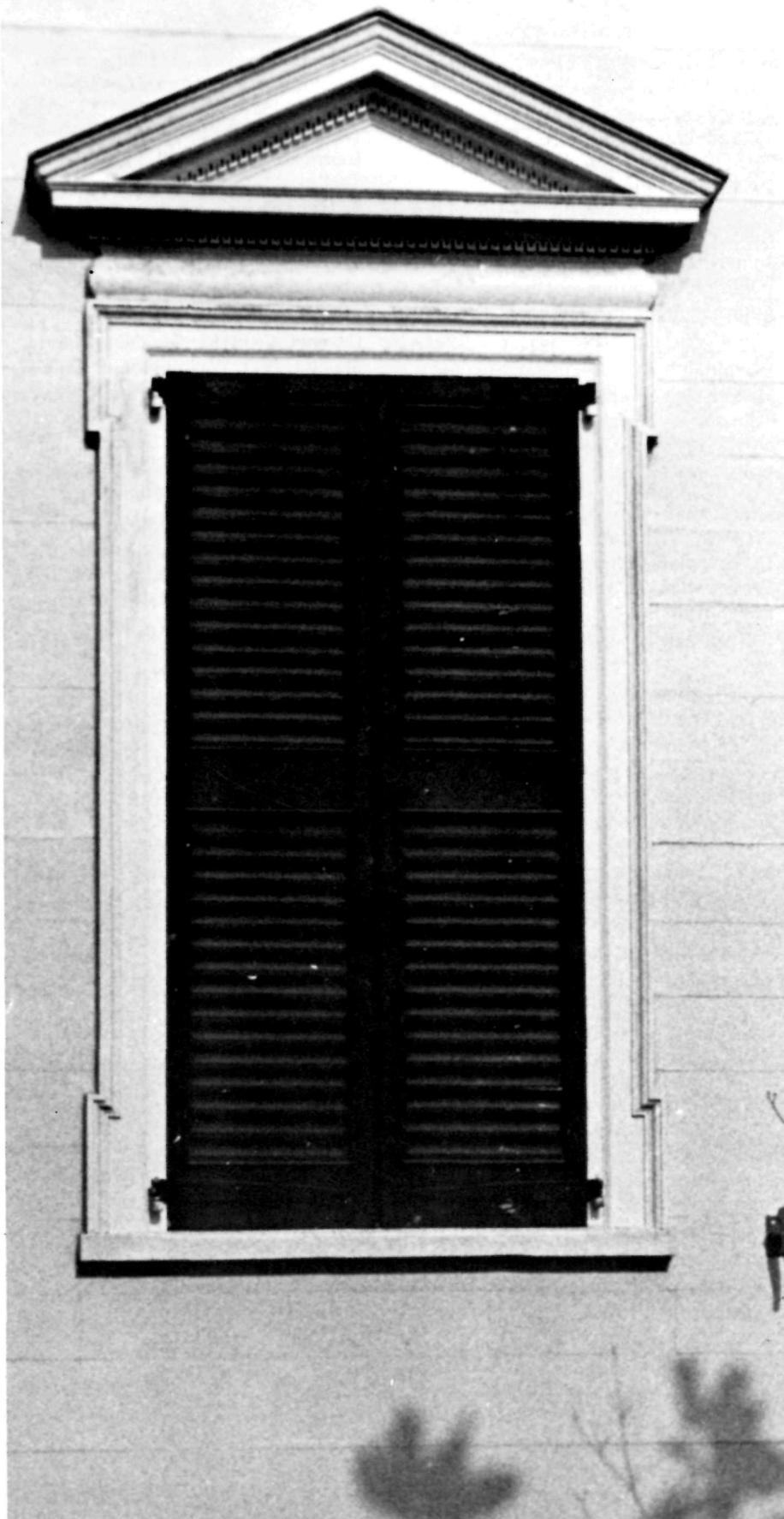


photo: National Register of Historic Places

- Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 329 pp., bibliog., notes. Detailed legal considerations of land use control.
- Frisbee, John L., III. *Historic Preservation and the Tourist Industry: A Cooperative Project of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation (Preservation Leaflet Series), 1970. 16 pp., photos, drawings, notes, bibliog. Discusses the benefits of tourism to the historic district.
- Garvey, Robert R., and Terry Brust Morton. *The United States Government in Historic Preservation: A Brief History of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act and Others*. Reprinted from *Monumentum*, vol. 2, 1968, the journal of the International Council of Monuments and Sites. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1973 (revised). 37 pp., photos, bibliog., notes. A succinct review of the major federal legislation regarding preservation.
- Jones, Barclay G. "Preservation Economics and the District of Columbia: Controlling the Economic Effects of the Various Powers of Government on Preservation Efforts." In *Washington Preservation Conference: An Opportunity to Learn and to Discuss Community Enhancement Through Historic Preservation in the District of Columbia: Proceedings*, Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, April 14-15, 1972, pp. 123-135. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Society of Architectural Historians, Latrobe Chapter, 1972. 13 pp., bibliog., notes. A treatment of economic effects of preservation, government powers, and private sector powers.
- Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 36, no. 3 (Summer, 1971): "Historic Preservation." Durham, N.C.: Duke University School of Law, 1971, pp. 309-444. 136 pp., notes, bibliog. Papers drawn from a conference sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, May, 1971. For the companion volume, see below.
- Montague, Robert L., III, and Tony P. Wrenn. *Planning for Preservation*. Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1964. 42 pp., appendices, notes, bibliog. Discusses legal and economic levers and considerations which can be used and should be considered in any preservation planning.
- Morrison, Jacob H. *Supplement to Historic Preservation Law*. New Orleans: The Author, 1972. 98 pp., appendix, bibliog., notes. This supplement updates the author's earlier work, *Historic Preservation Law* (c 1957, 1965), a pioneering compendium.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Dollars and Sense: Preservation Economics*. Articles reprinted from *Historic Preservation*, vol. 23, no. 2 (April-June, 1971). Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1972. 19 pp., photos, drawings. Discussions of economic tools and adaptive usage.
- Historic Preservation and the Business Community*. Articles reprinted from *Historic Preservation*, vol. 21, no. 4 (October-December, 1969). Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1970. 36 pp., photos, drawings. Business involvement in preservation, adaptive usage, and case studies.
- PL 71: *Legal Techniques in Historic Preservation*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1972. 40 pp., bibliog., notes. Papers drawn from a conference sponsored by the National Trust, May, 1971.
- CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS, AND RELATED TECHNIQUES**
- Bullock, Orin M., Jr. *The Restoration Manual: An Illustrated Guide to the Preservation and Restoration of Old Buildings*. Written for the Committee on Historic Buildings of the American Institute of Architects. Norwalk, Conn.: Silvermine Publishers, Inc., 1966. 181 pp., photos, drawings, appendix, bibliog. Preliminary considerations, historical, archaeological, and architectural research, execution and specifications, and follow-up: a basic source.
- Insall, Donald W. *The Care of Old Buildings Today: A Practical Guide*. London: The Architectural Press, 1972. 197 pp., photos, drawings, bibliog. Although directed to English problems, the specific detail into which this volume goes makes it extremely useful for any restorationist.
- McKee, Harley J., comp. *Recording Historic Buildings*. Historic American Buildings Survey. Washington, D.C.: U.S.: Government Printing Office, 1970. 165 pp., photos, drawings, bibliog., index. The best methodology manual available on survey recording, conforming to the Historic American Buildings Survey standards.
- North American International Regional Conference of the Rome Centre Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Commissioned Papers, Preservation and Conservation: Principles and Practices*, 1972. Williamsburg, Va., and Philadelphia: National Trust for Historic Preservation, for the Conference, September 10-16, 1972. 497 pp., mimeo, unedited. To be published formally in the near future by the National Trust, the numerous papers in this collection (particularly those dealing with the conservation of building materials), are filled with information.
- Pannell, J.P.M. *The Techniques of Industrial Archaeology*. 2nd ed. J. Kenneth Major, ed. Newton Abbot, Devon, Eng.: David & Charles (The Industrial Archaeology of the British Isles Series), 1974. 200 pp., photos, drawings, bibliog., index. Though dealing with England, this is the only detailed handbook available on the methodology of industrial archaeology.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Preserving and Restoring Monuments and Historic Buildings*. Paris: UNESCO (Museums and Monuments Series No. 14), 1972. 267 pp., photos, drawings, bibliog., notes. An international overview.



PERIODICALS

Association for Preservation Technology *Bulletin*. Ottawa, Ont.: Association for Preservation Technology. Quarterly, begun 1969. There is also a *Newsletter*, bimonthly, begun 1972. Specific information for dating and restoring an historic structure. The newsletter includes occasional special supplements, such as the recent "Historic Hardware in the United States and Canada," vol. III, no. 3 (June, 1974), 26 pp.

Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation. Quarterly, begun 1949 (became magazine in 1952). A variety of interesting articles.

The Old-House Journal: Renovation and Maintenance Ideas for the Antique House. Brooklyn, N.Y.: The Old-House Journal Co. Monthly, begun 1973. A new journal, usually chockfull of extremely useful pieces on everything from wood timbering to wallpaper identification.

Preservation News. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation. Monthly, begun 1961. The newspaper of the National Trust, and the only periodical regularly carrying up-to-the-minute information on what is happening, good and bad, in preservation throughout the country.

Society for Industrial Archeology *Newsletter*. Washington, D.C.: Society for Industrial Archeology. Monthly, begun 1972; periodic supplements. This is currently the only American source (on a national basis) of information in this field. Written with editorial gusto.

Mr. Spiess is Research Co-ordinator for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Mr. Spiess is Research Co-ordinator for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

photo: Tom Jones

