

Information Related to Responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior Section 3, Executive Order 11593

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service

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NEW PUBLICITY METHODS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

by John J. Little, Director
Historical Preservation Center

A major problem that preservationists face is the difficulty of arousing organized sympathy for their efforts. This became a concern of the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center when after more than two years of active survey and restoration work, the public seemed to know relatively little about the agency or the basic concepts of preservation. We had based our earlier publicity efforts on the premise that if we did our job well ninety percent of the time, and told local newspaper people about our efforts ten percent of the time, sufficient recognition would follow. This approach, however, did not work, so a change became necessary.

Early in January 1976, we held a staff meeting to analyze the problem and establish new publicity methods. Five

hours of open discussion and assessment of different ideas and concepts produced many possibilities for improvement. By the end of the afternoon, a schedule of publicity activities had been established with every member of the staff involved in the program.

The formula encompasses a variety of activities including two types of newspaper items. The first consists of photographs and cut lines or captions distributed weekly to every daily paper within the state. The photo normally is of a National Register property; the caption, in addition to describing the property, mentions the role of the Historical Preservation Center.

The second part of the newspaper campaign consists of monthly feature articles, which emphasize people involved in preservation. For example, one early item told the story of a family in Elk Point that converted an abandoned railroad depot into a home. Another dealt with the preservation values of one of the state's outstanding political figures—a

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MAIN STREET USA: NEW NATIONAL TRUST PROJECT

by Mary C. Means
Director, Midwest Regional Office
National Trust for Historic Preservation

The Midwest Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation announces the launching of its Main Street Project, a special program designed to assist small towns involved in the revitalization of commercial areas of architectural character. The office's wide range of services and activities in the ten-state region will continue, but the addition of a Main Street Project director and assistant will expand the Trust's ability to provide guidance in the burgeoning area of small-town revitalization.

Main Street Project will initially involve the competitive selection of three towns in the Midwest, which will serve as demonstration projects. Trust staff and technical consultants in architecture, financial development, and law will work closely with community leaders in each

selected town to assess economic and physical conditions.

A multifaceted preservation plan and economic strategy will be developed for each town. Staff and consultants will work with town leaders and all applicable federal, state, and private assistance programs to effect the implementation of the plan. The towns' progress will be carefully monitored and will serve as models for this type of activity.

In addition, a series of workshops on Main Street is in the planning stages, to be jointly conducted by the National Trust and the United States Chamber of Commerce. A film and handbook on Main Street revitalization will also be produced by the Trust.

Robert Boyd Carter, formerly assistant director of Administrative Resources Associates in Columbus, Indiana, will join the Trust's regional staff on September 15, 1976, to direct the Main Street Project. For additional information write to National Trust for Historic Preservation, Midwest Office, 407 South Dearborn, Suite 710, Chicago, IL 60605.

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SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

by Peter Herrick
Acting Chief
Grants Management

Historic preservation can benefit from supplemental funding from the Department of Commerce through *Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965*. Seven regional action planning commissions (see map) have been created at the invitation of the Secretary of Commerce to promote economic development through planning, research, technical assistance and supplemental funding of federal grant programs. Under the supplemental funding provision, the combined federal share of a project may be taken to 80 percent of total costs.

Each regional commission is composed of a Federal Cochairman and the governors of the states within the region, and is staffed by a headquarters and, in most cases, a field office. Information about these offices will be furnished on request by the Division of Grants, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. Additionally, an independent commission reporting to the President has been created for the Appalachia region.

In Michigan three historic preservation grants have served as the base for supplemental funding from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission. A

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South Dakota

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woman named Gladys Pyle. These articles have been very popular and have created widespread interest.

We also write articles for other publications. The first appears in the monthly newsletter of the state Bicentennial Commission, and covers the gamut of preservation activities. The second treats preservation in the rural areas and is published in the Rural Electric Association's monthly paper, *The Highliner*. With a circulation of 80,000 this paper reaches more South Dakotans than any other. The state Department of Economic and Tourism Development has encouraged the staff of the Historical Preservation Center to write articles for its quarterly, *South Dakota*. The items for this publication stress industrial history, and commercial aspects of preservation.

The publicity campaign includes other activities as well. Scott Gerloff, Survey Coordinator, arranged six banquets to honor outstanding preservationists during the National Historic Preservation Week. He and Jim Gillihan, who was then State Historical Preservation Officer, and I served as masters of cere-

monies at the various affairs. Owners of National Register properties received special certificates acknowledging that honor. A total of about 300 people attended the banquets. Of course the press covered all the banquets and increased their publicity value.

National Historical Preservation Week also stimulated our initial entry into television and radio announcements. The Historical Preservation Center hired a local film company to create public service announcements for the broadcast media. Two 60-second and two 30-second announcements were developed and distributed to every television and radio station within the state. The announcements emphasized preservation—not National Historic Preservation Week—so their use was not limited to a specific time period. Location shots from across the state and recorded voices of important people increased their appeal.

A finale to National Historic Preservation Week occurred on Saturday, May 15, when the Historical Preservation Center conducted a public issues program in Mitchell sponsored by the South Dakota Committee on the Humanities. The purpose was to discuss whether or not Mitchell's Main Street Historic District should use preservation as an

economic stimulus. A panel that included humanists, preservationists, city officials, and commercial representatives weighed the several sides of the problem.

An all-out effort has been made to improve local historical society involvement in preservation and increase the number of local historical preservation commissions. Staff members have met with many county historical societies to explain Historical Preservation Center goals and enlist their support. This program will result in approximately 30 National Register nominations while developing a natural support group. Steps are being taken to establish a private state historic trust. Should this develop, the Historical Preservation Center would have a constituent agency to work out many of the problems we now face.

These activities have paid good dividends. We are finding a higher level of recognition from the people and political leaders. At the same time we are beginning to note increased pride in the older section of many communities. Pride, or at least awareness, is the first step toward preservation, and a sensitive publicity campaign is an excellent device to help create it.

Funding *Continued from page 1*

\$9,000 grant to restore Calumet's turn-of-the-century theater received a \$30,000 supplement. And in historic Sault Ste. Marie, \$115,000 in Title V funding supplemented an original preservation grant of \$5,000 for restoration of the Johnston House and S.S. Valley Camp as part of an overall waterfront redevelopment program.

In Camden, South Carolina—famous as the site of a Revolutionary War fortification—the exterior of the Kershaw (Cornwallis) House is being reconstructed under an effort to excavate, reconstruct, and interpret salient features of this frontier village. A \$30,000 supplement from the Coastal Plains Regional Commission joined \$20,000 from the Camden Historical Commission and thus enabled amendment of an original National Park Service base grant from \$6,000 to \$50,000 to provide the full \$100,000 needed to complete the undertaking.

Though the Pacific Northwest, Old West, and New England Regional commissions presently do not engage in supplemental funding, State Historic Preservation Officers and grant-project sponsors may wish to explore possibilities. A principal program category of the commissions in Tourism and Recreation Development, and the positive

economic and developmental contributions of historic preservation in this respect are widely recognized. Application procedures may differ from commission to commission, but the initial step of identifying potentially eligible projects and bringing them to the attention of the commissions could be continuing, bearing in mind that Title V funding is purely

supplemental and must be attached to an approved base grant from another federal agency.

In the four supplements awarded thus far, Title V funds have been transferred to the National Park Service and expenditure made subject to standard conditions, policies, and procedures of the historic preservation grant program.



NEW USES FOR SURPLUS FEDERAL BUILDINGS

by Laurie Hammel
Architectural Historian
Technical Preservation Services

The *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949*, as amended, enables the Administrator of the General Services Administration to "convey to any State, political subdivision, instrumentalities thereof, or municipality... any surplus real and related personal property which the Secretary of the Interior has determined is suitable and desirable for use as a historic monument, for the benefit of the public." In addition, the Administrator "may authorize use of any property conveyed... for revenue producing activities if the Secretary of the Interior... determines that such activities are compatible with the use of the property for historic monument purposes." Pursuant to *Executive Order 11593*, it is also the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior to "review and evaluate the plans of transferees of surplus Federal properties transferred for historic monument purposes to assure that the historic character of such properties is preserved in rehabilitation, restoration, improvement, maintenance and repair of such properties." This responsibility is currently executed by the Technical Preservation Services Division (formerly Interagency Historic Architectural Services).

Surplus federal property transfers for historic monument purposes provide states, counties, and municipalities with excellent opportunities to adaptively reuse and redevelop cultural resources in keeping with current preservation and



Old U.S. Post Office, Courthouse and Customhouse, Alfred B. Mullett and William A. Potter, architects, Evansville, Indiana. This Ruskinian Gothic structure built between 1876-1879 will be used by the city of Evansville for mixed commercial and administrative purposes. The post office is typical of the surplus federal properties that are being transferred for historic monument purposes under the revenue-producing provision of Public Law 92-362.

adaptive use practices. Surplus federal buildings are often situated in key urban locations and are also often anchor structures in historic districts. The preservation and adaptive reuse of these structures is highly desirable not only for historic preservation, but also for energy and resource conservation.

Some of the properties transferred or currently under application for historic monument purposes under the revenue producing legislation include:

The Old Federal Courts Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, currently undergoing renovation, to house the offices of groups such as the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, the St. Paul Arts and Science Council, and city and county office space.

The Post Office and Court House Building, Rochester, New York, to be used for city office space.

The Old U.S. Branch Mint, New Orleans, Louisiana, currently being planned as a state visitors center with a commercial mint and restaurant facilities.

A portion of the *Boston Naval Shipyard* in Charlestown, Massachusetts, to be transferred to the city of Boston to accommodate industrial studios for a state college of art, commercial space, professional office space, and museum exhibits.

Application forms for the transfer of surplus federal property for historic monument purposes are obtained from the Director of Real Property in the appropriate General Services Administration region. Once completed, the applications are submitted to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) for review, comment, and approval by BOR and the National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. After receiving recommendations of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, BOR transmits the recommendation to GSA, which becomes the deeding agency. Further information about this program may be obtained from the Technical Preservation Services Division (202/523-5891).

REGULATIONS DRAFTED TO IMPLEMENT EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593 AND PUBLIC LAW 93-291

Guidelines to identify cultural resources, for use by agencies in complying with the identification requirements of *Executive Order 11593*, have been drafted by the National Register and Interagency Archeological Services divisions. Archeological Services has also drafted professional standard for archeological data recovery projects conducted under the *Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291)*. Both drafts are in review at the Department of the Interior and will soon be sent to State Historic Preservation Officers and federal agencies for their review and comment.

A DECADE OF PRESERVATION GRANTS

by Gary L. Hume
Senior Architectural Historian
Grants Division

Since the *National Historic Preservation Act* was passed in 1966, significant changes in historic preservation have taken place. One change has involved the growing awareness of the need to protect and preserve this country's heritage, and the realization that one reason great nations endure is because their traditions are maintained and protected.

In the 1966 act, the federal government made an unprecedented commitment to encourage public and private historic preservation activities. In addition to expanding the National Register

and establishing the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to protect registered properties from adverse effects of federally supported undertakings, the act established the program of matching grants-in-aid to the states and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

In the 10 years that have passed since 1966, more than 12,000 properties have been entered into the National Register and over 1,850 grants have been awarded. Approximately \$22.5 million has been allocated to states for surveys and planning efforts, and \$26.5 million has been expended for acquisition and development projects.

The National Park Service grants-in-aid program has made every effort to respond to the growth of historic preser-

vation. As outlined in the recent "Memorandum of Agreement" with the Advisory Council, grants can be used to acquire, protect, stabilize, preserve, rehabilitate, and reconstruct registered properties.

Besides the city and county inventories of cultural properties, survey and planning funds have been used for coastal magnetometer surveys of historic shipwreck sites, and a survey of prehistoric and historic engineering sites in selected regions of the Southwest. Federal grants have also assisted in the acquisition of important architectural monuments, such as Drayton Hall by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to insure that these landmarks are preserved for future generations. Development grants have been used for such diverse projects as replacing the metal "skin" on one of America's most recently designated National Historic Landmarks—Lucy, The Margate Elephant.

A federal grant is currently being used to identify, catalog, and conserve the contents of the Kam Wah Chung Company Building in John Day, Oregon. Erected about 1885, the structure served as general store, doctor's office, pharmacy, bank, casino, social club, and Taoist shrine for the Chinese community; thus, it is a vital document in the history of the Chinese experience in the Northwest. Two earlier grants were used to help restore this unique structure.

Although federal assistance has been limited compared with its demonstrated need, grants to properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places has helped to insure that significant cultural resources are either preserved or enhanced.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN RUSSIA

by Sarah Glennan Oldham
Architectural Historian
National Register

The National Park Service participates in a variety of international preservation activities (see 11593, June 1976). Among the bilateral programs is the series of exchanges implementing the May 1972 "US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection" in the area of the enhancement of the urban environment. Three professionals from the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) toured Russia for three weeks in June on the most recent trip of this exchange program. Jerry Rogers, Acting Director of OAHP, headed the delegation, which included Kenneth Anderson, Chief Architect of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), and T. Allan Comp, Senior Historian of the

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). The group traveled to Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Tbilisi to present slide lectures explaining American preservation policies and practices and to meet with preservation officials.

Russia's formal registration of cultural monuments began at approximately the same time as the expanded National Register program in our country, although the documentation of historic sites had begun there in the 1920s. A 1967 joint resolution from the College of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Science of the USSR directed the Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Culture to develop a register of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the People of the USSR.

Procedures were developed for registering cultural monuments on a preliminary registration card, which includes a brief history and description of the resource, a photograph, and a plan; and then by a comprehensive registration certificate, which includes iconographic material, an analysis of the property's physical and structural condition, measured drawings, an inventory of the protective zones affecting the monument, and information about original, present, and anticipated use. The register includes monuments of archeology, history, architecture, and monumental art that possess international, national, republic, or local levels of significance.

Planning in the USSR is more comprehensive than in the US. Each major city has its own central planning authority that prepares a development plan for the entire city, taking into account restoration needs as well as plans for new construction. A favored planning approach is to locate concentric rings around the core area of a city. The central area is restored as completely as possible; the secondary ring includes some restoration and 19th-century buildings, and some modern infill and parks; and the tertiary ring contains primarily modern construction of lower density than in the inner areas.

At Tbilisi the American representatives visited the central city historic district, which is presently under restoration. The Tbilisi plan was selected from competitive entries, a common practice in Russia. The republic looked for a "customer" for the plan. In this case it was the local tourist agency, which plans to construct a large tourist hotel within the framework of existing buildings. The architect then proceeded with design plans in consultation with the client, but retained primary control over certain elements of design such as aesthetics. Residents of the area were moved to alternative housing and will be

returned to their homes when the project is completed.

Some of the strongest impressions of the trip relate understandably to the particular field of interest of each member of the delegation. Ken Anderson reported that the Russians have 90 percent of their registered monuments partially documented with measured drawings, and 25-30 percent fully documented with drawings, core samples, and color swatches. The Russians began documenting cultural monuments in the 1920s pursuant to a decree by Lenin. The documentation is done by fully trained professionals who provide a large amount of technical data on their drawings and make extensive use of modern documentation methods such as stereo photogrammetry. The documentation for HABS, established in 1933 to assemble a national archive of measured drawings, historical and architectural data, and photographs of America's rapidly disappearing historic architecture, is done by teams of students, and the program functions as a training ground for preservationists; much technical data is recorded in field notes instead of on the drawings, and stereo photogrammetry is used only occasionally. Although the Russian program is larger than that of HABS, the goals of the two programs are similar.

Allan Comp, on the other hand, found that Russia has no program comparable to that of HAER. Comp was sought out by small groups of professionals who were intensely interested in learning about American efforts to record engineering structures. He hopes that the interest expressed by the Russians may someday result in a program similar to HAER in its documentation of the historic engineering and industrial achievements that laid the groundwork for our modern society.

Jerry Rogers probably expressed best the overall reaction toward the trip. He was extremely impressed by the scope of the financial commitment of the Russian government to historic preservation. The Republic of Russia alone allocates 150 million rubles (about 200 million dollars) annually for historic preservation. In Leningrad and the surrounding area 7.5 million rubles are spent annually for restoration work. The "Restaurator" (Special Scientific-Productive Union of Restoration Works), which was established in 1973 in Leningrad, employs over 1,000 persons in the areas of engineering, architecture, planning, administration, and accounting.

Although the criteria for registration of monuments are comparable in both countries, low funding levels in the US and the preservation of the rights of pri-

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UTM REPRESENTATION OF EXTENSIVE AND COMPLICATED SITES

Illustrations by Mary E. White
Historic Sites Technician

In 1974 the National Register adopted the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid system as its standard for recording map references for historic sites. This was done at the suggestion of Eric Delony who had been experimenting with the method in the Historic American Engineering Record. Since adopting the UTM method, the error rate for map references on National Register nomination forms has dropped sharply; UTM is easier and faster to use than latitude and longitude in most cases, and has the advantage of being metric.

Today the most frequently asked questions about UTM concern sites with complicated boundaries or large areas. The following article, which is part of a larger handbook on using the UTM system for recording historic sites, offers guidelines for resolving these situations. The handbook is being written by Wilford Cole who is in charge of OAHPS's automation project.

The records of a historic site in the National Register of Historic Places may show three types of boundary descriptions: precise boundaries described verbally, boundaries drawn on USGS quadrangle maps, and approximate boundaries expressed by Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) references to points on the drawn boundaries.

The goal of a UTM description is limited to fixing the location of a site in its geographical context and to conveying a reasonable impression of the site's shape and extent. Although it is an approximation, the UTM description should not be so loosely expressed that it could mislead a user by misrepresenting the site.

Previously, the UTM references for an extensive or complicated site were derived from the corner points of a rectangle drawn around the site (see fig. 1). While this approach fixed the site unambiguously on the map, and proved expedient for the mapper, it often fell short of the goal by seriously misrepresenting the shape and area of the site. The seriousness of this misrepresentation depended on how the data was to be used and on how much supporting information was available to guide a user's interpretation.

The general solution to the problem is to approximate such a site's boundaries by enclosing the site within a figure of more than four sides, or within a group of figures. As more points are plotted, less extraneous land is included. Figures 2 and 3 show how the approximation of figure 1 could be improved by using more than four corner points, thereby reducing the extraneous (shaded) area. The mapper must reach a compromise between accuracy of representation and available working time, keeping in mind how the resulting information may be interpreted.

Extensive and complicated sites may be considered in four categories; suggestions for UTM representation of each category follow.

Complex Sites

Complex sites have at least one border that does not conform to a side of a rectangle drawn around the site on a USGS quadrangle map. They may be best represented by polygons of more than four sides (see figs. 2 and 3). As is, done with simpler sites, UTM references for complex sites should be listed on National Register nomination forms beginning with the northeasternmost point and continuing clockwise.

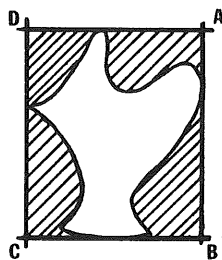


Fig. 1

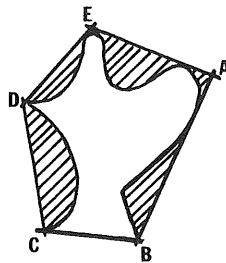


Fig. 2

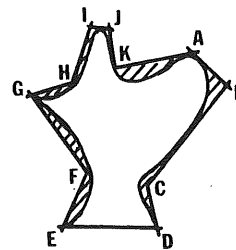


Fig. 3

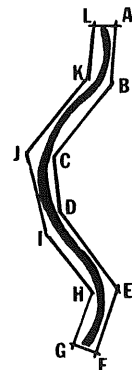


Fig. 4

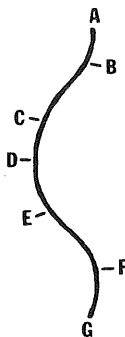


Fig. 5

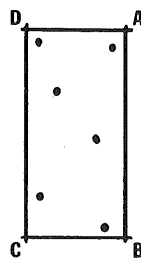


Fig. 6

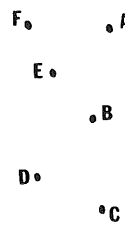


Fig. 7

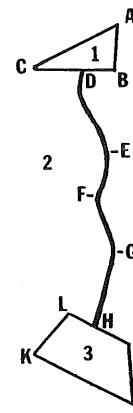


Fig. 8

Unclosed Sites

An unclosed site does not form a closed geometric figure. If the site is small or if it follows a single straight line, a rectangle enclosing all points of the site may be an appropriate representation. However, if the site is extensive or if its boundaries curve or follow an irregular course, some other closed figure surrounding the site and conforming to its shape would be more appropriate (see fig. 4).

In some cases it may be possible to give an adequate representation of the site by a series of points connected by straight line segments, where the points are close enough to follow the curves (see fig. 5) but do not form a closed figure. As in representing complex sites, accuracy must be balanced against the amount of work required to record the site.

NOTE: When the method chosen does not form a closed figure, the phrase "unclosed figure" should be written clearly on the nomination form beside the UTM references, and the references should be placed on the form in sequence from the northeasternmost end of the figure to the other end (A through G in fig. 5).

The previous method of enclosing the meandering site in a series of rectangular boxes is no longer recommended. Although the results are similar to those in figure 4, the old method requires that many more corner points be drawn and measured.

Discontinuous Sites

A discontinuous site is composed of two or more separate elements. Although elements of the site could be approximated by a single closed figure (see fig. 6), the sense of the site would be distorted, implying that the area between the individual elements is included. A better approach would be to plot a series of unconnected points of figures, one for each element (see fig. 7).

Compound Sites

A compound site is a discontinuous site with at least one element described by multiple points, for example, two landing sites connected by a portage trail. Compound sites may be best represented by describing each element separately. As shown in figure 8, element 1 is represented by points A-B-C-D, element 2 by E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L, element 3 by points M-N-O-P-Q. Elements 1 and 3 are closed figures, but element 2 is unclosed.

CONVERTING LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE TO UTM BY COMPUTER

The National Park Service has a computer program that will make the mathematical conversion from latitude/longitude coordinates to UTM grid references. In situations where UTM references cannot be determined from maps, but where latitude/longitude coordinates are available, this program, written by the NPS Division of Systems Design, will accomplish the conversion, giving results on a computer printout. The program will also convert UTM references to latitude/longitude coordinates.

The program has been tested and works reliably; however, it cannot detect inaccurate input. Coordinates must be measured with accuracy to avoid errors. For further information, contact Wilford Cole, ADP Project, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, DC 20240 (202/523-5370).

OTHER USGS MAP SERIES

In areas lacking 7½-minute topographical maps with UTM ticks, and in cases when latitude/longitude determinations are inconvenient, two other series of USGS map products may be helpful in determining UTM references. One, an *orthophotoquad*, is defined by USGS as a "monocolor orthographic photograph or photomosaic in quadrangle format with minimal cartographic enhancement." The other, an *orthophotomap* (topographic) shows "photographic imagery with topographic map detail."

Orthophotoquads have the appearance of high-altitude photographs at the same scale (1:24,000) as topographic quadrangle maps in the 7½-minute series. *Published* orthophotoquads are printed in black and white, with the UTM grid superimposed. Diazo prints of *advance* (prepublication) copies are available for orthophotoquads in certain stages of preparation. Advance copies have ticks for UTM, latitude and longitude, and state plane coordinate systems along the edges. Because all ticks on advance copies are printed in black, use care in choosing the correct ticks for measurement.

Very few names or symbols of topographic features are shown on published orthophotoquads (none on advance copies). The photographic rendering of ground features on orthophotoquads may, however, make site location easier than it would be in areas where natural or man-made landmarks are not shown in topographic maps.

To find out what areas have orthophotoquad coverage, request a free copy of the map, "Status of Orthophotoquad Mapping, January 1, 1976," from one of the two USGS Branch of Distribution offices (source A and B below). At present, USGS has no plans for orthophotoquad coverage of Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. Quarterly updates for each state, called "advance material indexes," are available from the four USGS regional mapping centers (sources C-F).¹ Advance copies of orthophotoquads are available only at these centers. Orthophotoquads and new or revised topographic maps are also reported when they are published in *New Publications of the Geological Survey*, published monthly and available free from the Branch of Distribution office in Arlington, VA (source A).

An **orthophotomap** can be thought of as a photographic image covering a standard 7½-minute quadrangle area, enhanced with drawn-in and labeled map features like those found in the topographic map series. Unlike the orthophotoquads, the orthophotomaps are printed with artificially constructed color representing the ground character, often with surprisingly beautiful results. Orthophotomaps are printed with all of the standard ticks; UTM ticks are blue.

Availability is shown on the order forms and state indexes to *topographic* maps, where the designation "(OM)" following a quadrangle name indicates an orthophotomap. State indexes to topographic maps, order forms, and orthophotomaps are all available from the Branch of Distribution offices (sources A and B). Orthophotomaps have been prepared only for very limited areas of the country.

The National Register of Historic Places will accept *orthophotoquads* in either advance or published form, on which UTM references to a site have been measured, if accompanied by a USGS topographic map (if necessary, at a different scale) on which the site location has also been marked. The topographic map is needed to relate the site to map features by name. *Orthophotomaps* are acceptable without accompanying topographic maps.

In July 1976, USGS map prices changed. According to USGS, all *published* maps, including topographic quadrangles, orthophotoquads, and orthophotomaps, are available at \$1.25 each from the Branch of Distribution offices (sources A and B) by mail order and over-the-counter; they are also available in small quantities at certain over-the-counter sales offices. On an order of \$300 or more at the list price a 30 percent discount is allowed; no other discount is applicable. Prices from commercial distributors may be higher.

Unpublished (advance) versions of topographic maps and orthophotoquads are priced as shown on the advance material indexes for each state, and are available only at the four mapping centers (sources C-F).

SOURCES

- A. Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202
(for areas east of the Mississippi River, including Minnesota, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands)
- B. Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225
(for areas west of the Mississippi River, including Alaska, Hawaii, Louisiana, Guam, and American Samoa)

- C. Eastern Mapping Center
U.S. Geological Survey
Reston, VA 22092
(Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia)
- D. Mid-Continent Mapping Center
U.S. Geological Survey
Box 133
Rolla, MO 65401
(Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin)
- E. Rocky Mountain Mapping Center
U.S. Geological Survey
Federal Center

Denver, CO 80225
(Alaska, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming)

- F. Western Mapping Center
U.S. Geological Survey
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025
(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington)

¹ The reverse side of each advance material index shows what new advance and published topographic quadrangle maps have become available in the most recent quarter. Several advance states of unpublished topographic maps may be available many months before published versions go on sale. A free nation wide index map, "Topographic Mapping; Status and Progress of Operations (7 1/2 and 15-minute series)," is available free from Branch of Distribution offices (sources A and B).

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY NOMINATIONS

by Tom King
Archeologist, Interagency
Archeological Services

The National Register includes properties of value to many and diverse segments of the public, and the value of such properties requires definition by many kinds of specialists—historians, architectural historians, art historians, historic and prehistoric archeologists, and anthropologists, to name a few. Since the inception of the National Register program, the involvement of these professional disciplines has become increasingly sophisticated, as review boards, state staffs, and the National Register staff have become increasingly professional. At the same time, the increase in section 106 and section 2(b) actions before the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the courts, and the increasing impact of historic preservation statutes on federal undertakings require that entries in the National Register be highly defensible.

In view of these historical developments, it seems appropriate to review the kind and level of professionalism necessary in the preparation of nominations to the National Register. While similar clarifications may be expected with regard to many kinds of cultural resources, recent circumstances have called our attention to districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects nominated for their *archeological* value.

Nominating an archeological property should be an exacting, intellectual activity, designed to provide not only documentation that the property *exists*,

but also a reasonable argument for the property's research significance.

Archeological properties do not have to be large, impressive, or rich in artifacts or data to qualify for the National Register, nor do they have to be suitable for public interpretation. Any archeological resource is potentially eligible if one can legitimately argue that it is likely to be associated with a cultural pattern, process, or activity important to the history or prehistory of its locality, the United States, or humanity as a whole, provided its study can contribute to an understanding of that pattern, process, or activity.

Archeologists are encouraged to participate in the development of regional and state research designs, overviews, and plans that will facilitate the development of arguments for and against the eligibility of specific properties and districts. Some properties that have little significance as individual entities may be eligible as segments of archeological districts. In some cases an archeological property or district may also qualify because of an association with a particular event or person, or on the basis of its intrinsic historicity or utility as an interpretive location. Properties that have lost their integrity by being completely excavated or otherwise totally disturbed do not normally qualify, unless they are of outstanding historical significance for the data they have yielded.

Both historic and prehistoric properties may be considered archeological if they are valuable for scientific study to elucidate patterns important in history or prehistory. Historic (and some prehistoric) properties may, of course, also be

important for nonarcheological reasons; for example, a historic archeological property may include a building with important architectural characteristics. Archeologists engaged in identifying cultural resources for nomination to the National Register should be sensitive to nonarcheological values, and obtain professional assistance in describing and evaluating them.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

In the nomination of an archeological property to the National Register, two types of information should be included in the property description.

- A. *Contextual data* should place the site in a framework understandable to the general public, and should include information on:
 - (1) the nature of the survey or other study that led to the identification of the property. How was the property searched for? What lands were surveyed and what methods were used in finding it? Were other cultural resources discovered that might also be eligible for the National Register?
 - (2) the historic or prehistoric context of the property, historic descriptions, assignment to a place in a local cultural-historical framework, and possible activities represented by the property's characteristics. Assumptions about age, cul-

tural affiliation, and function should be substantiated with supporting data.

- B. *Descriptive data* should include:
- (1) boundaries and justification—location, boundaries, and size of the property; reasons for the selection of boundaries; and location maps and planimetric or sketch maps of the property.
 - (2) internal composition—for a district: descriptions of sites, structures, buildings, and objects that make up the property; for a site: structure, building or object, descriptions of important component parts, features, strata, rooms, artifacts, attributes, etc. (may be summarized, tabulated or mapped).
 - (3) environment—pertinent elements of the surrounding natural environment, biological and geological features, and microenvironments.
 - (4) intrusions—impinging development, agricultural practices, erosion, vandalism, etc.
 - (5) archeological activities—sub-surface testing or other special studies (may be summarized with maps and plans as appropriate).
 - (6) data limitations—any areas of uncertainty concerning the nature of the property that should be considered.

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

A statement of significance should be more than a simple professional opinion that the property is significant or that it meets one of more of the National Register criteria. A well-reasoned argument for the property's usefulness to research is appropriate. If a state, regional, or local plan or research design has been developed or is being developed that sets forth standards for the preservation or other treatment of archeological resources, the significance of particular properties should be discussed with reference to these standards. In any case, the following three steps are not rigidly required for statements of significance, but should serve as general guides.

- A. Consider all known and/or expected data categories and cultural features of the property in terms of the information they may yield. Does the site contain many strata that might yield information on cultural change? Does it consist of a single

stratum or surface assemblage that might provide data on activity patterns during a short time span? Does the building contain papers, artifacts, or patterns of material that could be studied to learn about land use or social organization? Is the object a petroglyph rock that might yield information on concepts of space and symbolism?

- B. Consider any research topics that might form a basis for study of the property, including topics currently addressed in the area and topics suggested by one's professional training as future possibilities.
- C. Discuss how study of the data categories and features represented by the property may (or may not) contribute to study of the research topics.

The three examples appended are hypothetical statements of significance illustrating some of the problems encountered with many such statements as they are now received.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

The comments above, while framed with reference to National Register nominations, apply to requests for determinations of eligibility as well. In the case of determinations, of course, presentation of descriptive data and a statement of significance in strict nomination format is not required; reports of archeological surveys and evaluations are adequate, provided that they include the necessary descriptive and evaluatory material outlined above. Archeologists preparing reports for use in making determinations of eligibility should organize their reports in such a way as to insure that the necessary data are presented in a clear and understandable way. Descriptive and evaluatory statements should be clearly separated from recommendations or proposals for salvage excavation or other forms of impact-mitigation; defining the nature and significance of a property and reaching conclusions about how best to treat it in project planning are separate processes, and should not be confused.

Determinations of *ineligibility* for the National Register should be documented in the same way as determination of eligibility. The property should be fully described, and a viable argument should be set forth to show that the property lacks research value.

EXAMPLE I

Insufficient Statement of Significance

Lewis and Clark, in 1795, describe a "large Indian village" at this location, consisting of 14 temple mounds and a chiefly residence.

Comment

The fact that the site has an association with an historic event, or that it was described historically, does not by itself give it research value.

The site today contains stratified deposits representing 4,000 years of prehistory.

Comment

Stratigraphy and time-depth do not equal significance. Why are these 4,000 years of prehistory important for research?

The large number of artifacts recovered from the test excavation, the architectural remains represented by the temple mounds, and the deeply stratified midden deposits indicate that this site can yield important information about local prehistory.

Comment

Artifacts, architecture, and middens do not equal significance. Why are these artifacts of the site important for research?

EXAMPLE 2

Sufficient Statement of Significance based on known research data

As indicated in the description, the site contains nonrandom clusters of flakes and stone tools typical of the Archaic period, suggesting work areas and (possibly) residential locations.

Comment

Pertinent data categories, described in the descriptive section of the nomination, are noted.

Local research has long focused on the reconstruction of culture history through the study of changes in artifact type. There is evidence of rapid change from an Archaic pattern of low-density land use by mobile hunter-gatherers to a prehistoric pattern of high-density sedentary residence in nucleated village clusters. The nature of this change is poorly understood, but Twiddletrowl (1975) has proposed that it reflects the rise of warrior-priests in response to hostile actions by neighboring groups, while Marshaltown (1976) has argued that it reflects the ability of large populations to support themselves in high-density communities following the domestication of the armadillo. These alternative propositions reflect contrasting general theoretical positions concerning the origins of the state.

Comment

Local research problems are synopsized, and related to problems of general theoretical interest.

Since this site appears to contain data categories reflective of different residential groups, it should be possible to use it in the reconstruction of Archaic period community organization. Resolution of the Twiddletown/Marshalltown controversy will require the comparative analysis of settlement organization through time, to identify the demographic and economic events with which organization changes are associated. It is in this comparative framework that the site attains its significance.

Comment

The ways in which the site could be studied to address research questions are synopsized.

EXAMPLE 3

Sufficient Statement of Significance based on predictive data

The State Historic Preservation Plan, in discussing the historic archeology of this region, defines 14 types of sites representative of the Chinese-American community during the Whaling period, and recommends that at least 10% of all sites representing each type be preserved for purposes of future, as yet undefined research. This site, as noted in the description, is a Type 12 Chinese-American Whaling period site. Only two such sites have thus far been nominated to the National Register, and both are on the other side of the mountain, farther from the main population center during the Whaling period. The site thus represents a type which is not as yet adequately recognized or preserved, in a geographic and social environment different from those in which those sites now recognized as representatives of the type exist.

Comment

Here, although no specific research value is assigned to the property, an argument is advanced for its potential research value, based on a systematic regional study that has defined types of sites that are likely to be of future research interest (in this case, the State Historic Preservation Plan).

FRONTIER TOWN SALOON PRESERVED

As late as 1966 the structures in the former townsite of Bannack, Montana, situated along Grasshopper Creek in the southwestern part of the state, had all but collapsed. Bannack had become a ghost town; its days of prosperity and activity all but forgotten. The town had become disreputable, trash-strewn, and abused. Log sills, earth-chinked walls, and earth-covered pole roofs were falling, resulting in maintenance problems often solved by alterations that accelerated the existing damage. Many of the structures from the Territorial period were considered beyond restoration. One of the earliest buildings and the most historically colorful, the Skinner Saloon, had become a horse barn.

Today the town of Bannack, Montana, is being restored, thanks to a cooperative effort between the Montana Recreation and Parks Division and the Na-

tional Park Service. Over \$74,000 in federal assistance under the grant-in-aid program has helped the town recapture its legends of the mid-1800s.

In 1969 initial restoration of the Skinner Saloon was accomplished without federal assistance. The structural foundation and the east wall were rebuilt; the roof was replaced; and the entire front of the building was reconstructed using historic remnants and old photographs. Then in 1975, the National Park Service provided a grant-in-aid for restoring and reconstructing the saloon's front and back walls, and its windows and boardwalk.

Today the story of frontier violence and justice in Bannack has a base at the Skinner Saloon, perpetuating for its visitors a dramatic element of the total picture of Bannack's early years.



Skinner Saloon, Bannack Historic District, Dillon vicinity, MT

TERMINAL, STATION & DEPOT

EXHIBIT AVAILABLE

by Mary Farrell

Archives Resources Technician
Historic American Buildings Survey

The following article is in response to the many inquiries received since the recent notice about the exhibit programs of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) (11593, June 1976).

Mounted for the 1974 Conference on the Reuse of Railroad Stations and sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts, the "Terminal, Station & De-

pot" exhibit was expanded and remounted as a HABS traveling exhibit in 1975. Its purpose was to acquaint more people with the railroad station as an architectural form reflecting aesthetic and technological developments of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Three major issues are developed in the exhibit: the solution to a new and complex architectural problem; the dichotomy between the historic architecture of the railroad stations and the honest technological statement of the train sheds that developed behind them; and the importance of preserving the stations. The exhibit shows briefly the impact of the railroad station from the first one built in Baltimore in 1830 in the shape of a tollhouse to the grandiose Beaux-Arts palaces of the 20th century. Much of the text for the exhibit was in-

spired by *Railroad Stations* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1958), written by the late architectural historian Carroll Meeks; photographs and architectural measured drawings, although primarily from the HABS records, are supplemented by material from the Library of Congress and from the Historic American Engineering Record.

The exhibit, most recently displayed at the new National Visitor Center located in Union Station, Washington, DC, is now available for circulation from the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service for a fee of \$275. It consists of 20 vertical 36- by 48-inch panels and weighs 780 pounds (three 260-pound crates). Booking arrangements should be made with Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 (202/381-6631).

NEW SOCIETY WILL CERTIFY ARCHEOLOGISTS

A new society has been formed that may make it easier for agencies, organizations, and communities to find the types of archeological expertise they need to conduct surveys and other activities necessary to comply with historic preservation regulations. The Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) was incorporated on April 26, 1976, to further high standards in the profession of archeology. The SOPA has formulated a code of ethics, standards of research performance, and requirements for recognition as a professional archeologist. It has also drafted a set of institutional standards to be used by archeological support facilities provided by museums, universities, etc.

As part of its services, SOPA will maintain a list of accredited archeologists composed of SOPA members and others who meet the criteria of education and experience specified in the standards, and who subscribe to its code of ethics. This list will be made available to government and state agencies, private firms, and individuals seeking the services of qualified archeologists. The list will be subdivided to identify specialists in different areas.

SOPA is an outgrowth of the 1974 Airle House Seminar on Certification and Accreditation of Archeologists sponsored by the Society for American Archeology and the National Park Service, and of the 1976 Interim Committee on Professional Standards of the Society of American Archaeology composed of representatives from the Archeological Institute of America, the Society for Historical Archeology, and the American Society for Conservation Archeology.

Applications for SOPA membership and accreditation are now being received. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Edward B. Jelks, President, Society of Professional Archeologists, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

CERTIFYING MARINE SURVEY ARCHEOLOGISTS

The Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) will begin certifying marine survey archeologists as a service to agencies and firms in need of such specialists to conduct archeological surveys of oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Interagency Archeological Services Division has reviewed SOPA's criteria for certification and has concluded that they will serve the needs of federal agencies concerned with such underwater sur-

veys. The criteria for marine survey archeologists are concentrated in two areas of training and experience: (1) the professional practice of archeology, and (2) the ability to interpret remote sensing records and other appropriate data to obtain relevant information.

According to SOPA's criteria, persons wishing to be certified as marine survey archeologists must have had specialized education and training including (1) background knowledge of coastal geomorphology and marine geology processes as related to cultural resources; (2) training in the governing principles, proper set-up and tuning and operating limits of underwater remote sensing devices (including magnetometer, side-scanning sonar, sub-bottom profiler, and bathymetric sounder), and the ability to interpret the output of these devices; and (3) training in navigation. In addition, persons must have worked under the supervision of a professional marine survey archeologist for at least one year, during which time a minimum of two-weeks offshore training was spent operating remote sensing instruments; persons must be able to interpret instrument output and to prepare reports, and must have worked as a supervisor, or its equivalent, for a minimum of six months.

Anyone interested in certification as marine survey archeologists may receive further information from Dr. Edward B. Jelks, President, Society of Professional Archeologists, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

PREDICTIVE SURVEYS

The Interagency Archeological Services Division of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation is preparing for publication of *Predictive Archeological Studies: A Tool for Planning* as an effort to provide assistance to agencies and states with broad land management responsibilities in compiling the inventories required by *Executive Order 11593*. The volume which will strive toward understandable, nontechnical language, will discuss the general purposes and uses of predictive studies, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches. Basically, predictive studies at archeological sites attempt to foretell where, what kind, and how many resources will occur within a study area.

A partial draft entitled "Comprehensive Archeological Resource Management Planning" was distributed at the Annual Preservation Planning Conference for Public Agencies, which was held last February in Alexandria, Virginia. The final volume should be com-

pleted by early fall. Comments on the draft are welcome and should be directed to Mr. Thomas King, Interagency Archeological Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, DC 20240 (202/523-5454).

PUBLICATIONS

CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE

The 1976 *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* is an informative publication prepared by the Office of Management and Budget. It is a comprehensive catalog containing descriptions of federal programs that can be used by state, county, city, or other political subdivisions; or by any domestic profit or nonprofit corporation, institution, or individual (other than another federal agency). Although the primary purpose of the catalog is to aid potential beneficiaries in identifying and obtaining available assistance, it is also intended to help improve coordination on federal program activities among federal, state, and local governments.

The catalog describes the nature and purpose of each program; specifies who is eligible to apply and what documentation is necessary; lists application and award procedures, including deadlines; gives financial information for three fiscal years; and provides additional information on available printed materials and other closely related programs, as well as where further information may be obtained.

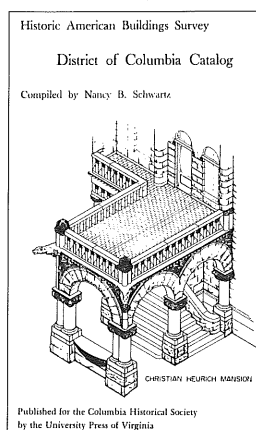
Several useful indexes are included, such as lists of programs by popular name, subject matter, functional area, and type of recipient eligible (agencies, individuals, localities, etc.). Those programs requiring clearinghouse review, state plans, notification to states of grant-in-aid actions, and environmental impact statements are also listed.

The 1976 edition of the catalog (Stock No. PREX 2.20:976) is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Public Documents Department, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for \$17.00 a year, and includes periodic supplements.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CATALOG

Another volume in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) state catalog series is now available (see 11593, June 1976). The *District of Columbia Catalog*, compiled by HABS architectural historian Nancy Schwartz, contains entries for over 350 structures and

neighborhoods in the National Capital, as well as an introductory essay describing HABS recording work in Washington, DC, from 1933 to the present, and a bibliographical essay giving the best sources of information on Washington architecture. Published for the Columbia Historical Society by the University Press of Virginia, the catalog is available from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903, at \$9.75 for hard-bound editions and \$3.50 for paperback copies.



ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORTS AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM

Unpublished reports on archeological data recovery projects are often unavailable for use by researchers and the public. To remedy this, Interagency Archeological Services has entered into an agreement with the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) (see 11593, June 1976). Under this agreement, all reports submitted to Interagency Archeological Services in fulfillment of survey and data recovery contracts will be provided to NTIS, which will archive them in microfilm. Abstracts and instructions for obtaining copies will be published, and potential users can order copies either as microfiche or as positives. The cost of microfiche copies will be quite low; the cost of positives will be somewhat higher. For further information, call or write Interagency Archeological Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, DC 20240 (attention Jan Koplick, NTIS Program Coordinator 202/523-5454).

The directors of historic preservation organizations who receive this bulletin are asked to circulate it to their members. For financial reasons it is not possible to print copies for each member.

USSR *Continued from page 4*

vate property owners curb the impact of our historic preservation program upon our national development. The potential effectiveness of Russia's preservation program, therefore, is far greater than that of our present program, but the philosophy of historic preservation in both countries is very similar. The OAHF delegation returned to the US with renewed enthusiasm about the common goals of the USSR and the US in preserving our respective cultural heritages.

11593 has been created to provide technical and other program-related information as required by Section 3 of Executive Order 11593. To do this more effectively, the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation would like readers to submit specific questions that could be answered in future issues of 11593. Questions should be sent to Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, DC 20240 (attention Carol Shull, 202/523-5483).

Executive Order 11593 Section 3

Responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall:

- (a) encourage State and local historic preservation officials to evaluate and survey federally owned historic properties and, where appropriate, to nominate such properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- (b) develop criteria and procedures to be applied by Federal agencies in the reviews and nominations required by section 2(a). Such criteria and procedures shall be developed in consultation with the affected agencies.
- (c) expedite action upon nominations to the National Register of Historic Places concerning federally owned properties proposed for sale, transfer, demolition or substantial alteration.
- (d) encourage State and Territorial liaison officers for historic preservation to furnish information upon request to Federal agencies regarding their properties which have been evaluated with respect to historic, architectural or archaeological significance and which as a result of such evaluations have not been found suitable for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- (e) develop and make available to Federal agencies and State and local governments information concerning professional methods and techniques for preserving, improving, restoring and maintaining historic properties.
- (f) advise Federal agencies in the evaluation, identification, preservation, improvement, restoration and maintenance of historic properties.
- (g) review and evaluate the plans of transferees of surplus Federal properties transferred for historic monument purposes to assure that the historic character of such properties is preserved in rehabilitation, restoration, improvement, maintenance and repair of such properties.
- (h) review and comment upon Federal agency procedures submitted pursuant to section 2(e) of this order.

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LATEST LANDMARK ADDITIONS

The Secretary of the Interior has designated the following properties National Historic Landmarks as a result of the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at their 74th meeting, April 5-7, 1976, in Washington. Study of the sites is divided into periods, or themes, ranging from early man to the 20th century. This group of landmarks includes properties from the following themes: Architecture (A), Political and Military Affairs (P & MA), Afro-American Bicentennial (ABC), Science and Invention (S & I), and Special Studies (SS).

ARIZONA

Fort Huachuca (P & MA)

CALIFORNIA

Hearst San Simeon Estate (La Cuesta Encantada), San Simeon (P & MA)

CONNECTICUT

Charles H. Norton House, Plainville (S & I)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

St. Luke's Episcopal Church (ABC)
Carter G. Woodson House (ABC)
Charlotte Forten Grimke House (ABC)
Washington Navy Yard (P & MA)
U.S. Marine Corps Barracks and Commandant's House (P & MA)
Andrew Mellon Building (P & MA)

FLORIDA

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa (P & MA)

GEORGIA

Fox Theatre, Atlanta (A)
Owens-Thomas House, Savannah (A)
Telfair Academy, Savannah (A)
Green-Meldrim House, Savannah (A)
Thomas E. Watson House, Thomson (P & MA)
Henry W. Grady House, Athens (P & MA)

ILLINOIS

Arthur H. Compton House, Chicago (S & I)
Robert A. Millikan House, Chicago (S & I)
Frank R. Lillie House, Chicago (S & I)
Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable Homesite, Chicago (ABC)

INDIANA

General Lew Wallace Study, Crawfordsville (P & MA)

KANSAS

William Allen White House, Emporia (P & MA)
Carry A. Nation House, Medicine Lodge (P & MA)

MASSACHUSETTS

William E.B. DuBois Boyhood Homesite, Great Barrington (ABC)
William Monroe Trotter House, Dorchester (ABC)
William C. Nell Residence, Boston (ABC)
Maria Baldwin House, Cambridge (ABC)

MICHIGAN

Parke-Davis Laboratory, Detroit (S & I)
Herbert H. Dow House, Midland (S & I)

MISSISSIPPI

Oakland Memorial Chapel, Alcorn University, Alcorn (ABC)
I.T. Montgomery House, Mound Bayou (ABC)

MISSOURI

General John J. Pershing Boyhood Home, Laclede (P & MA)

MONTANA

Rankin Ranch, Avalanche Gulch (P & MA)

NEW JERSEY

Lucy, the Margate Elephant, Margate City (A)
Cape May Historic District, Cape May (A)
Old Queens, New Brunswick (A)
Great Falls of the Passaic/S.U.M. Historic District, Paterson (SS)

NEW YORK

James Weldon Johnson Residence, New York City (ABC)
New York Amsterdam News Building, New York City (ABC)
Will Marion Cook House, New York City (ABC)
Louis Armstrong House, Corona (ABC)
Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington Residence, New York City (ABC)
Villa Lewaro, Irvington (ABC)
Ralph Bunche House, Kew Gardens (ABC)
John Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson Residence, Brooklyn (ABC)
Samuel J. Tilden House, New York City (P & MA)
Old New York County Courthouse, New York City (P & MA)
John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Estate, Mount Pleasant (SS)

OHIO

Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker House, Columbus (P & MA)
John B. Tytus House, Middletown (S & I)

PENNSYLVANIA

Fairmount Water Works, Philadelphia (A)
Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail, Pittsburgh (A)
Fallingwater, Mill Run (A)
Henry O. Tanner Homesite, Philadelphia (ABC)
Charles B. Dudley House, Altoona (S & I)
Edward G. Acheson House, Monongahela (S & I)
Smithfield Street Bridge, Pittsburgh (SS)

RHODE ISLAND

Ocean Drive Historic District, Newport (A)
Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Newport (A)
Arcade, Providence (A)
Lippitt House, Providence (A)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Denmark Vesey House, Charleston (ABC)
South Carolina State House, Columbia (P & MA)

TENNESSEE

Alvin Cullom York Farm, Fentress County (P & MA)

TEXAS

East End Historic District, Galveston (A)
The Strand Historic District, Galveston (A)
Samuel T. Rayburn House, Fannin County (P & MA)

VIRGINIA

Charles Richard Drew House, Arlington (ABC)
Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone, Arlington (ABC)

The following properties have been designated Registered **Natural** Landmarks:

CALIFORNIA

Sharktooth Hill, Kern County

GEORGIA

Big Hammock Natural Area, Tattnall County
Ebenezer Creek Swamp, Effingham County

MISSISSIPPI

Bienville Pines Scenic Area, Scott County
Green Ash-Overcup Oak-Sweetgum Research Natural Areas, Sharkey County
Harrell Prairie Hill, Scott County

MONTANA

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Beaverhead County

NEW YORK

Moss Island, Herkimer County



The Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has recently been designated a National Historic Landmark. After the original courthouse in Pittsburgh burned in 1882, five nationally prominent architects were asked to submit plans for a new one. Henry Hobson Richardson won the competition and began his building in 1884. Designing in the style that became known as Richardsonian Romanesque, Richardson considered the Allegheny Courthouse and Jail his prize work. The jail was completed in 1886, but the courthouse was not completed until 1888, after Richardson's death, by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, successors to his practice. Photo courtesy of the County of Allegheny Division of Photography.