HCRS
U.S. Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

11593

June 1980
Vol. 5 No. 2

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

Contents

Architectural History and Historic Preservation 1
Preservation in Tomorrow's Rural Landscape 1
SD Historic Sites and Tourist Activity 4
World Heritage Nominations 9
Preserving Photos as a Historical Resource 11
COPAR 13
Measured Drawings: Aids in Relocating Buildings 14
Survey and Registration Programs in MS 15
Salisbury Paint Bucket Project .. 18
Alabama Preservation Authority 19
Publications 21–24
Architectural Heritage Education 24
UWAG 25

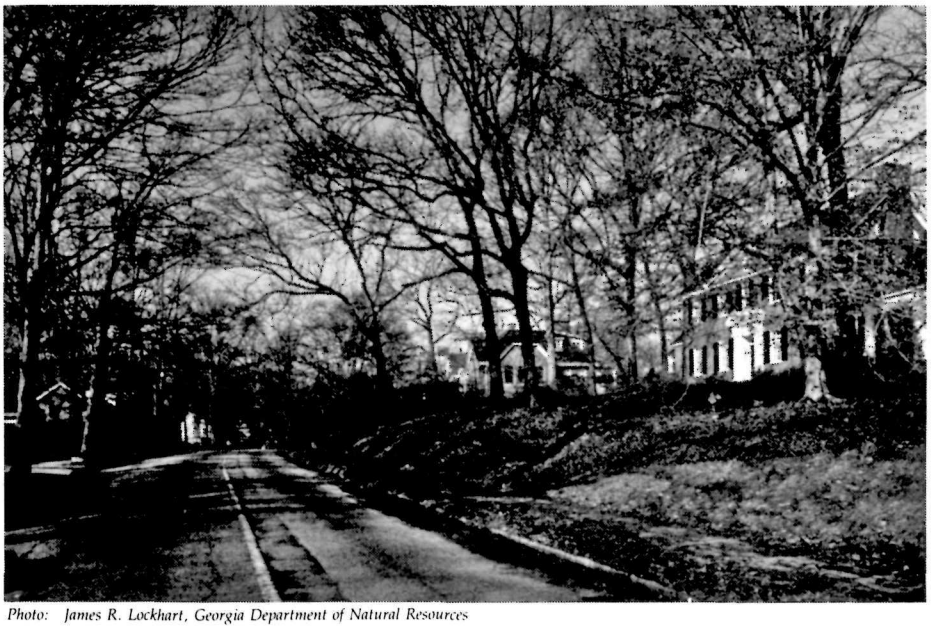


Photo: James R. Lockhart, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Fairview Road reveals the meandering streets, informally landscaped yards, uniform building setbacks, and eclectic 20th-century residences that distinguish Druid Hills. Because of its fine landscaping and architecture, Druid Hills influenced the character of Atlanta's subsequent suburban development. Today, after almost a decade of academic research and preservation planning, local zoning ordinances and national registration help protect the suburb from adverse changes and incompatible new development.

Architectural History and Historic Preservation: Olmsted's Druid Hills

by Richard Cloues
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Section,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Editor's Note: This is a sequel to "Architectural History and Preservation: The Need for Greater Professional Involvement," an article published in the January/February issue of **11593.** *Richard Cloues is a member of the Society of Architectural Historian's Committee on Architectural Preservation.*

Architectural history today encompasses two distinct professions, both of which are essential to historic preservation. One involves the traditional quest for knowledge in academic institutions; the other is part of the growing crusade to preserve cultural heritage through public and private historic preservation programs. These two professions

continued on page 2

Preservation Planning Series

Historic Preservation in Tomorrow's Rural Landscape

by William H. Tishler
Professor of Landscape Architecture, Historic Preservation Program, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Editor's Note: The Preservation Planning Series, produced by the Division of State Plans and Grants, is designed to provide regular, technical information on various aspects of preservation planning. This is one of several articles that will appear in "New Directions in Rural Preservation," a publication produced by the Preservation Planning Branch, which will be available for distribution soon. The publication explores rural preservation issues and the techniques and tools for achieving it.

Historically, Americans have had a romantic attachment to the countryside. The philosophies of people like Jefferson and Thoreau fostered a distinctive anti-urban tradition and a preference for a rural way of living that even today is popularized by such widely read literature as the *Foxfire* books, the *Mother Earth News*, the Whole Earth Catalogs and the delightfully illustrated books on early American rural life by Eric Sloane. Rural America has played an important role in forming our national values. Indeed, a strong desire for land ownership and the independence of rural farm living have been a hallmark of the American dream and the basis for much of our settlement history. As America enters its third century, visions and dreams of the rural countryside still arouse our deepest emotions and our sense of identity with places that seem more stable and assuring.

continued on page 5

Architectural History from page 1

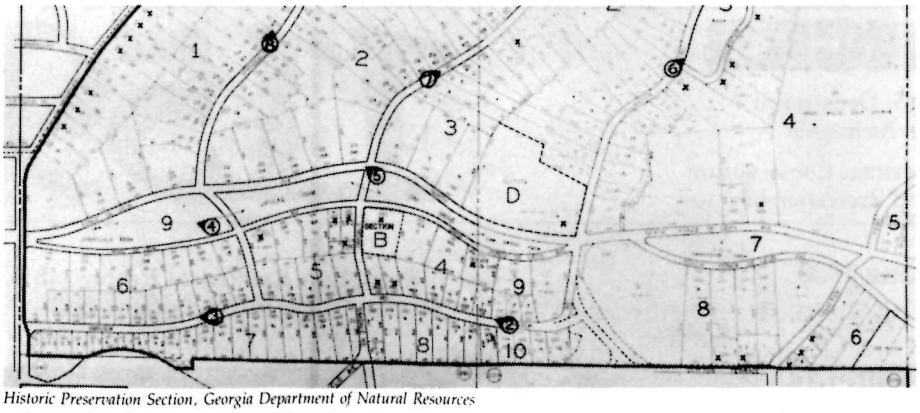
differ considerably in the nature of their work and the way they relate to their discipline. These differences are defined by familiar stereotypes. The academic architectural historian is seen as abstract, intellectual, and independent, restrained if not refined, a theorizer and researcher, creative and original—an ivory-tower Ph.D. The preservationist is viewed as over-zealous and self-righteous, shortsighted and pragmatic, a mundane footnoter—a day-to-day M.A. The academic's motto is "publish or perish"; the preservationist's might be "perish if published."

In the federally mandated procedures for Tax Reform Act certification and environmental review and compliance, preservationists must assess architectural and historical significance, often on the basis of incomplete information, and always in a very short time.

Academic architectural historicans perpetuate the discipline's traditional roles and responsibilities. Their primary responsibility is the stewardship of "architectural history,"—the knowledge and methodologies that are the basis of the discipline. Their principal role is to conserve and augment architectural history through scholarly research of primary sources, comprehensive review of secondary sources, publication of articles and books, delivery of lectures and addresses, and criticism of past and on-going work. The result is not only knowledge but also perspective and context. Beyond knowledge, understanding is achieved, from which meaning and value can be derived.

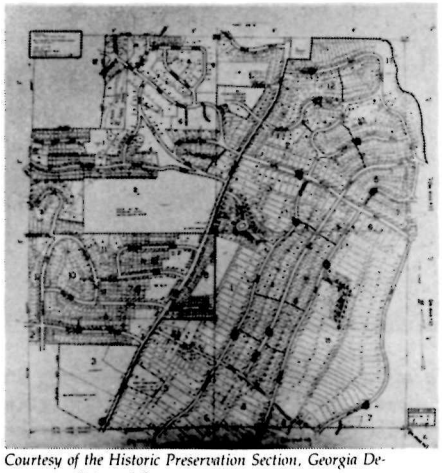
In meeting their respective obligations, academics and preservationists engender opportunities for their counterparts. Essentially, preservationists offer academic architectural historians raw and refined data in the form of field observations, research notes, descriptions, statements of significance, photographs, maps, and bibliographies. Academics offer preservationists methodology, knowledge, and understanding, which constitute the parameters for their daily work.

Other complementary opportunities and obligations are less direct and obvious, but equally important.



Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Olmsted's design for Druid Hills is most evident along the suburb's southern boundary. A major element in the irregular plan, Ponce de Leon Avenue features gently curving contours, a wide median with public parks, and informally landscaped lots that hosted the suburb's finest homes. In 1971 an Emory University graduate student documented Olmsted's early role in designing the suburb, spurring the interest of architectural historians in academe and preservation.



Courtesy of the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Map of the northwest section of Druid Hills shows how the Olmsted Brothers and the Druid Hills Company continued to develop the suburb in the 20th century according to Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s, original plan.

Through their extensive day-to-day experience with the real world, preservationists put academic architectural history to work serving an immediately useful purpose. In the field, preservationists apply academic knowledge and test academic theories. In doing so they can keep academics honest and relevant; they can also challenge academics to initiate new inquiries and formulate new hypotheses. Preservationists also act as critics, using contemporary and historical standards to evaluate significance and determine value for preservation. Thus, preservation becomes a standard against which the adequacy of architectural history can be measured.

On the other hand, academics are eminently qualified to stimulate preservationists intellectually and philosophically. Because of their isolation from the daily demands of most preservation activity, academics can question the motives and assumptions of preservationists. They can set standards for methodology and performance. Through scholarly research and interpretation, academics can spur preservationists into new areas of activity, as well as provide them with ready-made information for preservation planning.

The roles and responsibilities of architectural historians show how, in theory at least, academics and preservationists can relate to mutual benefit through their professional obligations and opportunities. The case study of Druid Hills demonstrates how the two groups have actually worked together in Georgia to document and preserve a highly significant historical resource.

Frederick Law Olmsted's Druid Hills

Druid Hills was Atlanta's second major planned suburb. It was conceived by developer Joel Hurt between 1889 and 1892; was originally planned by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., between 1892 and 1894, at the end of his career; and began to take form under Hurt's Kirkwood Land Company during the mid-1890s. Development continued in the early 20th century under the general guidance of the Olmsted Brothers. In the largest real estate transaction

to its date in Atlanta's history, the Druid Hills Company purchased the partially completed suburb in 1908. Development was substantially completed by the 1930s.

Druid Hills covers about 1,500 acres of Piedmont countryside northeast of downtown Atlanta. The suburb features an irregular plan of meandering streets, spacious public parks, and informally landscaped lots with eclectic early-20th-century residences. Ponce de Leon Avenue, the principal east-west thoroughfare, runs along the suburb's south boundary; lined with the suburb's largest lots and finest mansions, and divided by a wide median, it is the suburb's major design element.

The significance of Druid Hills is considerable. Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and the Olmsted Brothers, it is a good example of Olmsted's principles and practices of suburban development, and the finest example in the South. Its original plan was one of Olmsted's last comprehensive works. Druid Hills is also the setting for an exceptional collection of early-20th-century eclectic residences, some of which were designed by Atlanta's foremost architects. The suburb was the home of many major Atlanta figures. Because of its prestige, Druid Hills profoundly influenced the character of subsequent suburban development in and around Atlanta. Druid Hills is also remarkably well preserved.

Druid Hills has always been appreciated for its high-quality architecture and landscaping. Its historical significance has been less widely acknowledged, however. The roles of Joel Hurt, the Kirkwood Land Company, and the Druid Hills Company were fairly well known, but the design of the suburb was largely attributed to the Olmsted Brothers and company engineer O.F. Kauffman. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s, role was persistently rumored, but hardly believed, and sometimes ridiculed.

Since the suburb has been increasingly vulnerable to change during the last decade, its historical significance has become a greater concern. The stage was thus set for the concerted play of academics and preservationists in identifying and preserving the character and appearance of Druid Hills.

In 1975 the interests of academics and preservationists once again converged. The Druid Hills Civic Association contracted Randolph Marks, an architecture student at Georgia Tech, for a study to determine whether there were identifiable environmental factors that contributed to the suburb's sense of community. At the same time, the DeKalb County Historical Society retained Marks to carry out an architectural and historical resource survey of the county, including that part of Druid Hills outside the Atlanta city limits. These coincidental projects added to the knowledge about Druid Hills and resulted in the proposal to nominate the entire suburb to the National Register.

The new nomination for Druid Hills was submitted to the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office late in 1976. During the office's review, serious problems arose in establishing boundaries and determining the integrity of the proposed district. Although Druid Hills was a planned suburb, it grew and changed in response to the needs and desires of developers and residents. Furthermore, it is now virtually surrounded by 20th-century suburban development, some of which is contemporary with parts of Druid Hills. By investigating plat maps and a representative sampling of deeds, the historian and architectural historian of the state office were able to reconstruct the historical development of Druid Hills and thereby determine precise historic boundaries. When tested in the field, the historic boundaries were found to coincide almost exactly with today's environmental boundaries.

Determining the district's integrity was largely done by establishing the boundaries. Once the historic boundaries were known, it was easy to see that Druid Hills had remained virtually intact through the years. Academic papers and the earlier nomination had already answered questions about the 20th-century changes to Olmsted's original plans. Subsequent changes in the landscaping were due to inevitable maturation or were in keeping with the character and appearance of the suburb. The few architectural intrusions do not seriously affect the suburb's overall ambiance.

The Druid Hills historic district was listed in the National Register on October 25, 1979. Registration is not an end in itself, however. Responsibilities remain for architectural historians involved in preservation. Changes such as the reuse of the estates along Ponce de Leon Avenue and proposed highway improvements to the avenue continue to threaten the suburb. Preservation planning will have to be based to a large degree upon the suburb's historic architecture and landscaping, and will thus require the architectural historian's expertise.

The academic architectural historian also has a continuing role. After almost a decade of professional work, no one knows exactly what to call this place known as Druid Hills. Is it a "picturesque" suburb, a "romantic" suburb, a "garden" suburb, or what? Academic literature is full



Photo: James R. Lockhart, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Springdale Park is one of a string of public parks that Olmsted designed to grace the median of Ponce de Leon Avenue. Joel Hurt's electric streetcar line also ran along the median, connecting the suburb with downtown Atlanta.

of such terms, but there is no consensus as to how these terms should be applied to an environment like Druid Hills.

What have these general observations and the case study of Druid Hills shown about the discipline we call architectural history and its relationship to historic preservation? Clearly, there is some benign truth to the stereotypes of academics and preservationists. There is not a singular profession of architectural historians but rather two essentially complementary groups related by professional obligations and opportunities that grow out of their accustomed roles and responsibilities. Acting in concert and with mutual respect and understanding, these two grous of architectural historians can multiply their efforts and achieve results greater than could reasonably be expected from either group acting alone.

The existence of these two groups should not be construed as forever fixing the dimensions of the profession. There is nothing to prevent academics from moving along the continuum to play a more direct role in historic preservation. There is nothing to prevent preservationists from moving toward more scholarly endeavors, as has already occurred in several fine works on folk and vernacular architecture. Such movements will challenge traditional roles and responsibilities, but the obstacles should not be insurmountable and the results will benefit the entire profession. The continuum will undoubtedly remain, but its balance, its equilibrium, may be subject to change.

Academe and Preservation Converge

In the spring of 1971, Kenneth Ayers, an Emory University graduate student, first challenged the conventional wisdom about Druid Hills. In a term paper based on research of the Olmsted papers at the Library of Congress, Ayers documented Olmsted's Sr.'s direct and early role in designing Druid Hills. Ayers proved that Hurt had organized the Kirkwood Land Company, purchased or optioned 1,400 acres of land, hired engineer S.Z. Ruff to draw up a topographic map, and retained Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., as early as 1892. He further showed that Olmsted based his preliminary plans for the suburb on extensive correspondence and several site visits between 1892 and 1894. Olmsted's plans were largely followed by the Olmsted Brothers and the Druid Hills Company after his retirement and death.

The following spring, the Southeastern American Studies Conference addressed the topic "Frederick Law Olmsted: A Southern Exposure." Emory University professor Elizabeth Lyon read a paper entitled "Frederick Law Olmsted and Joel Hurt: Planning the Environment in Atlanta, 1892–1894." Instigated by the findings of Ayers (who was reluctant to pursue the subject further), it confirmed with additional documentation and mature, academic perspective the master landscape architect's early role in planning Druid Hills.

With the history and significance of Druid Hills more full understood, and with threats to its integrity more pronounced, the suburb became the object of historic preservation planning. In 1974 as a first step in establishing a public preservation program for the suburb, the city of Atlanta retained Dr. Lyon to prepare a National Register nomination for the part of Druid Hills then within the city limits. This area included the Ponce de Leon corridor where Olmsted's involvement was most direct, evident, and documented. The nomination was greeted with almost universal acclaim. Following its registration as the Druid Hills Parks and Parkways, the area was declared a historic district under Atlanta's zoning ordinance, affording the area greater protection from undesirable changes in architecture, landscaping, and use.

Report of the Committee on Architectural Preservation

The preservation committee of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) was reorganized in April 1979, and charged with the initial task of delineating specific objectives for the Society whereby its role in preservation could be strengthened. Approved September 1979, the committee' report put forth the following objectives to guide the committee's activities and SAH's general involvement in preservation:

A. Encourage further development of criteria for evaluation of elements in the built environment.

B. Foster clarification of and consistency in the nomenclature used to classify elements in the built environment.

C. Promote high standards of teaching the history of the built environment in academic programs that train people for preservation work.

D. Foster greater awareness among the general public of the importance of architectural history in the preservation process.

Persons interested in participating in projects or wanting copies of the complete report may contact Richard W. Longstreth, Coordinator, Graduate Studies in Historic Preservation, College of Architecture and Design, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506.

(excerpted from *Society of Architectural Newsletter* 23 (no. 6) December 1979).

The Impact of South Dakota Historic Sites on Tourist Activity

by Paul M. Putz, Sharon Waite, and Dale Jahr

Editor's Note: The following story is a condensation of an article that originally appeared in the **South Dakota Business Review** *(February 1979). Paul Putz, the principal author, is Assistant Director of the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion.*

South Dakota's history is a source of attraction to visitors. As a result, South Dakotans are giving increasing thought to the use of their historic buildings and sites as a means of promoting their communities. The meaning of this attraction to history in economic terms has been difficult to assess. Consequently, during the summer of 1978, the Office of Cultural Preservation of the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center, in cooperation with the University of South Dakota Business Research Bureau, conducted a survey to determine the relationship between tourism and the preservation of historic sites.

Two survey questionnaires were distributed at 24 selected locations throughout the state. The questionnaires were designed to establish certain basic information on the nature of tourists, their spending habits, and their inclinations toward visiting historic properties. Thus, one questionnaire was designed to profile the general visitor: to determine tourist origins and spending habits, as well as their propensity to pursue historical and other interests. It was distributed at spots of

continued on page 20

We know that the manmade landscape has always served as a mirror to our culture. Over the years, as our national values have emerged from the great cultural diversity of our past, the built American environment has come to look more and more ubiquitous. This loss of identity has traditionally taken place much faster in urban areas than the rural countryside where isolation and tradition have tempered the forces of change. The rural American landscape still possesses a great wealth of vernacular artifacts and symbols of our agricultural heritage that include what the National Trust in its book, *America's Forgotten Architecture* (1976), describes as "probably the most diverse elements of the built environment." In fact, according to the distinguished geographer Fred Kniffen, the unsung humble buildings that are an integral part of the rural American landscape are "by reason of their adherence to type and numerical superiority . . . far more important as markers of basic cultural processes than are uniquely designed individual structures." This landscape beyond the urban fringe actually symbolizes a vast reservoir of cultural resources that represents America's heritage from our rural beginnings. Thus, historic preservation must have a strong voice in the planning policies that shape the future of rural areas. The purpose of this paper is to explore some of the issues and methods for this broad scope of preservation involvement.



Photo: William H. Tishler

The American frame barn is the most obvious victim of the changing farmstead. It is being replaced by modern machinery and ubiquitous metal and concrete structures. A meaningful program of rural preservation should place great importance on preserving the best remaining examples.

Historic Preservation and the Changing Countryside

The American preservation movement generally has not really understood the problems of rural America, nor has it emerged as a vital force for preservation action in the countryside. Perhaps this lack of effectiveness in rural areas is due to the fact that historic preservation activity has strong roots in the eastern states. Preservation philosophy and approach have traditionally been urban, primarily because much of the eastern United States has become a region of cities and city dwellers. Even today, the typical preservationist is likely to be an urbanite—a fact substantiated by a recent survey which found that more than 72 percent of the membership in the National Trust for Historic Preservation live in urban and suburban areas. These circumstances have molded a preservation philosophy that has focused primarily upon buildings rather than environments or landscapes—a philosophy that has often been criticized for being elitist because of its strong orientation toward prestigious architectural monuments. This preservation ethic has not always recognized the inseparable relationship between the landscape and historic resources, and that the historic features of rural America take their essential character from their setting and the influence of the surrounding landscape.

Yet in spite of our deep attachment to the countryside with its familiar landscapes, structures, and traditions, a revolution is underway that is reshaping the face of rural America. The forces of change are essentially twofold: farms and farmland acreage are declining significantly, while mechanization and a penchant for bigness are dramatically altering the size and form of those farms that remain. During 1977 existing farmland declined by almost 2.7 million acres. This represents about 4,200 square miles, or an area almost the size of Connecticut, that was converted to highways, airports, flood control projects, and recreation and wilderness areas. At the present rate, according to Soil Conservation Service studies, 120 million additional acres will be taken for urban development by the year 2000. A third of that will be cropland.

To survive, the American farmer is fast becoming an industrialist who oversees an increasingly technologically sophisticated, capital intensive, mass-production business. To be efficient, such agricultural methods require highly mechanized techniques on considerably larger landholdings. As a result, small farmers are rapidly leaving the land as large-scale operations become the hallmark of modern farming. A far different rural America is emerging from these violent forces, and the time grows short for preservationists to share their concerns, values, and contributions in the battle to shape the countryside of the future.

The New Visual Environment of Rural America

How are these changes influencing the form and content of the rural landscape and what does the new farming operation look like? From a regional perspective, the consolidation and mechanization are bringing a striking change in scale to the organization of both the land and the built objects on it. As the number of farms decrease, abandoned and obsolete buildings increase in number. Deserted farmsteads with empty houses and sagging barns have be-

come a familiar part of the rural scene. When fire, decay, or the bulldozer reclaim them, and the surrounding trees, hedgerows and woodlots are removed, our perception of scale changes as open spaces become more vast and devoid of objects of known and familiar size.

The artificial topography of landscapes remodeled for cultivation will become increasingly obvious as farmers and agricultural corporations use new machines to dramatically shape the earth to suit their needs. In parts of the American West and Midwest, the traditional square and rectangular agricultural landscapes are giving way to large circles, the result of new irrigation machines which sweep across the ground in huge circular patterns. The entire visual composition of fields and buildings established during the small-family farm era will change and assume giant-like proportions that will not include the diversity of animals, crop types, and the familiar "edges" that have provided the enclosures and spatial interest for our views of the land. While lacking visual interest, human scale, tree buffers, and a relationship to familiar objects, these new landscapes are ideally suited to the function and economy of the large, powerful, and highly mobile machines of today's modern farm.

At the farmstead—the associated buildings making up the center of the farm—awesome changes are also occurring. The American farmer has expressed his pride, ingenuity and vernacular innovation here since the earliest settlers began to cultivate crops. Each farmstead became a statement of the uniqueness of its builder and user, an expression of a myriad of decisions regarding function, ethnic traditions, materials, costs, and such environmental factors as topography, access, microclimate, and sources of water.

The house and barn served as basic reference points, while numerous smaller structures were designed and sited in response to the requirements of producing, storing, and processing crops and livestock.

Now, like the surrounding agricultural landscape, mechanization and new engineering concepts are changing the form of farm structures. The observer of today's modern farmstead is likely to find the architectural monotony of standardized and prefabricated barns, sheds and silos. The ageless, owner-built, wooden building has become the victim of economics, and has been replaced by concrete blocks, metal, and plastic. Fewer buildings are found on modern farms, and their larger, lower configuration is decidedly different. Their new low silhouette, in the words of J.B. Jackson, an astute observer of America's rural regions, is "showing a preference for the horizontal over the vertical organization of space."



Photo: William H. Tishler

The rural landscape possesses a wealth of American folk architecture such as this crossroads stovewood general store and saloon near Lennox, Wisconsin. Studies by cultural geographers and folklorists, which examine the topological and functional characteristics of such buildings, offer the preservationist valuable information for evaluating the rural environment.

The functions of farm buildings have also changed in that the buildings are essentially machines that process their contents in what is becoming a totally engineered artificial environment. Perhaps the most obvious victim of the changing farmstead is the American frame barn. This impressive structure has always been central to our image of the farm, but it is becoming obsolete and with few exceptions will vanish from tomorrow's agricultural landscape.

American farmsteads were significant elements in the settlement fabric of our country. Yet, as with other forms of anonymous architecture, we have given them little serious attention in our historic preservation efforts. The development of a meaningful rural preservation program should place high priority on procedures for preserving some of our best remaining examples.

A Bold Challenge for Preservation Planning

If we lose these visible reminders of our rural heritage, we will have lost an important part both of ourselves and of our roots to the land that has sustained us from time immemorial. But preserving the best of our agrarian past is a bold and diffi-

cult task because we must conserve sizeable portions of the land itself. It is the landscape that provides the scale, setting, and basic agricultural activities associated with the rural environment. Geographer Pierce Lewis stated the extent of this problem quite well when he wrote: "What I think preservationists ought to worry about seriously is the preservation of large chunks of antique landscape . . . whole townships in Michigan or New York State . . . half a county in Texas or Arkansas or Iowa."

In conserving the meaningful cultural landscapes of rural America we must use planning methods that address combinations of natural and manmade environments. For beyond the urban fringe, the two really become inseparable. We must be prepared to deal with a much larger scale, with broader areas, and with a lower density of human-built resources. We can't ignore the unbuilt landscape itself. For it is open space that forms the essential quality of our perceptions of rural America. It is open space that is vital for maintaining the traditional man/land relationships of our historic agricultural areas, farmsteads, small towns, cemeteries, battlefields, ghost towns, mines, trails, and camps. At this monumental scale, historic preservation must become an integral component of a broader land use planning process that can address the management of our cultural as well as natural resources.

Effective rural preservation efforts must be aware of the complex and multifaceted issues of land use, urban sprawl, preservation of agricultural land, and natural resource conservation. Other difficult problems include but are not limited to the following: the complexities of working with the vast size of rural areas, particularly when undertaking historic resource surveys; the need to recognize and manage landscapes with significant ties between natural and cultural resources; the need for a better understanding and greater appreciation of rural vernacular and folk architectural resources; and the meaningful involvement of the grassroots citizenry from the diverse cultural landscapes of rural America—a process complicated by their independent nature, special values, and traditions.

To address these problems, preservationists working in the rural landscape must be prepared to develop new approaches to planning and to modify existing planning procedures that have been established by and proven successful for urban America.

New Approaches for Rural Preservation

Surveys and survey methods represent one planning related activity where better techniques are desperately needed, since traditional on-site inventory methods are simply too time consuming, expensive, and cumbersome for large rural areas. Recent advances in technology now permit us to utilize innovations in airborne and ground-level remote sensing techniques—assisted by photogrammetric and computer systems—to survey large land areas quickly and with relatively little cost. This technology can also enable us to detect features not readily visible at ground level, allow us access to remote areas, and provide us with the ability to record large-scale phenomena of the rural, cultural landscape.

Black-and-white aerial photography is the remote sensor traditionally used in environmental resource surveys. Its convenient availability makes this technique a useful pre-survey aid in screening remote areas for later, more detailed surveys. State Soil Conservation Service offices provide good air photo coverage and have access to photographs dating to the early 1930s for many parts of the country. When used under binocular, high-powered magnification, this imagery can be used to determine the location of such historic resources as buildings, bridges, early fences, quarries, lime kilns, mine shafts, dams, cemeteries, shipwrecks, and abandoned travel corridors and settlements.

Aerial infrared imagery has even made it possible to obtain survey data not discernible to the naked eye. It has been used to identify abandoned roads and subsurface details such as buried foundations when buried objects and other forms of human occupation have disrupted the natural soil profile or have influenced the vigor of vegetation on the ground surface. Because the health of plant life is directly related to the amount of infrared radiation detected from it, compacted or disturbed flora, or even buried objects covered by such vegetation as grass, appear in different tones on infrared photos.

Once historic structures are located, their identification, verification and authentication can be complicated by modern siding materials that hide significant design or construction features. Recent advances in X-ray technology have led to the development of compact portable units which can be used in the field to examine structures. As a result, rural building systems of log, stovewood or half-timber construction that are hidden by newer siding materials can be identified and their condition ascertained.

The contributions of photograpy to surveys does not end with locating the resources and recording their physical condition. Precise measurements from photographic images can also be used to compute sizes in preparing measured drawings of historic structures and sites. Maps can be delineated quickly using photogrammetric methods. Photographs can be used for drawing elevations when buildings or portions of buildings are inaccessible or too difficult and detailed for efficient measurement by conventional methods. Data generated during the plotting operation can also be used to prepare computer drawn perspectives from any vantage point.

Rural historic preservation must also develop better procedures for dealing with the great variety of traditional rural structures. These include buildings and groups of buildings relating to residential, agricultural, industrial, transportation, commercial, and civic uses. Such buildings exist in towns, hamlets, and remote areas, and may represent significant patterns of American folk architecture. Historic preservation has largely overlooked this wealth of architectural resources unless it relates to important people or events. Perhaps this has occurred because preservation has relied upon traditional approaches to architectural history based on the styles and periods of our nation's more formal and pretentious buildings.

Preservationists must now turn to the work of cultural geographers, folklorists, and others who have long been working with anonymous folk architecture. While less concerned with style, they have studied buildings from the standpoint of typological characteristics based on floor plans, layouts, and forms derived from custom and use. Significant aspects of their work will be synthesized and mapped for the forthcoming structures section of "The Cultural Patterns of North America: A Cartographic Anthology," which is being sponsored by the Society for the North American Cultural Survey. These efforts can provide new meaning and potential for historic preservationists working with the built features of the rural cultural landscape.

Since maintaining an unspoiled landscape represents an important preservation planning objective for the rural environment, historic preservation efforts must become familiar with the land itself and its inherent natural processes. Such endeavors can lead to a better understanding of the close relationship that can exist between preserving historic as well as natural resources, for in rural areas these features are often closely linked. This approach to preservation can then become part of a broader planning effort that establishes a rationale for keeping open space undeveloped for ecological as well as cultural/historic reasons.

While few historic preservationists can acquire the in-depth knowledge and skills needed to fully understand and manage natural resource systems, they should be prepared to contribute to, and in some cases coordinate, the interdisciplinary efforts necessary for planning the natural and historic/cultural resources of large rural areas. These individuals would become a much needed voice for historic preservation in the broader and more established environmental movement. The failure of this scope of historic preservation involvement will only result in the continuation of traditional land use planning efforts that often disregard, and in many cases even obliterate, historic resources. This destruction occurs under the guise of recreation planning, park development, wilderness preservation, flood control, land reclamation, and the host of other programs where environmental policies are established that restore and manage natural resources, but in the process also obliterate our history.

Effective citizen involvement in rural historic preservation is absolutely critical, not only to better understand the rural environment, but also to facilitate the acceptance of preservation proposals. The completeness of rural area surveys and the elimination of survey evaluation biases can be assured by using procedures that include citizen participation in identifying and evaluating locally significant resources.

One such effort, the Critical Resources Information Program (CRIP), initiated by the University of Wisconsin's Department of Landscape Architecture, shows great promise for historic preservation. With the help of county agents from the University of Wisconsin's Extension Service, a series of county-by-county workshops were organized throughout the state. The workshops involved concerned citizens, local organizations, and governmental officials who were organized into separate subgroups to focus on various resource types (including historic features). Using nominal grouping decisionmaking techniques, each subgroup developed lists of areas and resources that were potentially critical to their county. The items were listed according to priority to determine their relative value. They were then described and mapped. A detailed report summarizing the results for each county was subsequently published for local distribution. In some cases a second workshop was held to consider both general and site specific planning and preservation alternatives for each resource type, and to explore local values regarding the feasibility and acceptance of these alternatives.

These sessions have been quite helpful in determining how rural people perceive and value a broad spectrum of local historic features. They have provided worthwhile insights into the nagging question of how to determine "local" significance for historic resources, particularly when such resources may be eligible for National Register listing. They have also generated a great deal of information useful in supplementing the survey and inventory data gathered by professionals in the state's historic preservation office.

The Rural Historic Landscape and the Future

The rural countryside is an inseparable part of our national character and heritage. It provides the sustenance and the rich backdrop for the settlements where most of us live. Yet, rural America is being confronted with awesome new impacts that can change the character of entire regions.

If historic preservation is to establish credibility as a viable force in shaping the future rural landscape, it must change its scope and methods to become an effective partner in the land use planning process. It must utilize both landscape and cultural resources to create better physical environments.

In fact, to be effective in the countryside, tomorrow's new breed of preservation planner might very likely have a background in both natural *and* cultural resource planning. This combination of expertise could be established from training in landscape planning, cultural geography, and traditional historic preservation—a departure from current preservation education programs, most of which have a strong urban emphasis under the umbrella of architecture, architectural history, or history. Because the field of landscape architecture has made significant contributions toward natural resource management, design and planning methods, and a broader concern for the cultural environment, it might be an appropriate discipline for developing this new and vitally important historic preservation academic program.

The task is not an easy one for preservationists. But this is the leadership and the direction that conserving historic and cultural rural landscapes will require in the future.⌂

A founder of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, William Tishler also serves on Wisconsin's Historic Preservation Review Board; is on the Board of Directors of the Madison Trust for Historic Preservation and the Pioneer America Society, and is secretary of the Board of Advisors to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. A graduate of Harvard University, he has published more than 60 papers, reports, and articles dealing with historic preservation and landscape architecture.

HCRS Solicits World Heritage Nominations

The World Heritage Convention

The World Heritage Convention is an international agreement designed to encourage the recognition and protection of natural and cultural sites of outstanding universal value to mankind. The agreement was drafted at the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. The United States, a leading advocate of the convention, was the first nation to approve it, on July 12, 1973. Since then 47 other countries have accepted the convention.

A fundamental principle of the World Heritage Convention is to foster a greater appreciation of each nation's traditions, history, and sites of natural significance. Placement of a site on the World Heritage List pledges a nation to protect and preserve the property for the benefit of future generations. Member countries also jointly covenant to safeguard the properties on the list. Financial and technical assistance for maintaining a World Heritage Property may be received through UNESCO.

Currently 57 sites in 20 countries appear on the World Heritage List. Some of the natural areas listed are the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador, Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania, and Sagarmatha National Park in Nepal, which includes Mount Everest. Cutural properties include Memphis and Ancient Thebes in Egypt, Chartres Cathedral and the Palace and Park of Versailles in France, and the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in Poland.

US Sites

The United States is now represented on the World Heritage List by five sites: Everglades National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, and Independence Hall. The United States and Canada also share the first binational listing, that of Kluane-Wrangell/St. Elias Park.

The unique plants and animals found within the nearly 1.5 million acres of the Everglades National Park form an intricately woven ecosystem of forest and jungle and fresh- and saltwater environments. Perhaps best known is the park's avian life, which includes herons, egrets, and kites. The Everglades is also one of the most level landscapes in the world.

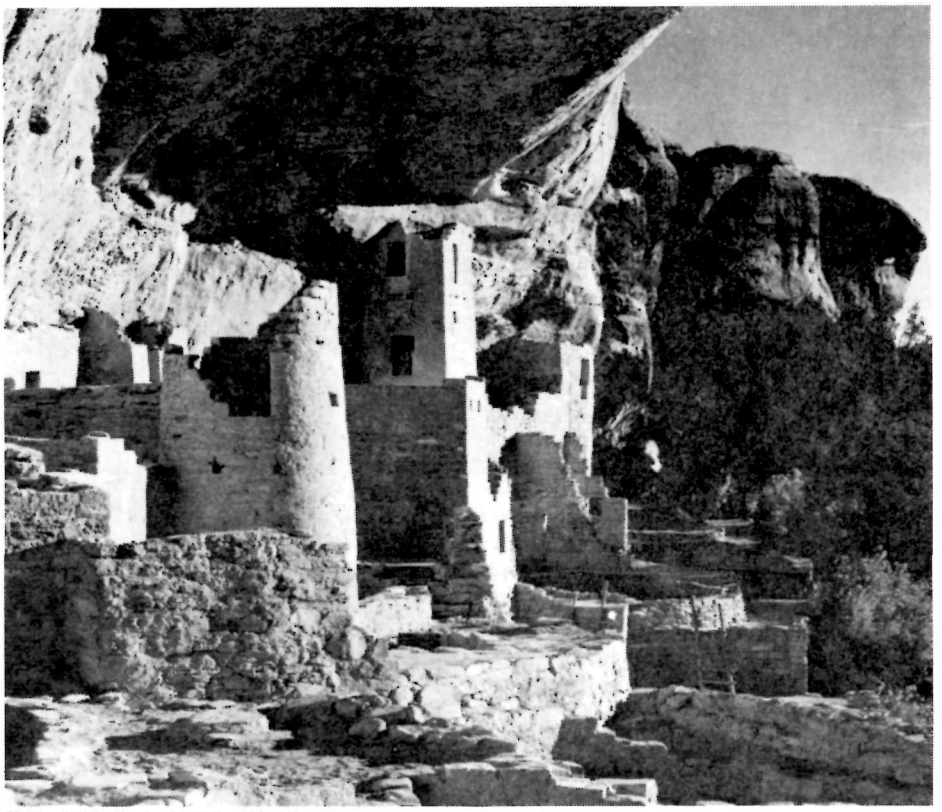


Photo: Jack E. Boucher for National Park Service

These dwellings, known as the Cliff Palace, date to 1250. During the final period of settlement in Mesa Verde, the mesa-top villages were abandoned in favor of these more protected cliff dwellings. The cliff dwellings, however, proved to be cold, damp, and crowded.

The Grand Canyon is one of the deepest gorges in the world. Its incredible scenic value prompted John Muir, the famous naturalist, to describe the canyon as "unearthly in the color and grandeur and quantity of its architecture as if you had found it after death on some other star." The canyon presents a superb picture of geological history. Exposed on the mile-deep walls are rock formations and deposits from many of the Earth's geological eras.

The Grand Canyon National Park also abounds in archeological data. Over 2,000 prehistoric Indian sites have been located, ranging from early cave drawings to pueblos. Groups of Havasupai Indians still live in the canyon area, and pursue many of the activities of their ancestors.

Yellowstone, which is culturally significant as the modern world's first national park, is also distinguished by its biological and geological features. Three important vegetation zones provide a setting for more than a thousand plant species and a wide variety of animals. Rare, threatened, and endangered animals such as the mountain lion, arctic grayling, and bald eagle find protection in the park's confines.

Extraordinary examples of past and present volcanic activity are also found in Yellowstone. Its majestic mountains are remnants of past volcanoes. The world's largest caldera, a craterlike basin of an exploded volcano, comprises half of the park. Geysers, like Old Faithful, and hot springs display continuing volcanic action and help attract more than 2.5 million tourists to Yellowstone yearly.

Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado contains unique and well preserved archeological remains. Elements of Puebloan Culture date back, in some cases, 2,000 years to a tribe the archeologists have termed the Anasazi. The re-

mains of cliff dwellings, irrigated gardens, and artifacts detail the achievements and traditions of this Indian tribe. For example, architectural ruins express the settlement patterns of the Anasazi. Their progress can be traced from early pit houses, to consolidated villages on top of the mesa, and finally to the well-known cliff dwellings, which were probably built in response to threats from nomadic Ute Indians. Mesa Verde was abandoned in the late 13th century as the inhabitants drifted south in search of safety and additional resources.

Independence Hall occupies a significant position in American history, having witnessed many events affecting the destiny of the United States. Outstanding among these were the adoption and signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—two political documents that have influenced statesmen, governments, and political philosophies around the world, as well as in the United States.

Some of this country's earliest preservation efforts were directed towards Independence Hall. Projects to restore the hall were undertaken as early as 1828 but often were ill conceived and badly carried out. Most recently, the National Park Service extensively researched and restored the hall to its Revolutionary period style. The building's structure and exterior also received attention, placing Independence Hall in the highest possible state of preservation.

Some of the world's most spectacular glaciers and the largest nonpolar icefield are found in the Kluane-Wrangell/St. Elias National Park. This joint World Heritage listing by Canada and the United States is located on the Canadian-Alaskan border. The park's significance also lies in its variety of land ecosystems. Several rare plant communities in the park have received documentation, and endangered animal species such as Dall's sheep and grizzly bear are found in one of their heaviest surviving concentrations.

Recently the United States interagency committee on World Heritage approved nominations for Redwood National Park in California and Edison National Historic Site in New Jersey, and the Secretary of the Interior forwarded them to

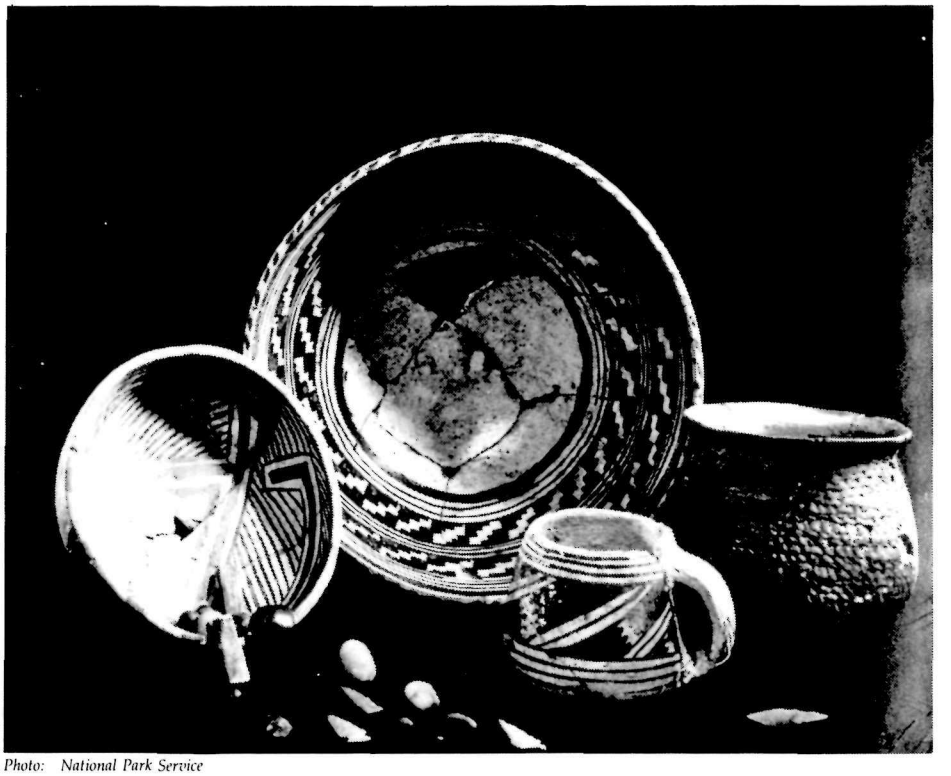


Photo: National Park Service

The pottery artifacts found in Mesa Verde help to piece together the culture of the Anasazi and show the level of artistic development. The human skeletons found tell of the Anasazi's physical attributes, diseases, and certain of their religious customs, while fragments of animal bones, seeds, and plant particles give information about their diet.

UNESCO for consideration by the World Heritage Committee. UNESCO in turn sends the nominations, along with those submitted by other nations, to two independent, international organizations for review. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) will review the Redwood nomination along with those for other natural areas, while the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) will review the Edison National Historic Site nomination as well as other cultural nominations. Late this year, in Paris, the 21-nation World Heritage Review Committee will take recommendations from the review bodies and decide whether to add the properties to the list.

Public Participation

Responsibility for continuing US participation in the World Heritage Convention rests with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). HCRS encourages interested parties and individuals to make suggestions for future nominations that will reflect the great diversity of sites within the United States. The National Register of Historic Places will coordinate the preparation of nominations for cultural properties, while the Division of State Heritage Programs will work with the natural areas.

Many of the standards for listing by the World Heritage Convention are reflected in the US nominations. Natural areas must fulfill criteria such as: representing stages of the Earth's evolutionary history; providing habitats for rare and endangered species of plants and animals; or possessing rare natural phenomena, formations, or features. For cultural properties the criteria emphasize uniqueness in artistic or aesthetic achievements; association with persons, ideas, or beliefs of outstanding importance; and types of structures that represent important social, artistic, technical, industrial development.

Requests for further information as well as comments and suggestions may be addressed to: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.⌂

—Tony Rossell
Historian, HCRS Publications

Preserving Photos as a Historical Resource:
The Howes Brothers' Photography

by Linda J. Flint
Architectural Historian
Publications Branch
Office of Public Affairs

Editor's Note: Between 1888 and 1907 the Howes brothers took about 25,000 glass-plate photographs, systematically documenting entire towns along the Connecticut River Valley. The 20,000 glass plates remaining are the objects of an extensive project now underway at the museum of the Ashfield Historical Society to catalog, microfilm, and conserve the photographs. The article describes how a small museum with limited funds can achieve a monumental task by gaining grassroots support and national attention.



Photo: Alvah and George Howes, copyright 1979 Ashfield Historical Society

Destroyed by fire in 1953, the Montague Tavern is one of several "lost" buildings recorded by the Howes brothers. The identification numbers the Howes gave the photographs of popular landmarks like this have become important keys in tracing the photographers' itinerary and in identifying the location of sequentially photographed subjects.

In 1881 Alvah and George Howes began an enterprising journey in rural Ashfield, Massachusetts. For 25 years the Howes brothers traveled hundreds of miles throughout the Connecticut Valley, photographing residents with their families, at their homes, on their farms, in their businesses, or at their schools. Using the convenient dry-plate negative process, the brothers could photograph an entire town within several days and, before moving on, leave customers with treasured mementos.

Today, over 20,000 of the estimated 25,000 Howes glass plates are the subject of an extensive project of cataloging, microfilming, and conservation at the museum of the Ashfield Historical Society (AHS). Unique for its extraordinary size, fine aesthetic quality, and comprehensive documentation, the collection focuses on life in the Connecticut Valley, especially in the Pioneer Valley of Massachusetts. The ASH project has gained local and national support, and it demonstrates how a small museum with limited funds can preserve a valuable historic resource.

Historical and Aesthetic Significance

The Howes brothers collection indexes the customs, fashions, architecture, industry, technology, and economic conditions that molded rural New England at the turn of the century. Whether of an immigrant family in Slavic costume or of a farmer posed before his hay-laden oxcart, the images reveal the region's sociocultural patterns. Some scenes document agricultural techniques indigenous to the Connecticut Valley, while others record the area's technology, construction, and enterprises, allowing us to reconstruct the daily incidences of the era.

The collection represents an important episode in photographic history. Its size, technical superiority, and excellent condition demonstrate the versatility and success of the period's portable view cameras and dry-plate photographic process. Above all, the collection reflects the self-conscious artistry and enterprising vigor of the photographers.

Discovering the Negatives

Forgotten for almost 50 years, most of the glass plates were discovered and donated to the AHS in 1963. Within a year, Curator Norma Harris began the long process of cataloging the collection. Identifying the scenes was a primary concern, but with the help of volunteers, and especially Ted Hendrick, a member of the South Hampton Historical Society, older residents, and historical societies in the valley, a system was developed. Well-known sites such as town halls, churches, stores, schools, and topographical features were identified first and the plate numbers that the Howeses has assigned to them were noted. Then, on the premise that adjacent properties were photographed and numbered sequentially, volunteers were able to separate the plates according to location and reconstruct the photographers' itinerary.

In the 1960s, a shortage of space forced the AHS to distribute about 3,000 identified plates to valley libraries and historical societies where research continued. Throughout the valley, activities such as exhibits and slide shows have sparked interest in the collection and in the region's heritage. With the knowledge gained from local study, many of the "distributed" plates are being returned to Ashfield.

Preserving the Collection

Concern for preserving the collection surfaced in the 1970s. The AHS faced several problems, such as halting deterioration of the glass negatives, cataloging and indexing information, and conserving original plates while continuing to make their images available for research and enjoyment. The main problem was how a small museum with limited funds could confront such a monumental task.

To begin with, the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities matched the funds raised by AHS and the Cummington School of the Arts with several "seed" grants. This money was used to hire consultants from prominent organizations such as the University of Massachusetts and the Smithsonian Institution.

In June 1978 the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) of the National Archives awarded the project $26,500. Of this money $1,500 was an outright grant for consultants to develop a descriptive cataloging and retrieval system, while $25,000 was to be matched with nonfederal funds to catalog, conserve, and through microfilming make the collection available for research at educational institutions in western Massachusetts.

Raising $25,000 presented a serious challenge. AHS met the challenge and headed a successful campaign to raise the money. The campaign gained momentum through local effort and support, coverage by local media, and endorsement from the Museum of Modern Art in New York City and the International Museum of Photography in Rochester. Within 8 months pledges and contributions came from AHS members; residents, historical societies, and businesses in neighboring towns; the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities; the Wallace Foundation (*Readers's Digest*); the Miller Foundation (Pittsfield, Massachusetts); the Polaroid Foundation; and several individuals.

Under the direction of photographer Alan Newman, former director of the Cummington Community of the Arts, the 18-month project got underway on July 1, 1979. Conservation was the most immediate concern. Keeping the collection accessible while also protecting it from light, acid, moisture, and changes in temperature were major considerations. Following the advice of Smithsonian Curator Eugene Ostroff, the society converted a meat locker in the museum (formerly a general store) into an archival storage vault by adding fireproofing, insulation, humidity and temperature controls, and a security system. The plates have been cleaned, sheathed in acid-free envelopes, and stored vertically in baked enamel metal cabinets. According to future plans not covered by the current grant, the vault will be encased in concrete for optimum conservation.

Microfilming is the practical solution to one of the project's major goals—to make the collection available for scholarly research and public enjoyment. Under the current project, duplicates of the master microfilm with a computerized index and 200 study prints will be accessioned to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and to nearby Greenfield Community College.



Photo: Alvah and George Howes, copyright 1979 Ashfield Historical Society

***Technological change marked rural New England at the turn of the century. The Howes brothers photographed horses driving a cider mill at Cummington (above), and a steam engine grinding fodder at Montague (below). In Montague, oral history was the basis for interpretation as octogenarians Marian Lombard and Florence Smith identified people, businesses, and buildings they had known from childhood. In Cummington, the photographs were included in the town's inventory of public records and other cultural resources and were illustrated in several local histories, including William Streeter's* Only One Cummington.**

Photo: Alvah and George Howes, copyright 1979 Ashfield Historical Society



Special problems for microfilming the collection were its sensitivity to light and heat and the AHS's low budget. Newman and consultants from Harvard's Peabody Museum and the photographic laboratory at the Harvard College Observatory conducted several tests and arrived at an economic technique that will not harm the original plates.

Through this process negatives are photographed against an illuminated Aristo cold lightbox with a 35mm camera and macro lens. Kodak 5366 motion picture film has been selected for its high resolution and ability to copy wide density differences in the negatives. The collection will appear in positive on 30 rolls of film, each with a capacity of 700 images.

A computerized information retrieval system will catalog and index the microfilm, original collection, and growing body of information. General topics for cataloging have been adopted from the Eastman House Authority List, recom-

mended by the International Museum of Photography (see Andrew Eskind and Deborah Barsel, "Conventions for Cataloging Photographs," *Image* 24 (no. 4), passim). This list has been supplemented with terms that denote categories pertaining to the valley's heritage such as agricultural methods or local building types.

The Systems Research and Development Division at the University Computer Center has developed a value-free system that will easily store, retrieve, add to, or correct information about the collection. The system was designed for a variety of professional and nonprofessional uses such as geneology, architectural history, cultural geography, and state and local history. Four indexes will be compiled for the collection and will be arranged by the Howes brothers' numbering system, by geographic location, by known proper names at the time of the photograph, and by subject matter.

Future Plans

The AHS is looking ahead. Microfilms, study prints, and indexes will be deposited at nearby colleges by September 1980, while the original collection will be maintained and available for study in Ashfield. Many glass negatives have yet to be printed and the full dimensions for research are just beginning to unfold. AHS has copyrighted the collection and plans in the spring of 1981 to publish a monograph on the Howes brothers with about 200 selected photographs to help raise money for continued preservation of the collection.

The experience AHS has gained demonstrates how modern methods can be combined for ever-increasing new uses to reach an ever broadening audience. It illustrates how the NHPRC is promoting a further understanding and appreciation of American history through local and regional projects. Most of all, it proves that through grassroots support and national attention, a small museum with limited resources can accomplish a monumental task.⌂



Photo: Alvah and George Howes, copyright 1979 Ashfield Historical Society

A portrait of a Slavic family in Northfield, Massachusetts, reveals the lifestyle of an important immigrant group that settled in the Pioneer Valley in the late 19th century. By artistically capturing meaningful relationships among the people, objects, and events of daily life, the photographers created a valuable record of the valley's heritage.

National Historical Records Programs

Through its national historical records program, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission encourages a greater effort at all levels of government and by private organizations to preserve and make available for use those records, generated in every facet of life, that further an understanding and appreciation of American history. In the public sector, these historical records document significant activities of state, county, municipal, and other units of government. In the private sector, historical records include manuscripts, personal and family papers, and corporate archives that are maintained by a variety of respositories as well as materials in special collections relating to particular fields of study, including the arts, business, education, ethnic and minority groups, immigration, labor, politics, the professions, religion, science, urban affairs, and women. In addition to supporting projects relating directly to a body of records, the Commission may also support projects to advance the state of the art, to promote cooperative efforts among institutions and organizations, and to improve the knowledge, performance, and professional skills of those who work with historical records.[1]

For further information contact the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408, 202/724-1083.

[1] National Historical Publications and Records Commission, *Guidelines and Procedures: Applications and Grants* (Washington, DC: General Services Administration, 1979), p. I.

Committee for Preservation of Architectural Records

In January 1980, the Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR) and the Library of Congress (LOC) signed an agreement transferring COPAR's national functions to the Prints and Photographs Division of LOC. The main purpose of COPAR is to compile a national catalog of American architectural records (see "Committee for Preservation of Architectural Records," *11593*, April/May 1979, p 16). It also maintains an information clearinghouse, publishes a quarterly newsletter, and encourages the formation of state committees and local activities. Since its founding in 1973, COPAR has received funding from the Architectural League of New York, the New York State Council on the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

In June 1980, COPAR's work, services, and files will be transferred from New York City to LOC where inquiries can be addressed to Ford Peatross, Curator, Architecture, Design, and Engineering Collections, or Mary Ison, Reference Librarian, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 (202/287-6399/6344).⌂

Measured Drawings: Aids in Relocating Buildings

by Rudy Massengill
HABS Architect, National Architectural and Engineering Record

Measured drawings are used for many purposes, one of which is assisting in the relocation of buildings. A case in point is the Ballast House located on the banks of the Potomac River within the Harry Diamond Laboratories Testing Grounds at Blossom Point, Maryland. In August 1979, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) undertook a recording project in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers and the HCRS Interagency Archeological Services to document this structure in compliance with Executive Order 11593.

The 175-year-old Federal style house stands literally within inches of an eroding embankment and is in constant danger of collapsing. The Corps, therefore, decided to move the building because of its architectural and historical significance. The house is distinguished from many other buildings in the county with similar exterior styling and internal room arrangement by the fact that it is one of the few such structures retaining many of its original interior features.

Fine examples of woodwork, with details varying from six-paneled doors to simple baseboards and other trim, decorate the walls. The woodwork is in excellent condition because the house was well maintained until recently when it was boarded up. While this security precaution may have deterred vandals from defacing the woodwork, it has created another serious problem. Air was not permitted to flow freely through the house, thus moisture was trapped within the walls. Since the walls were not allowed to completely dry out, the plaster has become soft and is spalling in many places.

Survival of the house's original kitchen is also significant since few of the county's pre-Civil War dwellings still have their original dependencies. Although the kitchen has been altered extensively, it retains some of the original fabric, including a large brick fireplace and oven.

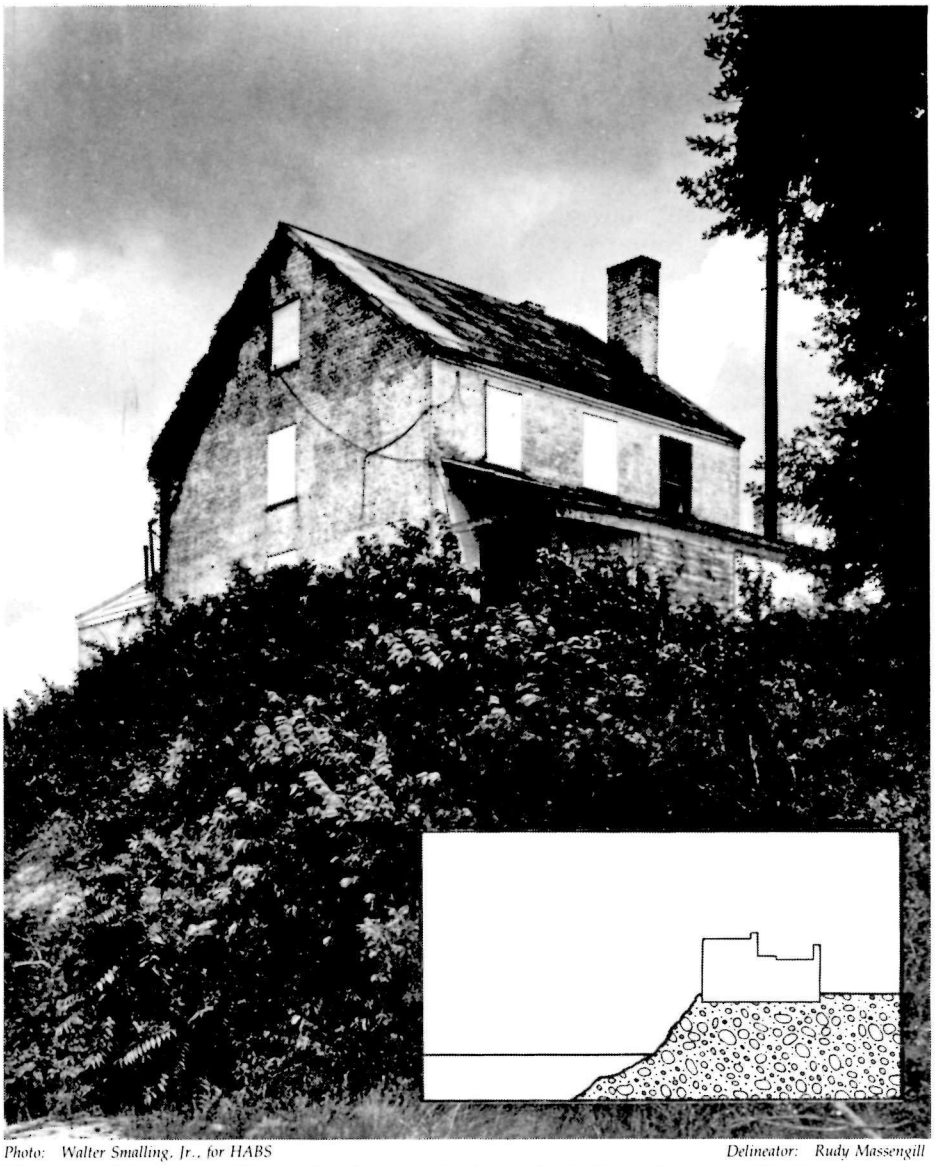


Photo: Walter Smalling, Jr., for HABS *Delineator: Rudy Massengill*

Threatened by an eroding embankment, the historic Ballast House on the Potomac River at Blossom Point, Maryland, will be relocated with the help of measured drawings and photographs recorded by HABS last summer. The schematic drawing clearly shows the critical relationship of building and site.

The Ballast House is historically significant because of its association with St. Thomas Manor, the oldest continuously active Catholic parish in the original 13 colonies. It has been owned by the Jesuits since 1649. The house is located on the portion of the property that served as a working farm for support of the parish, and was probably built as the overseer's house.

The Corps requested the assistance of HABS because careful records of the house, site, and the relationship of one to the other were required before plans for the move were drafted. As methods of documentation, measured drawings and photography were appropriately selected for their accuracy, adaptability, and affordability. The small scale and simplicity of the structure is such that more sophisticated types of documentation, such as photogrammetry and rectified photography, were completely ruled out.

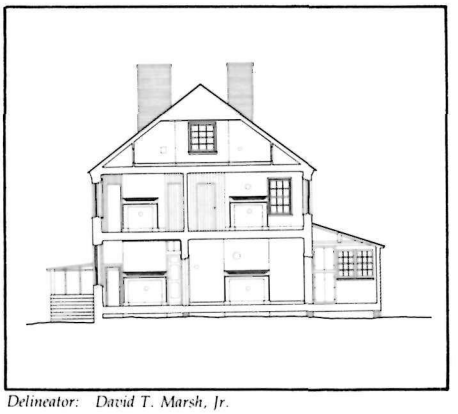
A five-person HABS team, consisting of a project supervisor (an architect) and four student architects, spent one week compiling field data (architectural sketches, photo-

graphs, and notes) to be used in developing scaled drawings. A photographer spent one day photographing the building's exterior and interior, and the deteriorating site. Informal field photographs were taken with a 35mm camera for use in editing the measured drawings; documentary photographs for an archival record were taken with a large-format camera.

Following the team's return to the HABS office, first- and second-floor plans, all elevations, a longitudinal section, and a site plan were drawn to thoroughly document the house. Once the drawings were blocked out to scale, prints were immediatley sent to the Corps to facilitate planning the relocation as well as to provide prospective bidders with precise documents upon which accurate estimates could be based.

These drawings, which indicate the structure's exact dimensions, will be used to plan the route of the move. Provisions must be made for removing and temporarily relocating power lines, even in such a sparsely developed area, as well as for checking clearances between obstacles. Secondly, the drawings will be used to locate specific points and sections where the structure will be disassembled. Major structural members, as well as areas of potential structural failure, can be easily noted directly on the drawings. Finally, the drawings will be used to assist the movers in locating the positions of hydraulic jacks, bracing, and other pieces of house-moving equipment.

Because of its brick construction and relative stability, the Ballast House is to be moved intact. The mechanics of the actual move are complex, but if all goes as planned the structure will be lifted off its original foundations and trucked to its new site. The carefully selected fully selected new site is less than one mile from the original site. It affords the house "breathing room," but unfortunately does not provide the vistas the house previously enjoyed. The kitchen—once a separate structure, but now connected—will be transported separately, as will its large, original fireplace. At the new site the house will be placed on a new brick foundation, and the kitchen will be positioned nearby with the fireplace attached.



Delineator: David T. Marsh, Jr.

End section of the Federal style Ballast House reveals the home's arrangement of rooms and additions of porch and kitchen. The complete set of HABS measured drawings will aid in planning the route of the move, in disassembling the building, in positioning equipment such as hydraulic jacks and braces, and in building a new foundation and reconstructing the structure at its new site.

The final measured drawings will be used to aid in the construction necessary for permanent relocation of the building. Probably a totally new foundation will have to be built. If for any reason major reconstruction is unavoidable, the drawings offer exact dimensions of elements as they existed before the move.

But use of the drawings does not stop after relocation is completed. Not only will they be used to assist with continuous maintenance, but the original drawings and archival photographs will be added to the permanent HABS collection in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. There the information is made available to the thousands of researchers who frequent the HABS archives annually. ⌂

Integration of Survey and Registration Activity in MS Increases Effectiveness

by Jack A. Gold
Survey and Planning Coordinator, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Editor's Note: Jack A. Gold, formerly survey and planning coordinator for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, was responsible for that state's National Register program as well as its ongoing statewide survey of historic sites. His article discusses the relationship at that agency between architectural survey and National Register listing, a connection he views as useful in promoting effective planning for management of cultural resources. Gold is now Assistant Director of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation.

In 1979 the survey and planning staff of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) implemented a statewide survey strategy designed to expedite the nomination of large-scale districts, thematic groups, and multiple resource areas to the National Register of Historic Places. The plan involved the ready transfer of statewide survey data by survey and planning staff into district nominations. The MDAH staff used various promotional techniques on the local level, which provided insight into both the survey and the National Register programs.

Survey and Planning Regions Established

The first step in developing a consistent survey strategy was to divide the state's 82 counties into eight survey and planning regions according to geographical and historical development patterns. The regions are served by the central office in Jackson, and by field offices opened in 1979. A third field office will be opened this year.

Regionalization has proven helpful in the evolution of Mississippi's statewide survey as a planning resource for both environmental review and compliance, and registration. A shifting of MDAH emphasis from landmark preservation to the identification and conservation of vernacular resources, sites that contribute to the history of minorities, and structures related to industry and transportation has paralleled increasing private and public interest in the conservation of these resources.

Established in 1968, the Statewide Survey of Historic Sites had as its primary focus high-style (largely Greek Revival) antebellum residences in the two or three isolated areas of the state with exceptionally high concentrations of these resources. Consequently, National Register nominations were prepared for each site by survey and planning staff. After 1978, individual

site surveys and National Register nominations were restricted to a sizable backlog of requests, while the staff concentrated on intensive surveys of many of the county seats in preparation for drafting district nominations. The MDAH statewide survey form was redesigned to facilitate transfer of survey data to National Register nominations.

Field Offices Opened

An MDAH field office in Meridian, opened in October 1978, provided critical preservation planning assistance to the city's government in preparing a local historic district ordinance for the central business district and in promoting the establishment of the Historic Meridian Foundation, Inc. The office was located in Meridian because the city is a center of commerce, industry, and transportation for east-central Mississippi, with important inner-city architectural resources.

During the one-year period, the field architectural historian organized a local conference on the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and surveyed the entire city in preparation for a multiple resource nomination (entered on the National Register in 1979). The architectural historian heading the field office also surveyed six neighboring rural counties, prepared National Register district and thematic resource nominations for those areas, and provided advisory assistance to private organizations and local governments. In November 1979, the field office that had served Meridian was relocated in Hattiesburg, an important commercial and educational center in southeast Mississippi.

Survey and Planning staff members in the field office and in the Jackson office have recently undertaken a county-by-county regional reconnaissance survey to determine priority areas for intensive surveys. They have worked closely with officials of local governments and regional planning and development districts to contract out intensive architectural surveys and to obtain survey and planning funds through a variety of local, county, state, and federal sources.

Last summer a survey of the coastal city of Bay St. Louis was undertaken by two graduates of Mississippi State University's School of Architecture under the supervision of MDAH survey and planning staff. The survey was funded by a grant from the US Department of Interior and matched by local government funds. Documentary research for a multiple resource nomination for Bay St. Louis was prepared by MDAH survey and planning staff, and the nomination was submitted to and approved by the State Historic Preservation Professional Review Board in January. During the same 3-month period an architectural survey was funded entirely by the city of Ocean Springs (pop. 6,752). A multiple resource nomination based on data from the summer survey is now being prepared by the local historic preservation organization with advisory assistance from MDAH survey and planning staff.

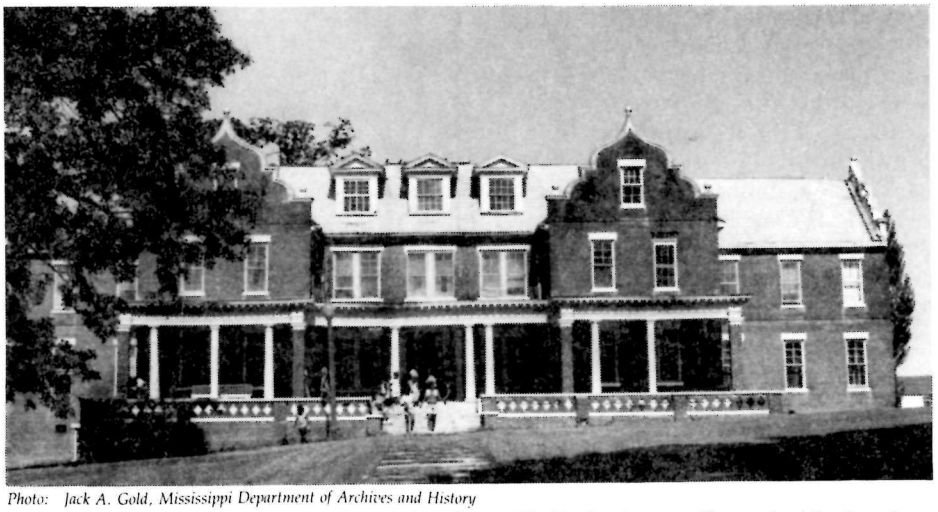


Photo: Jack A. Gold, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Catherine Hall, Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, reflects the black college's architectural quality and continuing traditions. An architectural survey revealed the campus's eligibility for the National Register, helped save two historic buildings from demolition, fostered a plan to sensitively integrate new and old construction, and contributed to the knowledge of Mississippi's black heritage.

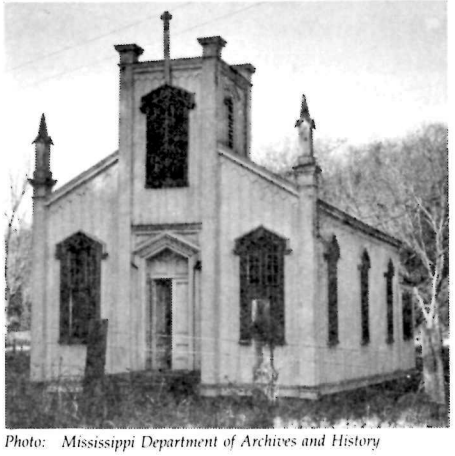


Photo: Mississippi Department of Archives and History



Photo: James Butler, HABS, 1936

Vernacular resources such as the board-and-batten Catholic church (left) and two commercial buildings (right) are the focus of an architectural survey in Rodney, a town abandoned after 1870 when the Mississippi River changed course. The survey will be part of a rural preservation plan.

Involvement With Other Agencies

Whenever possible other state and federal agencies are encouraged to participate in and benefit from the Statewide Survey of Historic Sites and National Register programs. The interest of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) in rehabilitating historic commercial buildings as health care facilities in

several northeastern Mississippi communities led to the recent intensive survey and preparation of a National Register district nomination for the east-central Mississippi town of Shuqualak by a planning and design firm retained by the ARC. The survey and subsequent nomination have spurred plans for certified rehabilitations by several property owners who plan to take advantage of the favorable tax treatments available to owners of certified historic structures.

In the north-central city of Holly Springs, an architectural survey of the campus of Mississippi Industrial College, a small church-supported black school, revealed that the entire campus was eligible for listing on the National Register. Campus plans, which called for the immediate demolition of two of five historic campus buildings and the construction of a prefabricated metal building, were scrapped after consultations between school officials and MDAH survey and planning staff. Instead, a campuswide rehabilitation program accompanied by new construction in the form of sympathetic building linkages was proposed by architects and accepted by college officials. The rehabilitation of Mississippi Industrial College is receiving substantial financial support from other state and federal agencies including the Department of Energy, Health and Welfare, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Labor (pursuant to the Comprehensive Employment Training Act), Interior (through HCRS), and ARC.

An ongoing survey and National Register nomination for the Mississippi River town of Rodney, prepared by survey and planning staff, is accompanying a rural preservation plan being formulated jointly by the MDAH and the state's Research and Development Center. This now-extinct historic community (incorporated 1828) was economically ruined after 1870 when the river changed course. Construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway, which lies approximately 10 miles west of Rodney, has sparked the interest of the Natchez Trace Commission (a part of the National Park Service) in the project.

Countywide intensive architectural surveys are now planned for at least three northern Mississippi counties with the cooperation and financial assistance of area planning and development districts and county boards of supervisors. In Yalobusha County, in north-central Mississippi, part of a HUD Small Cities Program appropriation to the county will be used to fund an intensive survey. Plans for the countywide survey have promoted interest in the formation of a county historical society, and will result in a countywide multiple resource nomination to be prepared by MDAH survey and planning staff.



Photo: Adele Cramer, Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Spurred by an architectural survey by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, rehabilitation of the historic Midtown neighborhood in Jackson has received support from residents as well as funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Challenge of Local Government Understanding

One of the greatest problems associated with a grassroots survey and planning and registration program is showing assurance of local interest and support beyond the level of passive recognition. As standard policy, before any intensive survey work is undertaken by either staff or consultants, a survey and planning staff member meets with representatives of the local government and the Chamber of Commerce to fully explain the program. Historical and civic groups are sought out and given slide lectures and/or film presentations such as *Main Street*, a copy of which is owned by MDAH.

Recently, an architectural survey was responsible for the preservation of an entire neighborhood. In Jackson, survey and planning staff determined that a large black neighborhood was eligible for listing on the National Register. The area has already been designated by the city as the site for a HUD section 8 housing project. A neighborhood group was organized, and it receives advisory assistance from the MDAH. After holding many public meetings which attracted a wide spectrum of preservation support and obtaining a determination of eligibility of the project area by HCRS, the neighborhood group prepared and submitted a rehabilitation plan which was accepted by city officials.

In conclusion, comprehensive involvement of survey and planning staff in both the survey and registration process has greatly increased the effectiveness of the State Historic Preservation Office in Mississippi. Further, staff compilation of multiple resource and large-scale district National Register nominations has helped prompt a significant financial commitment to the conservation of historic resources throughout the state in the private and public sectors. Focusing on the often overlooked contextual significance of local resources, the regional survey and planning program has begun to identify the myriad historic resources worthy of preservation in all areas of Mississippi. ⌂

The Salisbury Paint Bucket Project

by Lloyd D. Childers, Grants Administrator, Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC

"Peach ice cream and chocolate lace cookies" was the comment heard from a delighted passerby as she looked at the Victorian color combination used on a freshly painted house. The positive impact of the colors was certain on one level, but would this owner of another Victorian house in the historic district permit paint research and the use of other potentially startling Victorian colors on her *own* property? This question was the basis for a proposed demonstration project in Salisbury, North Carolina, that would ultimately be submitted in application form to HCRS for matching grant-in-aid funds.

Initial enthusiasm for the idea was only slightly dampened by the practical considerations involved in putting together a fundable project in a historic district. Individual applications from within a district for exterior painting, even in traditional colors, would not ordinarily be competitive in meeting a large number of state and federal funding priorities; however, if a strong neighborhood organization were to sponsor and administer a cooperative proposal, the combined efforts could result in a significant project for encouraging the preservation of a neighborhood and thus achieve a clear public benefit. Representing precisely such an organization of private home owners with a common need for and interest in historic preservation, the Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc., provided the final impetus for the development of a proposal entitled the Salisbury Paint Bucket Project. In brief, the project would be an attempt to encourage and accelerate sensitive rehabilitation throughout a residential National Register Historic District located near the Salisbury business district.

Development of Grant-in-aid Project Application

Property owners in the historic district were contacted by members of the Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc., who told them of the possibility of matching grant funds if they would allow paint research and the use of historic colors on their property. The three houses selected—the Gaskill-Cheney House, the Jerome-Owen House, and the Jethro Rumple House—were chosen because of their strategic location within the district and because they represented the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, two of the more prevalent architectural styles in use at the turn of the century.



Photo: Courtesy Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc.

The Gaskill-Cheney House in North Carolina's Salisbury Historic District will soon be painted dark green with yellow trim in the Salisbury Paint Bucket Project, which recently received $10,000 through the "expanded participation" option of HCRS's grant-in-aid program. The project is intended to encourage sensitive rehabilitation of the district's homes through paint research, a public workshop, and the use of historic colors on three representative homes.

Ed Turberg of Wilmington, North Carolina, a paint research and restoration specialist under contract with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, served as consultant to the Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc. His duties included paint research, a public workshop, interviews with painters, scheduling of painting, and monitoring of the project work.

The public workshop, conducted early in the project, brought immediate attention to the project and an aura of excitement to district residents. It involved an explanation of the methods used by preservationists in determining the ways houses were painted in the past, a demonstration of the technique used in revealing original and later colors, the selection of colors by use of standardized color chips, and the procedures taken to ensure that the proper color match would be made.

After Turberg conducted paint analyses on the houses, the documentation was submitted with the application for grant funds to HCRS by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer.

Documentation of the Project

The technical information that follows was submitted as part of the grant-in-aid application:

> Research was accomplished by scraping in selected areas where direct sunlight, indirect light, shade, shadow, and other environmental situations would have affected the painted surfaces. Selection of areas to be scraped was made after a careful study so that sections through firm paint build-up could be taken.
>
> Samples were removed by scraping with No. 19 and No. 22 X-ACTO blades and then lightly sanding with fine sandpaper. By this means the glace coat, which darkens and deteriorates by time and overpainting, could be taken away, leaving the "true color" intact. All samples were analyzed through an 8x AGFA lupe under natural or incandescent light.
>
> After a minimum of four samples were taken in different areas of each house, color ranges were established and compared with standards in the *Munsell Book of Color*.

The following are the original colors for the houses:

House	Body Color	Trim Color	Comments
A	10 GY 3/2	2.5 Y 8/4	
B	10 YR 4/2		Stucco, first story
	2.5 G 2/4		Shingles, second story
		2.5 Y 8.5/2	
C	10 B 5/1	5 Y 9/1	The window sash on all the houses was originally black.

> Specifications: Painting will be done by professionals chosen through formal bidding procedures. Loose and scaling paint will be removed manually with wire brushes and paint scrapers. No chemicals, torches, heat guns, or electric scrapers will be used. Where a solid build-up of paint occurs, the area will be sanded at the edges to form a feathered edge so that the surface will appear uniform. Once the

removal operation is completed, and before the primer is applied, the surfaces will be treated with an application of Mildew-Rid or equivalent to cut down the effect of undersurface deterioration of the new paint. Primer will be good quality oil-base paint laid on with nylon brushes and will be applied only after proper caulking and carpentry reapirs have been made. The finish coat of paint will be oil-base semi-gloss mixed to match samples being provided by the paint research consultant. The finish coat will be one or two coats depending on the ability of the paint to adequately cover the surfaces. If the first coat covers all areas satisfactorily, there is no need to add a second coat; it will not add to the life of the work. Estimates, however, will be taken for two-coat work.

On September 14, 1979, the Salisbury Paint Bucket Project was submitted to HCRS with a grant-in-aid application requesting $10,000 in federal assistance for exterior painting; the applicant's (Historic Salisbury Foundation Inc.) matching share was $11,400.⌂

Expanded Participation in the Grant-in-aid Program

With establishment of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects in December 1977, the HCRS grant-in-aid program was able to move ahead with a new administrative option called "expanded participation." Before the standards were developed and published, HCRS had reviewed all project work proposals and plans and specifications submitted with grant-in-aid applications. In "expanded participation," eligible states (by means of a cooperative agreement among HCRS, SHPOs, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation) conduct a complete review of the proposed project work and the SHPO certifies that such work will be accomplished in conformance with the standards. Project work certification in the states permits the HCRS technical review to be abbreviated, thereby allowing more grant applications to be processed in less time and funds to be released as quickly as possible to grant recipients. Thirty states were awarded this option in FY79.

While states in "expanded participation" do not submit plans and specifications, they *do* submit project work summaries. These summaries show the process that has been used to plan for and accomplish a variety of project work treatments defined in the standards (acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction). Any test results required as part of the project are also included.

The project work summary and test results submitted as part of the application for the Salisbury Paint Bucket Project, is an excellent example of "expanded participation" documentation for a particular scope of work. The information is brief, yet thorough.

An HCRS grant-in-aid of $10,000 was awarded on September 28, 1979, to Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc. for exterior painting on four houses within the Salisbury Historic District, Rowan County, North Carolina.

—Kay D. Weeks
Technical Writer-Editor, TPS

Alabama Preservation Authority

by Cathy Donelson
Information Officer
Alabama Historical Commission

Mercury, the god of commerce, stares from above a window overlooking a row of fine late-19th- and early-20th-century warehouses on Lower Commerce Street in Montgomery, Alabama. His pressed metal face with its grand moustaches have just received their first coat of primer in nearly a century, as part of the rehabilitation of a richly ornamented 1891 warehouse being converted into law offices.

Renovation of the building is part of nearly $5 million in projects now underway to rehabilitate Alabama landmarks. The projects are all financed under new legislation called the Historic Preservation Authority Act of 1979. It is a state enabling act authorizing the incorporation of public authorities to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance the restoration and rehabilitation of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These local preservation authorities operate much like the industrial development boards found in most states; however, the preservation authorities fund the rehabilitation of historic structures rather than the construction of new industrial facilities.

So far, only Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham have municipal preservation authorities, but others are being formed. Established late last fall, two of the authorities have already issued $4.85 million in bonds to fund the adaptive re-use of landmarks, have approved bond issues of $5.3 million for other large projects, and are planning additional rehabilitations.

In Montgomery several handsome warehouses lining Commerce Street are being rehabilitated through the bond revenues. The metal visage of Mercury appears on a three-story Victorian-Italianate warehouse that boasts stained glass, egg-and-dart molding, and a fanciful corner tower. Farther down the street, nearer the site of the former City Wharf on the Alabama River, layers of paint and grime are being washed from the brick and stone of the heavy Romanesque arches of another historic warehouse.

On the crest of a hill in a former residential neighborhood a few blocks away, a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne house has been renovated for use as real estate offices. Preservation bonds financed the project down to restoration of the detailed woodwork.

In Birmingham the 90-year-old former Steiner Bank Building is being renovated through the first bonds issued by the Historic Preservation Authority of Birmingham. The bank is taking on new life and will serve as offices for an investment company and the architectural firm of Kidd, Wheeler, and Plosser, which is overseeing the rehabilitation work.

The Birmingham preservation authority is issuing some bonds in concert with the HUD Urban Development Action Grant program under the city's Economic Development Office. The cooperative effort is encouraging the renovation of several older structures in the industrial city's central business district. Other bond-financed projects include a former warehouse and a church building, both of which are being renovated for offices.

The innovative legislation responsible for revitalization of these structures was sponsored by Representative Mary Zoghby and co-sponsored by Representative Ann Bedsloe and Thomas Sandusky, all members of the Mobile legislative delegation.

According to the legislation, a city, county, or two or more counties may create a historic preservation authority to issue the tax-free bonds. The authority is governed

by a board of three directors appointed by local officials, while the governor appoints the directors of a multicounty preservation authority.

Revenue from the bonds issued by the authority may finance public or private undertakings to restore, renovate, preserve, improve, protect, or maintain a National Register property. Thus far, all preservation authority projects have been able to secure full financing, including the front-end cost of the bond issues, at better than the conventional interest rate, with interest ranging from 8 to 9.5 percent.

Owners of the projects may also benefit from the Tax Reform Act of 1976 if their project is eligible; however, in Alabama most owners are claiming the investment tax credit offered under the Revenue Act of 1978 rather than claiming the fast write-off. The state's property tax laws also offer incentives for the adaptive re-use of historic commercial buildings. If they are on the National Register, these structures are taxed at 10 percent of their assessed value rather than the standard 20 percent.

It may take more than a few months to gauge the success of the preservation authorities, but they are already proving valuable in financing large-scale renovations. Developers are beginning to look into the possibilities of rehabilitating large buildings that have sat vacant in downtowns for years, and reaping the economic benefits. "After all," points out one bond attorney, "everyone doing this had the choice of building a new building."

For more information about historic preservation authorities and for a copy of the act, contact the Alabama Historical Commission, 725 Monroe Street, Montgomery, AL 36130.⌂

Impact of South Dakota Sites from page 4

general tourist interest throughout the state. A second questionnaire was distributed at historical properties open to the public.

Historic Sites as Valuable Resources

Of particular interest was the concept of history as an attraction in itself, providing communities and regions with accessory income through its drawing power. The data demonstrated the value of historic sites as economic resources. The average length of stay of the general visitor in the state was approximately 5 days, with the average daily spending for a traveling unit (average of 3.29 persons) about $86.00. An important distinction between the general visitor and tourists visiting historic sites was the length of stay. Historic site visitors spent nearly a day longer in South Dakota and spent at practically an equal rate ($82.00 per day).

Another pertinent finding is that two-thirds of *all* visitors indicated a strong or moderate interest in South Dakota history. This finding is the more impressive because nearly 92 percent of all visitors were from out-of-state. The average general visitor and the average historic sites visitor are indistinguishable in practically every survey category (except the extra length of stay by the latter already mentioned).

The survey date yielded a number of other useful findings, including identification of those attractions in which visitors were most interested, indications of sources through which they learned of the state's historic sites, the distances they were willing to travel to visit historic sites, and their opinions of visitation fees and gift shops. Three sources accounted for most of the information used by travelers in planning their trips: "word-of-mouth" recommendations, roadside advertising, and brochures and other travel literature. Of these, brochures seem to be the most effective type of historic site advertising media. Most of the visitors are willing to drive up to 22 miles out of their way to visit a historic site. In addition, modest admission fees are no deterrent to visitors; most of them are willing to pay between $1 and $2 to visit properties. Another surprising finding is that gift shops are unimportant to 39 percent of site visitors.

Improvements Suggested

In addition to canvassing the visitors on their reactions to existing programs, the study also inquired about ways that historic sites in South Dakota could be improved. Improvements in advertising and promotion and a greater development of authentic and educational features of sites were the major suggestions made. Over one-third of those suggesting improvements felt that visitors would spend more time in South Dakota if such improvements were made.

The results of the survey indicate that the extensive interest in history and historic sites visitation offers room for continued development of historic sites programs and their promotion. In an economic sense, such development seems worth an investment. A significant number of visitors are willing to travel farther, stay longer, and thereby spend more money in South Dakota in order to appreciate its history, yet many historical resources fail to attract sufficient numbers of people to support them. Visitors indicate a substantial interest in historic buildings, yet such buildings continue to remain undeveloped. A coordinated program to meet these needs may include the following elements: development of new and improved brochures and guidebooks and broader distribution; improved interpretation of historic sites; creation of a "word-of-mouth" network whereby local people can influence travelers' plans by their own recommendations; and cooperative efforts among owners of historic attractions. By working together locally and statewide, city planners, government agencies, businessmen, and owners of properties can develop a program designed to encourage greater visitor interest.

Historic properties can become important economic assets to the people of South Dakota, but economic value is only one of history's benefits. Certain essential intangibles are provided through historic preservation, including a renewed respect of tradition, the expansion of our common intellect, and the further enjoyment of our rich heritage.⌂

Publications

Directory of Private, Nonprofit Preservation Organizations

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently published the *Directory of Private, Nonprofit Preservation Organizations: State and Local Levels*. This directory, representing several years of research, compiles the names and addresses of a wide range of preservation organizations, including local and neighborhood associations, landmark and historic district commissions, statewide preservation groups, and allied organizations nationwide.

"A major purpose of the directory," according to its editors, "is to make the preservation community more accessible to the public." The directory will also enhance the communication opportunities within the preservation field. *The 136-page directory is available in paperback for $6.95 (plus applicable state tax and $1.50 for shipping and handling charges) from The Preservation Bookshop, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.*⌂

Historic Preservation in Small Towns

The harmony of life in America's small towns is threatened by uncontrolled suburban growth. The growing need for modern conveniences, roadways and parking, housing, and public facilities has spurred the destruction of the very things that make small towns desirable places.

Historic Preservation in Small Towns—A Manual of Practice, published recently by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), takes a close look at this problem. Purporting to be a "basic toolchest," the 146-page illustrated book is a modest yet useful guide for individuals in small towns faced with arousing the local conscience, trust, and support for preservation activities.

The book's virtue is in its clear, simple explanations of the preservationists' tools and in the way it interweaves general theory and references to practical sources. Appendixes supply the reader with selected bibliographies organized by themes such as "Legal Devices" and "Forming an Organization." Appendixes also list the state historic preservation offices, national associations, and other sources of preservation information.

According to authors Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., and Walter C. Kidney, the small-town preservationist must be an "arranger of truce." He or she must be able to sell the preservation idea to people who favor progress and individual property rights, and be able to promote alternatives that blend needs for the new with reverence for the old.

Success depends on several important considerations. Community involvement must be a guiding force. Strategies should include a variety of approaches from establishing a nonprofit heritage association to employing legal tools such as covenants and historic district zoning. Financing can encompass equivalents of money such as donated easements and volunteer services, as well as fund-raising projects such as capital drives and revolving funds. The adaptive use of large, downtown buildings, which is a key to stimulating private investment, should be based on imaginative thinking and sound marketing judgment.

There is no simple, single solution for preserving small towns. Detailed case histories of six towns—Essex and Old Lyme, Connecticut; Hudson, Ohio; Ipswich, Massachusetts; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; and Galveston, Texas—demonstrate how techniques can be integrated to suit the needs of each situation.

The book's message is worthwhile and convincing: preservation planning that is rooted in community support, is responsive to modern needs as well as historic trends, and is vigorous and versatile in its programs can ensure the harmony of America's small towns.

Historic Preservation in Small Towns *is available in paperback for $8.95 ($6.75 for AASLH members) from AASLH, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203, or from better bookstores.*⌂

Preservation and Maintenance of Brick Streets

The Oklahoma Historical Society has published a 5-page technical bulletin meant as an introduction to the preservation and maintenance of brick streets. The bulletin gives preservation guidance in a variety of situations, including case studies of brick street preservation in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; and Pittsburg and Pratt, Kansas.

Written by Harry B. Kelso and Joy Dunn, the paper gives some basic factors bearing on the economics and feasibility of preservation. If the streets have deteriorated to the degree that repairs would be extensive, preservation may be impractical; however, if the streets are in moderately good condition the cost may not be a restriction. In all cases, preservation should be examined from the standpoints of type of construction, condition, location, wheel loads, and volume of traffic expected.

The Oklahoma Historical Society still has copies of the bulletin available from the original printing and plans a possible reprint. Inquiries should be made to the Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Conservation Programs, Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

Editor's Note: This has been reviewed in an effort to bring certain technical publications being produced within the states to the attention of other states. Any state publishing similar technical papers that would like a review may contact Editors, ***11593, Office of Public Affairs, HCRS, Washington, DC 20243.***⌂

Citadels, Ramparts, and Stockades

From Jamestown to Tacoma, American forts and citadels represent the saga of expansion and settlement on the American frontier. In *Citadels, Ramparts, and Stockades: America's Historic Forts*, Irvin Haas, an established and respected chronicler of US culture, has documented and recreated the life at 85 remaining forts.

From the outset in the 16th century when France and Spain first began exploring and colonizing North America, forts were seen as a necessary protective measure. Haas says, "Without these forts our early pioneers would have remained huddled on some narrow shore hugging the protective water, or at the edge of some forest, ready in time of peril to hide, retreat, or simply dig in." Notably, these early forts not only served as pioneer sanctuaries but also as secure bases from which to explore.

Throughout the long history of American forts, Haas says they have been "a very transient thing; abandoned when peace came to their particular territory, they became victims to decay and vandalism." Today, forts are being preserved through the continued efforts of local historical societies, state agencies, and programs of the federal government. *Citadels, Ramparts, and Stockades* is dedicated to some of those surviving forts and to those individuals and agencies active in preserving and maintaining these symbols of the American pioneering spirit.

Well written and profusely illustrated, the 224-page book is organized by geographic regions, beginning with some of the earliest remaining forts along the Mid-Atlantic coast. Haas presents a history for each fort from construction to decline, and concludes each description with location and travel information, tour times, and admission fees.

While *Citadels, Ramparts, and Stockades* is by no means comprehensive nor definitive in its treatment of military sites, it would serve as a useful guide for the novice or tourist interested in a cross-section of America's extant military posts.

Copies are available for $11.95 (plus $1 for postage and handling) from Everest House, Publishers, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.⌂

Old-House Journal 1980 Catalog

The publishers of the *Old-House Journal* have put together *The Old-House Journal 1980 Catalog*, a buyer's guide to products and services for owners of houses built before 1920. The catalog guides its users to companies that sell authentic products and services for restoring historic houses, especially products that may be unusual or hard to find. According to catalog Editor Clem Labine, "there has been an amazing growth in the number of firms servicing the old-house restoration market . . . a 33% increase in the past year alone." The 1980 catalog represents a valuable resource for anyone contemplating restoration work.

The catalog is arranged in three sections: a Product and Service Directory, a Company List, and an Index. The Product and Service Directory lists items such as ornamental and architectural details, furniture, lighting fixtures, and restoration services. Many products listed are custom or handmade, and others are restored originals.

An important feature of the Product and Service Directory enables buyers to shop comparatively. Usually several companies are listed for each item, giving buyers the opportunity to check with various companies on prices and quality. If mouldings are needed, for instance, a turn to the index shows the types that are available (exterior, interior, wood-custom). In the Product and Service Directory under each of these headings, a selection of companies appears. In some cases a style period is also noted to aid users in authentically restoring a house.

For more detailed information on firms one can refer to the Company Directory, which provides an alphabetical listing of all the companies in the catalog. Each company is described in a brief paragraph outlining its products and services and giving information on how to obtain its catalog. An abbreviation also denotes the different types of ordering procedures available.

The *Old-House Journal of 1980 Catalog* is not a comprehensive guide to the restoration of old houses. Only firms personally screened by the editors are listed. Nevertheless, over 800 companies with 8,717 items are represented. *The 1980 Catalog is available for $8.95 from the Old-House Journal, 69A Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11217.*⌂



Partners for Livable Places

Livability, a finely produced and exciting newsletter, is the product of a group called Partners for Livable Places. Inaugurated October 1978, the newsletter is dedicated "to the transfer of innovative ideas on the enhancement of the built environment."

Partners for Livable Places came together over a common concern to make known the qualities of a livable environment. Chairman of the Board Alan Green says, "We joined together because we thought we could learn from each other, that we could share and stimulate, and could better serve those who rely on us for information, guidance, and initiative."

The organizations and individuals that founded Partners represent a wide range of approaches to environmental quality, but all agree on one basic purpose: to explore and promote sensitive planning and design in conserving and developing the physical environment.

To meet this objective, Partners focuses on several key areas:

- greater cooperation between public and private sectors in designing and planning the physical environment;
- greater innovation in using public programs for community enhancement and cultural conservation;
- increased acceptance of environmental arts (urban planning, historic preservation, streetscape design, public art, etc.) as powerful economic strategies in community development;
- increased local awareness of the link between the cultural and physical attributes and a community's sense of pride, identity, and well-being;
- the transfer of successful environmental design ideas from one community to another; and
- broader dissemination of existing environmental design resources.

Partners for Livable Places operates a Livability Clearinghouse. The clearinghouse is for people who care about their neighborhoods, who are working to make their downtowns more vital, who want to preserve natural and built resources, and who share other common ideas of the Partners. The clearinghouse shares information through publications, workshops, referrals, and computer printouts on virtually every aspect of "livability, the built environment and environmental arts." It acts to bridge the gap between the design and planning fields and the community, to direct the resources of environmental arts organizations toward solving community problems, and to translate the promising ideas and successful projects into user-oriented products.

The clearinghouse is available to anyone wishing its services. The newsletter is currently available free of charge. *For more information about Partners for Livable Places and about their services, newsletter, and clearinghouse, write to Partners for Livable Places, 2120 P Street, NW, Washington DC 20037 or phone 202/223-5867.*⌂

Early Man

Early Man: Magazine of Modern Archeology is a new serial publication produced by the Northwestern Archeological Program. That program is best known for its major excavations at the Koster Site in Illinois as well as for its numerous educational benefits provided to the public. If upcoming issues of *Early Man* continue the excellence exhibited in the first two, this magazine will help satisfy a great need for educating laymen in current archeology.

Despite the public's abiding interest in archeology, few magazines are available to satisfy or direct that interest. None present the carefully balanced approach of *Early Man*, with articles describing the efforts and results of federal programs emphasizing the conservation ethic while retaining the excitement of archeological discovery.

The magazine is well researched and edited, with many excellent illustrations. Contributions deal with sites throughout the US and cover all time periods. Each article is followed by a list of books and articles suggested "for further reading."

For many years archeologists have depended on public funds to carry out their work, yet have been reluctant to share their research results in an understandable and enjoyable form. *Early Man* is a step in this direction—it speaks without the condescension or jargon that characterizes many popular articles. Professionals and devotees alike should encourage this magazine and the communication it fosters. *Early Man* is published quarterly, at a subscription price of $15. *To subscribe, write the Northwestern Archeological Program, PO Box 1499, Evanston, IL 60204.*⌂

—Ned Woodall
Visiting Archeologist, IAS

Fixing Up

The price of *Fixing Up: A Bilingual Handbook for Older Homes*, which was discussed in the October 1979 and February/March 1980 issues of *11593*, has been raised to $4 plus 75¢ postage. Please send requests for the publication, with a check made payable to the Massasoit Historical Association, to the attention of Ancelin Lynch, 163 Butler Avenue, Providence, RI 02906.

Sources of Preservation Funding

The Preservation Planning Branch of the division of State Plans and Grants has recently updated its *Sources of Preservation Funding*. The publication summarizes new and revised federal programs and those of the National Trust for Historic Preservation that provide the funding to preserve historic properties, the planning for a specific preservation project, or the establishment of a preservation office. Information is also included on how to order other publications concerning funding. The purpose of the publication is to provide state and local preservationists with key information about the preservation of historic properties and to stimulate federal agencies to demonstrate their commitment to preservation by allocating program funds to preservation projects.

Sources of Preservation Funding is available at no charge from The Planning Branch, Division of State Plans and Grants, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 440 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20243.⌂

Conserve Neighborhoods



Since 1978, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has been publishing *Conserve Neighborhoods*, a bimonthly, self-help newsletter designed to give practical advice to neighborhood organizations working to improve their local environment. The newsletter has received wide praise for its succinct style and "how-to" approach. To date eight issues covering a wide spectrum of preservation concerns have been published. The pilot issue contained information on fund raising and low-cost ways to stimulate home improvement, as well as a section on preservation terminology. Subsequent issues have dealt with such pertinent topics as public relations, community events, rehabilitation, preservation, government programs, and information services. Two supplements—a "Bibliography for Neighborhood Leaders" and a "Federal Crib Sheet" (a guide to government programs)—are especially useful for those involved in neighborhood conservation.

The newsletter is sent free of charge to nonprofit community organizations. But now, because of numerous requests, the National Trust is providing a subscription to the newsletter for interested individuals, city and state agencies, and others at $2.50 for six issues. The entire set of eight back issues is available for $3 (or individually at 50¢ each). *Subscription requests should be sent to* Conserve Neighborhoods, *National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.*⌂

Architectural Heritage Education

by Kathlyn Hatch
Architectural Heritage Education Program, Department of the State Secretary (Massachusetts)

A new program entitled "Architectural Heritage Education" has been implemented through Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary of State in Massachusetts. As the first such statewide program, it is designed to teach high-school students how to perceive their present architectural surroundings in relation to the past, and it is funded by a $246,531 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The program, begun on July 1, 1979, is slated to benefit 12 Massachusetts schools and communities over a 3-year period.

Before the grant proposal was written, some 50 Massachusetts high schools were surveyed and a majority indicated their interest in such a program.

At this time, all participants in the program—the National Endowment for the Humanities, the State Secretary's office, the public high schools and their communities, and advisors in history, social history, and architectural history—are collaborating to develop a teacher-training program and to test curriculum approaches and materials. A unique aspect of the program is the way it is integrated within existing courses as opposed to being offered as a separate subject. In this first year it has been introduced via US history, government, local history, and art and design. The teachers of these classes attended a 2-week summer session that featured a course in architectural history, and they developed skills for analyzing the built environment and explored ways this material could be combined within their courses. Since the beginning of the school year, the teachers have had regular assistance in their local communities from field staff members.

Approaches for integrating historical architecture have emphasized knowledge of architectural styles; cultural and social development; historical geography and cultural anthropology; aspects of building technology, structure, and materials; and concepts relating to art, aesthetics, and principles of design. The program is expected to strengthen learning processes—research methodology, critical examination of original source materials, and analytical writing—as well as skills such as reading maps, draft-

ing, measuring buildings to scale, and documenting sites through photography.

Teachers who are involved in the program expect their students to gain a new awareness and pride in their community as an outcome of this program. The program emphasizes the local environment as a teaching tool. Factories, city halls, town greens or commons, commercial districts, and other pivotal buildings or building groups near the schools will provide fine teaching resources.

Some objectives of the program are to help students develop a knowledge of architectural history, and an ability to interpret the historical environment, as well as an understanding of the growth and changes in their own communities. With this experience of the importance of the past, students may apply the knowledge and awareness they have gained to other neighborhoods or communities.

Anyone who wishes more information about the Architectural Heritage Education Program should contact Kathlyn Hatch, Architectural Heritage Education Program, 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108 (617) 727-0336.⌂

Urban Waterfront Action Group

by Bob Haynes, Writer/Editor, Office of Public Affairs

Bill Honore, Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner, Water Resources Staff

Beginning with the Pilgrims, early Americans settled on or near water, and depended upon this location for their commerce and survival. The Industrial Revolution signaled the first withdrawal. With the advent of the railroad and later the automobile, merchants could move their goods over land, and the city—as the hub of commerce—began to center away from the water's edge. Waterfronts witnessed a period of decline and deterioration, until today in many American cities, they tell a story of poverty, blight, and disrepair.

Yet, in these run-down areas, there is great potential. The possibility for historic preservation projects and the prospects for economic development are vast. HCRS directly supports urban waterfront revitalization through its concerns for historic preservation, natural conservation, and outdoor recreation. According to HCRS Director, Chris T. Delaporte, "There is probably no other single area which so clearly illustrates the mission of this agency, and which provides such a sharp focus for its wide-ranging concerns."

UWAG Formed

Last year, HCRS participated in forming an interagency action group interested in protecting and revitalizing urban waterfronts. Called the Urban Waterfront Action Group (UWAG), it is composed of federal agencies such as Interior,



Photo: Walter Smalling, Jr.

Waterfront redevelopment in Boston, Massachusetts, has transformed a large, decaying waterfront into an economic asset by harmoniously blending contemporary and historic architecture, and by linking commercial, residential, cultural, and recreational uses.

Commerce, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Corps of Engineers, and others, as well as nonfederal groups such as Partners for Livable Places, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the National League of Cities (see sidebar)—all brought together by an official Memorandum of Agreement on November 1, 1979. Through this agreement, members acknowledge that run-down or underused waterfront areas can be restored for many uses, including housing, commerce, industry, and recreation.

The memorandum states that

> urban waterfront revitalization is of national importance and concern. It provides many opportunities to: enhance urban recreation and open space experiences; protect and creatively reuse heritage resources; capture the benefits of the public investment in clean water; support urban, community, and economic development; complement commercial port development; reduce the impact of natural hazards; encourage energy conservation; and enhance urban environmental quality.

Moreover, the agreement proposes that while agencies have shown concern and may indeed offer assistance to revitalize waterfronts in many US cities, there is a general

> lack of adequate coordination and cooperation in the delivery of these services [and this] often results in fragmented program assistance, incomplete technical assistance and planning information, project delays, cost overruns and projects which have not recognized or responded to all potential opportunities and needs.

Unified, therefore, to provide "coordination and cooperation" for cities, the group set four initial goals:

- to distribute a directory listing contacts at the participating agencies and departments;
- to serve as a clearinghouse through which interested communities and individuals might get advice on how to acquire federal aid;
- to look for ways to simplify the bureaucratic machinery governing

applications and deadlines, and therefore make it easier for communities to get and use federal aids; and

- to look for and agree upon better ways to deliver the available federal assistance.

Highlights of UWAG Activities

In its first year, UWAG has already published the "Directory of Participants," which not only lists all UWAG members but also gives a summary of their programs. HCRS published *Urban Waterfront Revitalization: The Role of Recreation and Heritage*, volumes I and II. Volume I discusses key factors, needs, and goals of cities involved in urban waterfront revitalization projects, while volume II describes 18 case studies upon which volume I is based. Together they illustrate how cities have used significant material and resources to transform rundown waterfronts into prime assets. The Department of Commerce published *Integrated Resources and Services for Waterfronts*, a detailed listing and description of Commerce programs that offer help for reviving urban waterfronts.

Publishing plans call for a joint effort between HCRS and the Office of Coastal Zone Management to produce *Improving Your Waterfront*, which will be a practical guide through the phases of waterfront revitalization. UWAG also plans a comprehensive listing of all available federal programs for use by planners and decisionmakers contemplating waterfront redevelopment.

Besides publishing, UWAG conducted meetings and workshops to bring aid and advice to cities across the country. The UWAG met with 15 cities in a "one-stop" shop for technical and financial assistance in the past several months. HCRS developed an Urban Waterfront Revitalization workshop, which was conducted in five cities for nearly 700 persons. Partners for Livable Places is developing a series of workshops related to cultural resources and tourism, which it inaugurated in April at Paterson, New Jersey.

UWAG members also identified six key issues they felt required interagency analysis and action. During March and April, they held discussions on ways to simplify and streamline federal activities in areas such as permits, access, archeology and history, design, grant coordination, and regionalization.

Other UWAGs are being formed in a number of cities, states, and regions throughout the country. This is a natural extension of the UWAG concept, which provides a mechanism for early and coordinated decisions and funding commitments from appropriate public and private sources.





Photo: Linda J. Flint

Once a bustling commercial center where cotton and other goods were marketed and shipped around the world, the Riverfront Esplanade in the Savannah Historic District, Georgia, again prospers. Rehabilitated warehouses and cobblestone ramps dating to the mid-1800s retain their historic character while hosting contemporary functions such as restaurants, specialty shops, offices, and museums. Along the river's edge, new landscaping, pavilions, and docks create open space for recreation, and revive the area's nautical tradition.

Benefits of Waterfront Revitalization

One key concern of HCRS is to meet the recreational needs of urban areas. Through waterfront redevelopment, cities can make active use of recreational and commercial facilities for people of all ages and income levels. Inner-city young people can enjoy and understand the need for natural resource conservation and recreation experiences. Wise land use around waterfront areas has reduced the impact of floods and hurricanes, and enhanced the overall urban environmental quality. The improved water quality results in greater public access to the water's edge, which in turn reduces energy consumption because city residents no longer have to travel so far for recreation.

Moreover, cities benefit substantially through increased economic development. In these redeveloped waterfront areas, real estate values rise, commercial investment returns to provide jobs where there were none, and the city realizes increased tax revenues to support its public programs and services.

UWAG Members

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS—This is the principal agency responsible for authorizing permits for activities being conducted in the waters of the United States. The corps is active in controlling beach erosion and floods.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Through its Office of Coastal Zone Management, this department provides funds for urban waterfront and harbor planning projects. The Economic Development Administration administers the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, which identifies local needs, sets development priorities, and establishes specific ways of addressing those priorities. Through this process, communities can better link investments by federal, state, and local agencies, and stimulate increased participation by the private sector in economic development and in creating jobs. The Maritime Administration is responsible for port promotion, and it sponsors cost-shared planning studies, computerized inventories of port facilities, and technical assistance on local site development issues.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Through its Office of Environmental Quality, Office of Policy Development and Research, and the Legislative and Urban Policy Staff, HUD ensures departmental compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and provides support services in long-range policy development, program evaluation, funding, and research, and helps implement and further refine the goals and objectives of the National Urban Policy so that they are consistent with the activities of the UWAG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Primarily through HCRS, the Interior Department administers a $5 million maritime preservation grants-in-aid program to the states and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Categories include programs for urban waterfront development, planning, engineering and architectural services, historic vessels, and maritime education. HCRS also administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition and development of cultural, natural, and recreational areas. The National Park Service is interested in the relationship of urban waterfronts to existing parks or proposed park sites.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Through its Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, DOT coordinates the development of transportation systems as they affect urban and rural areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—EPA provides technical and financial aid to restore and protect the quality of our nation's waters and the usability of publically owned freshwater lakes.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION—FIA enables persons to purchase insurance against losses from damage or destruction of real or personal property caused by floods or flood erosion. It also promotes wise practices in managing the nation's flood-prone areas through administration of the National Flood Insurance program.



Photo: Texas State Historical Survey Committee

In San Antonio, Texas, along the Paseo del Rio, interest was stirred to save some significant architecture as well as the San Antonio River, a prominent feature of the city. The river is recognized as the city's most powerful catalyst for redevelopment. The Paseo del Rio is a 1.2-mile, U-shaped bend in the original 10-mile river corridor through the city and around which the central core of the city developed. Shown here in a general view of the river from the National Register La Villita Historic District is a much used river amphitheater and focal point for the Paseo. (For more information, read Sinclair Black, AIA, "San Antonio's Linear Paradise," AIA Journal (July 1979), pp. 30–38.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES—For the arts, small grants (maximum $30,000) are awarded to nonprofit organizations, including local governments, for planning and design work. The grants can be used for developing the concepts necessary to initiate waterfront revitalization, and the grant awards must be matched 50 percent by the receiving organization. For the humanities, the Endowment supports waterfront projects that may include historic documentation and preservation, media projects, exhibits, research, and issue discussion at the national and state levels.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION—This office encourages and assists public agencies and private organizations to include maritime heritage focus in urban waterfront revitalization projects through adaptive use of historic maritime resources ashore and afloat. The Trust provides technical and advisory services and financial assistance through its maritime heritage preservation grants program.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES—The National League of Cities represents over 800 cities directly and over 15,000 indirectly through their state municipal leagues in Washington. The league provides its members with technical assistance in a variety of subject areas, one of which is urban environmental design. NLC's Urban Environment Design Project assists cities to improve the design management and quality in their developmental processes.

PARTNERS FOR LIVABLE PLACES—This national nonprofit coalition works to improve the quality of life in our communities through the conservation and sensitive development of our physical environment. Partners encourages public/private partnerships, such as that represented by UWAG, and operates an information clearinghouse and referral service on the built environment, which includes waterfront areas.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS—This program funded by the Department of Commerce provides technical assistance to cities and railroads to relocate railroad facilities and to help overcome barriers to the redevelopment of railroad properties in cities. Many ports and waterfront areas are encumbered by rail facilities, which act as barriers to reuse. This program can advise public and private agencies how these barriers can be overcome.

HCRS's Water Resources Staff is actively involved in Urban Waterfront Revitalization and in the activities of UWAG. Anyone wishing more information about UWAG may contact Water Resources Staff, Room 312, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Washington, DC 20243.⌂

11593 Staff

***11593* is published by the US Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.**

Sally Marusin	**Managing Editor**
Bob Haynes	**Writer/editors**
Betty Berry	
Tony Rossell	
Norma Rowland	
Linda Flint	**Photo Editor**
Judy Wagner	**Designers**
Randy Gould	

Send articles and suggestions to Editors, *11593*, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1980—629-584/2955

HCRS
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
440 G. Street, NW
Washington, DC 20243

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of the Interior
INT. 419



Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

Return this sheet to the above address if you do NOT wish to receive this material, or if change of address is needed (indicate change, including ZIP code).