

11593

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

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service

JUNE 1976

TO OUR ASSOCIATES IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is pleased to present this pilot issue of 11593, a bulletin designed to provide technical and other program-related information as required by Section 3 of **Executive Order 11593** (reprinted below).

Earlier this year, as a means of complying with the Executive Order, OAHP—through its Interagency Historic Architectural Services program—began publishing a series of technical papers titled "Preservation Briefs." The first two papers in this series are *The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings and Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings*. From time to time other OAHP programs will also produce issues of "Briefs." To supplement these more formal descriptions of preservation techniques, we have created 11593 as a vehicle for disseminating a greater variety of information of interest to everyone involved in historic preservation programs.

We see 11593 as a means of not only making our program information available, but as an opportunity for you to share your ideas and methods with us and with each other. Articles on Massachusetts' local historical commissions and Oregon's special tax assessment law for historic properties are included in this issue in the hope that they will stimulate contributions from all State Historic Preservation Offices, as

well as from other members of the preservation profession.

The need for exchange of ideas and experiences is present not only in this country but throughout the world. The importance of international cooperation in the conservation of cultural resources has been recognized for a number of years and, as is the case with our domestic preservation programs, the plans and accomplishments of the past decade are of particular interest and significance today. We have included a report on international preservation activities in this issue and expect to cover in greater detail the results of the various activities as time goes on.

We look forward to sharing with you, through "Preservation Briefs" and issues of 11593, technical information derived from the programs of OAHP, the states, the National Trust, and Federal Representatives, as well as from conferences, training programs, and cultural exchange missions with which we are involved. Please let us hear from you.

JERRY L. ROGERS
Acting Director
Office of Archeology and Historic
Preservation

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593 SECTION 3

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

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

LOCAL HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

by Judy D. Dobbs

Since its inception, the Massachusetts Historical Commission has turned to the grassroots efforts of local communities for assistance in the formulation of its statewide preservation planning. It was therefore appropriate, though coincidental, that in 1963, the same year the Massachusetts Legislature established the Massachusetts Historical Commission, legislation was also enacted which provided for the establishment of local historical commissions. Chapter 40, Section 8D of the Massachusetts General Laws (most recently amended by Chapter 1155, Acts of 1973) authorizes cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth to establish local historical commissions to coordinate preservation programs on the local level and to serve as the community's official liaison with the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

A local historical commission may be created in a town which accepts the provisions of Chapter 40, Section 8D by a majority vote of Town Meeting, or in a city by a majority vote of City Council. A local historical commission may have from three to seven members who are appointed by the selectmen or town manager, mayor or city manager. Recommended membership includes an historical society member, architectural historian, lawyer, historian, landscape architect, planner, conservation commission member and archeologist.

The most important responsibility of the local historical commission is the preparation of a comprehensive inventory of the cultural resources within each community. Local commissions use standard inventory forms provided by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and are assisted in their efforts by a survey instruction manual and site visits and workshops conducted by the Massachusetts Historical Commission staff. The completed inventory forms and attached photographs are submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for inclusion in the state survey files.

The inventory forms the basis by which the local commission develops its own preservation plans and establishes priorities for National Register nominations. Input from local commissions also assists the state commission in the evaluation of the environmental impact of publicly funded projects on properties of historic, archeological or architectural significance. Local commissions have also been active in securing community development block grants for preservation purposes in their respective cities and towns. Many commissions work closely with their local planning agencies and other gov-

ernmental bodies as well as coordinate the activities of various local preservation-related organizations.

To date 251 communities, out of 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, have established local historical commissions. They form an important link with the state commission and provide an invaluable means of communication with local citizens' groups and governmental agencies. An inherent problem in this network of local commissions, however, is the degree of professionalism of many commission members. Although some commissions have a certain amount of local funding and several have been able to hire CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) workers, the volunteer efforts of most commissions do not produce a consistent quality of resources. In addition, many commission members are able to devote only limited amounts of time to preservation work, and different commissions may have varying emphases in their programs.

Nevertheless, as the education programs of the Massachusetts Historical Commission reach a broader number of commissions throughout the state and as a heightened awareness of preservation brings more professionals into local commissions, these commissions are making increasingly significant contributions to preservation in Massachusetts.

A manual which explains the establishment and duties of local historical commissions and includes a copy of the enabling legislation is available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

JUDY DOBBS is National Register editor for the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

PROTECTION FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1271 *et seq.*, 82 Stat. 906) passed by Congress in 1968 is a legal tool for preservationists interested in protecting the man-made environment along free-flowing rivers. The act affords selected river segments and their immediate environments protection from adverse effects. The declaration of policy within the act states that immediate environments possessing "outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational . . . historic, cultural or other similar values . . . shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations."

The statute designates all or portions of eight rivers and adjacent lands as initial components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, with either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture named as the administrator. A later section (1275) provides for additions to the system by either an act of Congress or an act of any state legislature with approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

In order for a free-flowing river and its environment to qualify for inclusion by the Secretary of the Interior, it must be designated by the state legislature as wild, scenic, or recreational, with lands wholly administered in a manner consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and specific guidelines. It must also be operated and maintained at no expense to the federal government.

When a river segment is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the system, a study report is compiled, usually by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation within the Department of the

Interior. The study must include a survey of the area that identifies archeological and historic sites (listing in the National Register of Historic Places may or may not be the basis for inclusion as a resource in this survey). Cooperation between the federal agency conducting the survey and state agencies, especially the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), is important at this point. After the SHPO reviews the study to insure thoroughness in regard to cultural resources, he should receive a copy of the completed comprehensive report.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation can be a valuable resource in helping to better understand the ramifications of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The bureau's regional offices should be able to provide the following relevant publications: Wild and Scenic Rivers leaflet; Guidelines for Evaluating Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Areas; and a manual release giving procedures to be followed by a state under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

SUSAN MEAD

RECORDING TEAMS SCHEDULED

The Bicentennial summer will find survey teams from the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) undertaking a number of projects throughout the United States. By these surveys the offices collect important measured drawings, photographs, and data for their collections.

One photogrammetric project and eight recording projects, jointly sponsored by HABS and cooperating agencies, have been scheduled. Survey teams will be recording the First California State Capitol and structures at Benicia Arsenal in Benicia, California, and commercial properties in the South Street Seaport, New York City, from June 1 to August 20; the Woodrow Wilson House and Decatur House in the District of Columbia, from June 7 to August 27; farm complexes in the Blue Marsh area of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Bethany College at Bethany, West Virginia, from June 14 to September 3; several 19th-century neighborhoods in Wheeling, West Virginia, and historic structures in Acadia National Park, Maine, from June 28 to September 17; and one or more historic structures in the restored colonial capital of Williamsburg, Virginia, from July 6 to September 25. Photogrammetry will be used in recording the ghost town of Shakespeare, New Mexico, and surrounding ranch complexes.

Projects tentatively scheduled by HAER include continuation of the statewide Delaware survey and of the Long Island wind and tide mill survey. New projects will document the power canal and its associated industries in Augusta, Georgia; the Pullman Historic Industrial District in Illinois; the vast archival materials (original drawings, photographs, log books, and reports) on the Boston Naval Shipyard; the Sloss Blast Furnace in Birmingham, Alabama; and the Hacienda La Esperanza sugar plantation near Manati, Puerto Rico. The unique Washington-based Emergency Recording Team of HAER will document selected sites threatened with demolition throughout the eastern United States.

An area study of the Pennsylvania Dutch settlement and the Union Canal in the Tulpehocken Creek valley near Reading, Pennsylvania, will be a joint project of HABS and HAER.

TAX ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTY IN OREGON

A bill passed last year by the Oregon State Legislature provides for a 15-year freeze on property taxes for historic properties. A property's eligibility for this special assessment is based on listing in the National Register or inclusion in a historic district which is listed in the National Register; certification for assessment by the State Historic Preservation Officer; and public access to the property during at least one day a year. Application runs with the property for 15 consecutive years and certification need not be renewed if the property changes hands.

To retain certification an owner must meet certain requirements concerning date and time the property will be open to the public, maintenance of the property, and proposed changes to the property. Should certification be removed for reasons other than destruction by fire or natural disaster or sale to a tax-exempt owner, the owner must pay a tax sum in accordance with a clearly defined formula.

At the time of implementation of the new law the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) faced problems concerning maintenance and visitation regulations and the law's application to historic districts. The state's Building Codes Division agreed to adopt a special process in the Building Codes Permit System for monitoring work done on properties receiving special assessment. Under this process properties are "flagged" so that any work done will require a building permit and the SHPO is given an opportunity to comment on the proposed permit. The owner must agree not to alter a property without approval from the SHPO.

Where communities have a duly constituted historic preservation advisory committee to the City Council, the Council recommends to the SHPO those properties it considers eligible within a district. Primary properties in a district (specified in the nomination to the National Register) are automatically eligible. Properties of secondary significance and properties compatible with the character of the district will be eligible if the Council so recommends.

The tax bill has received little adverse reaction and appears to be very successful statewide, according to Paul B. Hartwig, Historical Programs Coordinator. An amendment may be necessary to help communities needing to offset financial loss, but Hartwig reports that the law is generating considerable interest particularly in large commercial historic areas, and generally may be viewed as giving added incentive to the preservation of historic properties.

TRUSSES—HAER Posters

"Trusses," a pair of technical information posters with truss nomenclature as well as illustrated descriptions of various truss bridges, is now available from the Montgomery C. Meigs Original Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology, Room 5020, National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. The posters were researched and drawn by staff members of the Historic American Engineering Record, and are reproduced black on heavy yellow 24- by 36-inch sheets. Posters on two separate sheets may be purchased for \$4, or both posters reduced to one sheet purchased for \$3.

INTERNATIONAL PRESERVATION

The National Park Service has developed a strong program of international preservation activities during the past decade, both with the three major international preservation organizations—UNESCO, the International Centre for Conservation, and ICOMOS—and also on a nation-to-nation bilateral basis.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has spearheaded international efforts in historic preservation through a variety of programs. UNESCO maintains regional conservation centers to train professionals in several locations including Baghdad, Iraq; Jos, Nigeria; and Mexico City, Mexico. It conducts campaigns to preserve and aid endangered monuments of worldwide import such as the buildings of Venice, Italy; the temples of Philae in Egypt; and the cultural resources of Guatemala, damaged by recent earthquakes.

UNESCO also sponsors missions to individual sites by small groups of experts. W. Brown Morton III, Departmental Consultant for Historic Architecture, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, traveled to Hué, Vietnam, in 1971, 1973, and 1975 to provide advice in that country's efforts to stabilize and preserve the historic monuments of its ancient capital city. Morton also participated in a joint UNESCO/World Bank mission to Nepal in 1973 and has just returned from Java, Indonesia, where he serves on the international Consultative Committee for Safeguarding of Borobudur. Borobudur is a 9th century Buddhist stupa built of carved volcanic stone in the shape of a pyramid.

Draft recommendations are presented periodically at UNESCO's biennial General Conference for consideration by member nations. In 1972 the General Conference adopted the "Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage," termed the World Heritage Convention. The United States was the first nation to ratify this document which went into effect in December 1975 after the requisite 20 member nations had ratified it. A World Heritage Committee composed of 15 of these nations with advisory representation from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the International Centre in Rome, and ICOMOS, is charged with setting up procedures to establish a World Heritage list of natural and cultural properties of outstanding universal value which will parallel our National Register.

Representatives from 40 nations met in Warsaw, Poland, in February 1976 to prepare a "Draft Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of Historic Quarters, Towns and Sites and their Integration into a Modern Environment" which will be presented to the General Conference in fall 1976. Robert R. Garvey Jr., Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, served as the official US Representative to this meeting. The American delegation included William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, and Russell V. Keune, Vice President for Preservation Services of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The International Centre for Conservation in Rome, established in 1958 under the auspices of UNESCO, is an international intergovernmental organization with some 60 member nations. The Centre offers four regularly scheduled courses: architectural conservation; conserva-

tion of mural paintings; fundamental principles for conservation (which deals with conservation of materials); and safety, climate control, and lighting in museums. In addition to these courses, the International Centre undertakes missions to other countries where experts and trainees participate in a conservation project with the goal of training the counterpart staff of that country. Brown Morton served on a special detail from the National Park Service as a staff architect at the International Centre from 1972 to 1975 where his duties included organizing the field training program for the architectural conservation course and preparing an adaptive use program for that part of the San Michele Hospital, designed by Carlo Fontana in the 17th century, which now serves as the headquarters for the Centre.

American involvement at the Centre is coordinated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through an International Centre Committee. Besides disseminating information on Centre programs and screening U.S. applicants to the Centre, the American committee sponsors technical symposia jointly with the International Centre.



The Noon Gate, Hué, Vietnam (1833)

Another major international preservation group is the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) organized in 1965. Unlike UNESCO and the International Centre for Conservation, ICOMOS is a non-governmental organization composed of individuals and institutions grouped into some 55 national committees. United States participation in ICOMOS is coordinated through the US national committee, US/ICOMOS, of which Brown Morton is now chairman. Ernest Allen Connally, Associate Director for Professional Services of the National Park Service, is currently Secretary-General of ICOMOS. He travels regularly to the ICOMOS headquarters in Paris where Ann Webster Smith, former Director of Intergovernmental Programs and Planning at the Advisory Council, acts as his deputy.

The ICOMOS General Assembly meets every three years with the next meeting scheduled in 1978. Other activities include many symposia with subjects ranging from the preservation of mud brick structures (Iran, March 1976) to the standardizing of preservation terminology for international preservation documents (Italy, April 1976). ICOMOS also frequently provides experts to UNESCO to participate in missions. ICOMOS publishes a scholarly journal, *Monumentum*, as well as a bulletin and a news-

letter. The 1976 issue of *Monumentum* is a special Bicentennial project of US/ICOMOS and is devoted to an evaluation and analysis of US preservation. This summer US/ICOMOS is co-sponsoring with two French organizations a work program in France in which American and French students will help to rehabilitate historic properties linked with French participation in the American Revolution.

In addition to participating in multi-national efforts to conserve cultural properties, the National Park Service engages in a number of bilateral preservation programs. Six NPS employees from the Denver Service Center are currently in Saudi Arabia reviewing a plan for that country's first national park. Close on-going cooperation exists between the NPS and the equivalent agencies in Canada and Japan.

Another focus of bilateral preservation involvement is the recent series of exchanges under a May 1972 "US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection." In 1974 a US team headed by Dr. A. Russell Mortensen, former Director of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, spent three weeks in the Soviet Union studying pre-

servation principles, policies, and practices. This visit was followed by another in September 1975 when Lee Nelson of OAHF's Intergovernmental Historic Architectural Services Division and three other NPS professionals—Richard Mehring, Arthur Allen, and Blaine Cliver—visited Soviet restoration workshops. In October 1975 three Russian architects and planners visited a variety of sites in the United States. The exchange will assume a new direction in June 1976 when a delegation headed by OAHF's Acting Director, Jerry Rogers, along with HABS Chief John Poppeliers and HAER historian T. Allan Comp, will tour Russia for three weeks to give lectures explaining American preservation policies and practices. It is hoped that a counterpart Russian lecture team will come to the US in fall 1976.

What is accomplished by these many involvements? Certainly a part of the benefit is greater international understanding. While we have discovered that similarities exist among countries in many aspects of historic preservation we have also learned that preservation philosophy and technology vary greatly from country to country. As Americans we have much to learn and much to share.

SARAH GLENNAN OLDHAM

GRANTS SURVEY

With the dramatic increase in historic preservation activities in the United States, the concept of historic preservation has undergone a parallel evolution. From its early patriotic beginnings, when preservation was synonymous with perpetuating the memory of heroic persons and events, the preservation movement has developed in relatively few years into a movement that is an integral part of a larger concern for environmental conservation.

In reviewing the grants-in-aid program for properties listed in the National Register, the Branch of Preservation Projects undertook a study to ascertain whether the program has the flexibility to respond to changing and evolving preservation concerns. The results of such a study of project funding must take into consideration the selective sampling in this preliminary study and the severe constraints on the money available. When there is a demonstrated need for more than \$400 million and a funding level of \$20.3 million, projects of an emergency nature will, to a large extent, take precedent over interests in the development of a balanced program which would ordinarily reflect the states' historic patrimony.

The data used in this preliminary study was assembled by architectural student Janet Shure. Apportionment warrants were not examined because they often have only tangential relationship to what can actually be funded. Two fiscal years, 1971 and 1975, were studied. FY 1971 was the first year in which grants-in-aid funds were available to the states and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In that year \$5,551,417 was committed to 190 projects. In FY 1975, available funds totaled \$20,295,645; to date \$12,605,190 has been assigned to 429 projects. Both the source of the funds and the use of the property were examined and compared in the following charts:

GRANTS-IN-AID PROJECTS 1971 FUNDING	
Total Projects Funded—190	
SOURCE OF NON FEDERAL MATCH	% OF PROJECT
State	53.4
Community (local government)	10.8
Private	2.6
Private—nonprofit (individuals to foundations)	31.3
Church	1.6
INTENDED USE OF PROPERTY	% OF PROJECT
Museum	49.5
Public land and community focal points	19.5
Archeological (acquisition or development)	10.0
Private residence	5.3
Governmental use	3.7
Community center	3.7
Commercial use	3.2
Visitor's center	2.6
Church	1.6
Mural restoration	1.0

GRANTS-IN-AID PROJECTS 1975 FUNDING

Total Projects Funded—429

SOURCE OF NON FEDERAL MATCH	% OF PROJECT
State	20.7
Community (local government)	19.5
Private	17.8
Private—nonprofit (individuals to foundations)	35.4
Church	5.7

INTENDED USE OF PROPERTY	% OF PROJECT
Museum	33.8
Public land and community focal points	17.5
Archeological (acquisition or development)	4.9
Private residence	10.7
Governmental use	6.8
Community center	5.6
Commercial use	8.9
Church	7.2
School	2.3
Theater	2.3

A statistical analysis prepared earlier by the Branch of State Plans examined the cumulative results of all grants-in-aid projects approved from the outset of the program through December 31, 1974. The analysis revealed that 40% of the nonfederal funds came from the private sector; however, the cumulative totals indicated that 55% of the projects funded were museums, using 56% of the total funds available. This did not compare favorably with the fact that museums represent 20% of the total resources on the National Register.

One of the primary objectives of the present analysis was to determine whether museum projects were being funded at the same level as they were at the beginning of the program. It was encouraging to find that the funding of museum-type projects had declined from 49.5% in FY 1971 to 33.8% in FY 1975. Also encouraging is the fact that the program seems to be expanding in its assistance to the private sector. During the 1971 fiscal year, 64.2% of the nonfederal matching funds came from state or local governments; in FY 1975 this figure had diminished by more than one-third, with state and local governments constituting 40.2% of the nonfederal matching funds.

One of the most surprising results of the study was the decline in both the acquisition and development of archeological projects. Despite passage of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, archeological projects dropped from 10% of the total grant-assisted endeavors to 4.9% of the total.

The results of this preliminary study are not conclusive; however, if such program analyses are conducted periodically, the Branch of Preservation Projects can expand and direct its policies and its assistance to the states and the National Trust to ensure that the grants-in-aid program will remain a viable tool for preservationists throughout the country.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES PUBLISHED

Procedures for use by federal agencies in requesting from the Secretary of the Interior determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic places were published for comment in the *Federal Register* April 27, 1976. These procedures will provide guidance and will assist federal agencies in the identification and evaluation of cultural resources as part of the federal planning process as required by Executive Order 11593 and the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Except for several revisions in documentation requirements for archeological resources and a new section regarding properties that both the federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) agree are eligible, these procedures have already been broadly disseminated by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation as "Instructions for Making Requests for Determinations of Eligibility" and have been in use by federal agencies for some time. All the SHPOs and Federal Representatives for Executive Order 11593 have been sent copies for comment, which were due by May 27.

In the April 27 *Federal Register* the first sentence of section 63.3 was misprinted. This sentence should read:

If, during the consultation described in section 63.2(b), both the Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that a property meets the criteria for listing in the National Register, the Federal agency may forward (1) a letter stating that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, (2) a copy of the documentation on which this positive determination is based, meeting the required Appendix A, and (3) a statement signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer that he agrees with the agency's determination, to the Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (see Appendix B).

The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation is now preparing to publish "Criteria and Procedures for the Identification of Cultural Resources," the next step in the Department of the Interior Executive Order 11593 procedures. These procedures will include standards for conducting cultural resource surveys as part of the federal planning process.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE

Arrangements have been made with the Professional Photographers of America for a five-day course, "Architectural Photography of Historic Structures," at the Winona School of Professional Photography, Winona Lake, Indiana, September 5-10, 1976. Organized specifically for professionals in the various fields of historic preservation who have little experience with professional photography, the course will include discussions ranging from basic philosophy to preliminary small format camera field surveys, to sophisticated large format documentation based on the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Other subjects to be discussed include photogrammetry and infrared, ultraviolet, aerial rectified, and X-ray photography. Additional information may be obtained from course coordinator Jack E. Boucher at the Historic American Buildings Survey (202/523-5474).

HUD LOANS

Soon owners of historic properties may apply for historic preservation loans. Insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the loans will be approved for rehabilitation, restoration, or preservation work, and will be made under the FHA Title I Home Improvement Loan Program. Property owners may borrow \$15,000 per dwelling unit up to a maximum of \$30,000 and may have up to 15 years to repay.

A historic property qualifies for a historic preservation loan if it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places or if it is certified by the Secretary of the Interior to be eligible for listing, and if after completion of the improvements the property is used primarily as a residence. It is expected that the greatest visual impact resulting from the availability of the loans will be in historic districts, because all properties within a district listed in the National Register will qualify.

Since 1935 FHA has been insuring loans under the Title I Home Improvement Program and is now expanding the program to include additional benefits for historic properties. A considerable amount of revitalization has been stimulated by the already existing program—31.5 million loans have been made since the beginning of the program, valued at \$24.4 billion. During 1975 a total of 257,950 loans were made, valued at \$805,392,985.

Regulations to administer the historic preservation loans are expected to be completed soon. For information on the status of the program, call Harvey Weiner, director of the program at HUD in Washington (202/755-5945), or write to the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410

THINGS TO DO NOW FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION LOANS

- Find out what financial institutions make FHA insured loans (a list may be obtained from HUD upon request).
- Get people interested; inform property owners in your community about the historic preservation loans.
- Have an FHA approved lending institution agree to set aside funds for making Title I loans; meet with a representative from the institution to tell him of your collective interests. Bankers like to be part of community efforts.
- Encourage community members to use community development block grants to subsidize the interest rate of Title I loans. In many communities, block grants can be used to subsidize the interest on rehabilitation loans made at market rates by private financial institutions.

If people in your community need a source of preservation loans now and cannot wait until the expanded Title I program is implemented, have them consider a loan under the existing Title I program; currently an owner of a single family home can borrow up to \$10,000 for 12 years. Maximum loans on multifamily structures are \$5,000 per dwelling unit, not to exceed \$25,000. Properties do not have to be historic to be eligible for a Title I loan under the existing program.

PROCESS (AS REFLECTED IN DRAFT REGULATIONS) FOR ACQUIRING A HISTORIC PRESERVATION LOAN

1. Property owner must apply for a loan through an FHA approved financial institution.

2. If loan amount exceeds that currently allowable under the existing Title I program (single dwelling, \$10,000; multidwelling, \$5,000 per dwelling unit, not to exceed \$25,000), property must be eligible under provisions for a historic preservation loan.
 - a. If a property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or is determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior, application should be completed.
 - b. If the property is not listed and the owner thinks his property is historic, he should write to his State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) requesting a determination of eligibility be made for his property before he proceeds with the loan application.
3. Lending institution will provide the applicant with a copy of "Guidelines for Rehabilitating and Preserving Old Buildings, Neighborhoods, and Commercial Areas." Improvements must be decided upon using these guidelines.
4. Applicant must describe the work that the loan will pay for, and must attach photographs of the building to the application form.
5. After the lender gives his preliminary loan approval, the SHPO reviews the proposed improvements as described on the application to make sure that the work will not destroy the historic value of the property.
 - a. If the SHPO approves the proposal, the loan can be made.
 - b. If the SHPO disapproved the proposal, he will recommend changes in the work that will make it acceptable.
 - c. If the SHPO does not act within 30 days, the lending institution is free to make the loan.
6. When the loan is finalized, preservation can begin.



The Acequia Madre (Mother Ditch) in Santa Fe, New Mexico, built in the early 17th century by Spanish colonists to insure a sanitary water and irrigation system for their pueblo, suffered damage to its headgate and diversion dam from heavy spring runoff last year. Restoration of these structures, assisted by a National Park Service grant-in-aid, will employ methods in harmony with those used continuously since the 17th century. The project will be directed by a native New Mexican with 60 years experience, and the State Historic Preservation Office will ensure that important engineering and archeological features of the site are preserved. Actual work at the site will be recorded, thus providing documentation of this important vestige of American folk culture.

RECORDING ON FILM

An Allegheny Glassworks, a film produced by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and the National Park Service Audiovisual Arts Division, has won a Golden Eagle Certificate from the Council on International Nontheatrical Events. The award, given for excellence in a documentary, qualifies the film for entry into international festivals. The 22-minute film was shot on location at the Seneca Glass Company in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Another HAER film, **Coke Making in Beehive Ovens**, documents a late-19th-century process of converting bituminous coal into coke, and was filmed at Elkins Coal and Coke Company in Bretz, West Virginia.

The motion-picture medium has allowed complete documentation of two nearly obsolete processes too complex to be fully recorded with still photography. The medium adds an often unavailable dimension—that of human involvement. Although few steps of either process are mechanized, each worker specializes in mastering a relatively small number of movements. In each film oral interviews helped gauge the workers' reaction to their particular tasks, and the visuals attempted to illustrate the degree of their psychological involvement.

Both **An Allegheny Glassworks** and **Coke Making in Beehive Ovens** are available from the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 (attention Dennis Zembala).

PUBLICATIONS

TECHNOLOGY & CONSERVATION

This month the Technology Organization will publish the first issue of **Technology & Conservation**, a periodical of interest to professionals working in programs concerned with the preservation of art and architecture. Detailed articles in the June issue will cover such subjects as scanning electron microscopy, security in cultural institutions, and radiography; briefer articles will describe other preservation techniques. Subscriptions to the magazine may be obtained by writing The Technology Organization, One Emerson Place, Boston, MA 02114 (617/527-8581).

FEDERAL REGISTER

The **Federal Register**, a legal newspaper in which the executive department of the federal government publishes regulations, orders, and other documents such as notices, is not only an excellent source of information on federal programs and their regulations, but also a useful tool by which to participate in the rulemaking and project planning processes.

Preservationists are probably most familiar with the February issue of the Federal Register that contains an updated, cumulative list of properties on the National Register of Historic Places. After February a list is published each month in the Federal Register identifying properties added to the National Register the previous month.

On January 9, 1976, regulations implementing the activities authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 were published in the Federal Register. The regulations require that the National Register Division publish in the Federal Register those properties being considered for listing on the National Register, and allow interested persons an opportunity to comment concerning the significance of the property.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) should report corrections or recommended changes to any of these lists to the National Register Division (attention Ms. Norma Rowland).

In recent years the National Register Division has developed the capacity to review and comment on proposed regulations published in the Federal Register that may affect cultural resources. In commenting, the Division sends proposed regulations of importance to the SHPO for comment, and coordinates with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Environmental Quality Division of the National Park Service. Reprints of final regulations pertinent to preservationists are also sent to the SHPOs; these often describe regulations for programs that affect cultural resources (National Flood Insurance Program, A-95 requirements) or for grant programs that are available for preservationists (701, community development block grants, Title X, CETA).

A sample copy of the Federal Register may be obtained from the Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20408, or from US Government Printing Office regional bookstores. Individual copies (\$.75) or subscriptions to the Federal Register (\$5 a month/\$50 a year) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MANUAL

The **U.S. Government Manual 1975/1976** will be available in July for \$6.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 022-003-00910-8). Prepared by the Office of the Federal Register, General Services Administration, the manual is an informative handbook on the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the federal government. It describes the purposes and programs of most federal agencies, outlines the organizational structure of each, and lists high-level personnel as well as regional and field offices; it also includes a description of the organizational structure of Congress and lists the names and addresses of the Senators and Representatives.

INVENTORIES

Results of two Historic American Engineering Record inventories have been published: **North Carolina: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites**, cosponsored by the Department of Cultural Resources of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History; and **The Lower Merrimack River Valley: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites**, cosponsored by the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum.

Brent D. Glass in North Carolina and Dr. Peter M. Molloy in the Lower Merrimack River valley directed the fieldwork of locating appropriate sites, performing the historical research and photography required to complete the HAER inventory cards, and completing the cards to send to the HAER office. (Duplicate sets of these cards are deposited with the cosponsor and the State Historic Preservation Officer.) They also served as their own editors, preparing camera-ready text and selecting sketches and photographs to illustrate their work. The HAER staff designed the covers and title pages, and copyedited the manuscript before sending it to press.

These two inventories join the existing collection of published HAER inventories for Florida, Oklahoma, New England, Long Island, and Delaware. Copies of some of these inventories are still available from the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240, or from the inventory project cosponsor.

HABS PUBLICATIONS

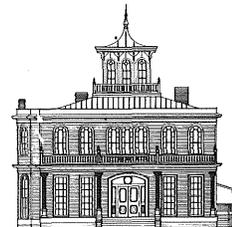
The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) is currently publishing a series of illustrated state catalogs listing and describing the structures recorded by HABS for its archival collections at the Library of Congress. These catalogs also contain essays on the architectural history and development within the states, or critical bibliographic essays if little has previously been written on the subject. Catalogs for Maine and Texas are the two most recently published volumes in the series.

The **Maine Catalog**, published in cooperation with the Maine State Museum, was compiled by Denys Peter Myers, formerly Chief Architectural historian with HABS. In addition to concise descriptions and listings of records for 162 structures, the catalog contains an extensive essay

on Maine's historic architecture, which is already widely regarded as the definitive work on the subject. The catalog is available from the Maine State Museum, State House, Augusta, ME 04330 at \$8.95 per copy.

The **Texas Catalog** contains listings for more than 400 structures, and has a brief introductory essay on the state's varied architecture and the work of HABS in recording the state's buildings over the past 40 years. Compiled by Paul Goeldner, former Principal Architect with HABS, the catalog was published by the Trinity University Press, with assistance of the Exxon Company, USA, and is available from Trinity University Press, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78212 at \$5 per copy.

In addition to its state catalog series, HABS publishes a "Selections" series based on its documentary studies, and assists other agencies and groups in producing publications that use HABS records. A current publications list may be obtained by writing the Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (attention Ms. Pat Cejka, 202/523-5474).



TEXAS CATALOG
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
COMPILED BY PAUL GOELDNER
Edited by Lucy Pope Wheeler and S. Allen Chambers, Jr.
A List of Measured Drawings, Photographs and
Written Documentation in the Survey—1974

TRINITY UNIVERSITY PRESS • SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

PUBLICATION SERVICES

The Books on Demand reprint program of the Xerox Corporation and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the US Department of Commerce offer services that could prove invaluable to preservationists in obtaining technical and scholarly information.

Xerox's demand reprint program maintains a master microfilm copy of over 112,000 academic and scholarly books published by university presses, learned societies, and trade book publishers from around the world. Out-of-print books submitted to Xerox are made available to customers either in the form of xerographic reprint, which closely resembles the original book in size, thickness, and readability; or in the form of a microfilm reprint, which is an exact miniature reproduction of the original work. A complimentary copy of **Books on Demand 1975**, a comprehensive list of more than 57,000 titles in all subjects, is available as well as specific subject catalogs, including one on American history and art and architecture. Orders and inquiries should be addressed to: Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313/761-4700).

NTIS is the central source for the public sale of research, development and engineering reports and analyses conducted or sponsored by the federal government. The information collection now exceeds 900,000 titles. In order to provide a concise overview of newly available information in 26 different fields of interest, NTIS publishes a group of weekly newsletters, **Weekly Government Abstracts**, which are available by yearly subscriptions. Another useful service of the agency is their on-line computer search service (NTISearch), by which customers may quickly locate summaries of interest from among some 420,000 federally sponsored research reports completed from 1964 to date. Copies of the reports on which the summaries are based are sold by NTIS in paper or microfiche. Other services and information products are described in the free NTIS general catalog (PR-154). For additional information write the National Technical Information Service, US Department of Commerce, Information Center and Bookstore, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, DC 20004, or call (202)967-4676.

CRAR MEETS

The Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains (CRAR) met April 1-2 in Washington, marking its 30th anniversary. Chartered in 1945 the committee originated in response to the increasing number of dam construction projects initiated at the close of World War II. Fearing the loss of valuable evidence of vanished cultures, the committee was formed to act in an advisory capacity to counsel federal agencies participating in these water resource development programs. Today, the committee meets for the purpose of providing independent advice and assistance to federal agencies through the Interagency Archeological Services Division of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), in order to provide an effective program for the preservation and recovery of archeological and historic remains threatened with loss by reason of federal programs and activities.

Members attending the April meeting included Chairman Raymond Thompson, University of Arizona; J. O. Brew, Harvard University; Charles

Cleland, Jr., Michigan State University; Charles McGimsey, University of Arkansas; Irving Rouse, Yale University; Douglas Schwartz, School of American Research; Patty Jo Watson, Washington University; and Fred Wendorf, Southern Methodist University.

Because this was the first CRAR meeting since the enactment of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291), discussions in the executive session revolved principally around matters concerned with the legislation. Other discussion involved the status of the redesigned interagency archeological program and its role within OAHP, revision of the uniform rules and regulations of the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the OAHP Historic Preservation Planning Task Force.

The minutes of the meeting are being compiled and will be available from the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Interagency Archeological Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

EASTWOOD'S DAM

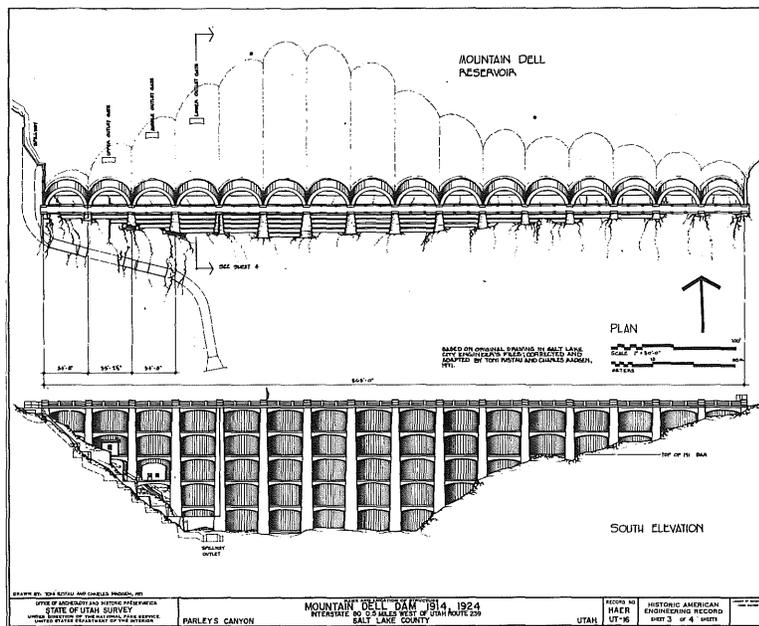
"John S. Eastwood and the Mountain Dell Dam" was the subject of a paper presented by Donald C. Jackson at the fifth annual conference of the Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA), held in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 23-26. Jackson, a civil engineer for the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), focused on the accomplishments of John Eastwood, American pioneer in the utilization of reinforced concrete. Eastwood built the world's first reinforced concrete multiple-arch dam in 1908-1909; the structural form has since been employed worldwide.

In his paper Jackson stressed the crucial role played by dams in the development of the United States, and the importance of recognizing dams as valuable components of our Nation's heritage. Because of the intelligent utilization of water control systems, much of the western United States was turned from arid wasteland into productive farmland. Much of this development was done under the auspices of the Bureau of Reclamation; however, a great deal of construction was implemented by state, local, and private interests.

Unfortunately, Jackson noted, the historical documentation of this aspect of our Nation's growth is extremely sketchy. It is hoped that state and local preservationists will become aware of the importance of dams and other water control

structures and will include them in their consideration of historic sites. The dams designed by John Eastwood are examples of such structures, which are of great importance to the history of technology and to industrial archeology.

HAER welcomes photos, drawings, and any historical documentation of water control structures by state and local preservationists, and is anxious to provide information and guidance in determining the significance of particular sites.



NHL PROCEDURES

The Historic Sites Survey of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation has drafted procedures governing the National Historic Landmark Program. These procedures will advise the private sector and government agencies of the workings of the program through improved communications and will explain the steps leading to Landmark designation. The procedures will be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officers this month for comment. They will then be published in the *Federal Register* for a 30-day comment period.

11593 is published by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Jerry L. Rogers, Acting Director; Ron Greenberg, principal editor; Sally Marusin and Robert Haynes, editors.

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TERMINAL, STATION, & DEPOT

An Exhibition Of The Historic
American Buildings Survey

HABS EXHIBITS

The Historic American Buildings Survey, in cooperation with several other public and private agencies, has developed a number of exhibitions which may be used by historical societies, museums, and other interested groups. Among the exhibits currently available at nominal cost are:

Early Chicago Architecture
The Historic Architecture and Urban
Design of Nantucket
Preservation Through Documentation
Shaker Built

The Spanish Tradition in American
Architecture
Terminal, Station, and Depot

Also available are a number of salon prints of photographs and measured drawings of selected subjects which may be borrowed for exhibitions. Anyone interested in additional information on the exhibits or prints should write to the Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (attention Ms Mary Farrell, 202/523-5474). Suggestions of other possible subjects or themes for exhibitions are welcome.