

11593

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

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service

Vol. 2 No. 4

AUGUST 1977

1978 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Representatives is scheduled for February 26 through March 1, 1978, at the Hotel Washington, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

The tentative schedule—

Sunday: Registration, committee meetings; informal reception

Monday: Concurrent business meetings for SHPO/staff and Federal Representatives/agency personnel; informal reception

Tuesday: Technical sessions—separately and specifically for state and for federal personnel; informal reception

Wednesday: Technical sessions—regarding common problems and coordination of state and federal interests; wrap-up or business sessions if necessary

Please direct any comments or content suggestions to R. Carole Huberman, Planning Branch, National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (202/523-5480)

INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR NEW NOMINATIONS

Interim guidelines for completing **Multiple Resource** and **Thematic Group** nomination forms were mailed to all State Historic Preservation Officers and other interested individuals late last April. Comments on the guidelines are due October 15, 1977. Although the National Register has received numerous favorable comments concerning the basic concepts of these two new nomination alternatives, we have received no substantive comments on the interim guidelines as now written. We hope to receive comments from as many SHPOs, their staff members, and other preservationists as possible by October 15, so that we will have an adequate basis on which to revise the guidelines. If you wish to discuss the Multiple Resource or Thematic Group nomination guidelines, or would like to receive a copy of the interim guidelines, please consult Bill Lebovich or Sally Oldham at the National Register (202/523-5483). For an explanation of the concepts of multiple resource and thematic group nominations see the June 1977 issue of 11593 (vol. 2, no. 3).

TAX REFORM ACT CONFERENCES

by **H. Ward Jandl**
Architectural Historian
Technical Preservation Services

A series of nine regional conferences is planned for the fall to explain the new tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic structures to State Historic Preservation Officers, state staff personnel, planning and historical commission administrators, and others. Sponsored by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and the National Park Service Training Institute, the 2½-day conferences will be taught by a team of instructors including National Register and Technical Preservation Services staff members, state and local preservationists, and rehabilitation experts.

The topics covered will include:

- the role of the state office, the National Park Service, and the Internal Revenue Service in reviewing certification applications
- how to evaluate structures within National Register historic districts
- state and local district statutes: what they should contain to be certified
- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation: what they are
- rehabilitation techniques and methods: what is and is not recommended

The conferences will be given in the following cities over a 2-month period, beginning in mid-October: Columbus, Georgia; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Rochester, New York; Boise, Idaho; Salt Lake City, Utah; Providence, Rhode Island; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Louisville, Kentucky. Some scholarships will be available to state staff members so they may attend the conferences at little or no cost. More information on the Tax Reform Act conferences may be obtained by writing to: Brad Chapman, Field Coordinator, Training Institute, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

With the cooperation of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, the Continuing Education Program of the American Institute of Architects is also planning a series of intensive training laboratories this fall and winter to explain the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act and their impact on rehabilitation projects. Further information on the AIA training laboratories may be obtained by writing to Peter Wood, Director, AIA Continuing Education, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006. •

MORE ON THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1976

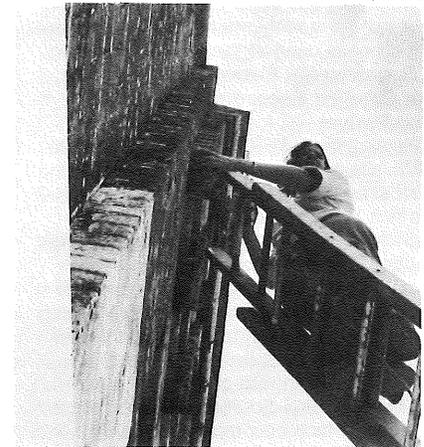
by **Timothy C. Finton**
Program Assistant
National Register

Section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, "Tax Incentives to Encourage the Preservation of Historic Structures," has been amended and interim regulations that implement its provisions have been published.

The Tax Reduction and Simplification Act (P.L. 95-30), signed into law on May 23,

continued on page 6

Photo: Mary Farrell, HABS



A HABS summer recording team in Brownsville, TX, helps stimulate residents' interest in preservation. See "HABS Aids A City in Transition" supplement.

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SUMMER RECORDING PROJECTS

HAER 77

by **Donald C. Jackson**
Civil Engineer, HAER

The Historic American Engineering Record has been operating field teams in nine areas throughout the United States this summer. Over 50 architects, engineers, historians, and preservation planners are involved in one or more of the following types of projects: 1) comprehensive inventory programs which accumulate data on a wide variety of historic engineering and industrial sites; 2) detailed recording projects which focus on particularly significant sites; and 3) for the first time, adaptive reuse feasibility studies, which will investigate the economic potential of reusing historic industrial structures utilizing the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 that apply to historic structures. Most of these projects began the first week in June and all will be completed by September 1.

The Old Schwamb Mill Recording Project (Arlington, Mass.)

The team is documenting a 19th-century woodworking mill still containing much of its original equipment. The machinery is in large measure still used, allowing HAER the opportunity to closely analyze the manufacturing process used at the site. Cosponsor: The Schwamb Mill Preservation Trust.

North Carolina Recording and Adaptive Reuse Project

Following the HAER inventory of the state in 1975, a large team is investigating a variety of sites representative of North Carolina's rich technological heritage. These sites include the ca. 1840 North State Mining Company's gold extraction facility near Jamestown; the 1882 milling community of Glencoe, a remarkably intact company town; and the 1898 Fries hydroelectric plant near Winston-Salem. Adaptive reuse feasibility studies will concentrate on the two other HAER sites—1905 Southern Railway shops in Spencer, which encompass acres of floor space, and the Arista Cotton Mills in Winston-Salem, a site in close proximity to the downtown business district and a prime candidate for commercial development. Cosponsors: North Carolina State Division of Archives and History.

Augusta, Georgia, Recording Project

This project will document several late-19th-century textile mills along with the hydraulic works that supplied their power. Architecturally impressive, as well as technologically significant, the Augusta mills will provide an opportunity to study the relationship between aesthetics and 19th-century industrial development. Cosponsor: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Columbus, Georgia, Recording and Adaptive Reuse Project

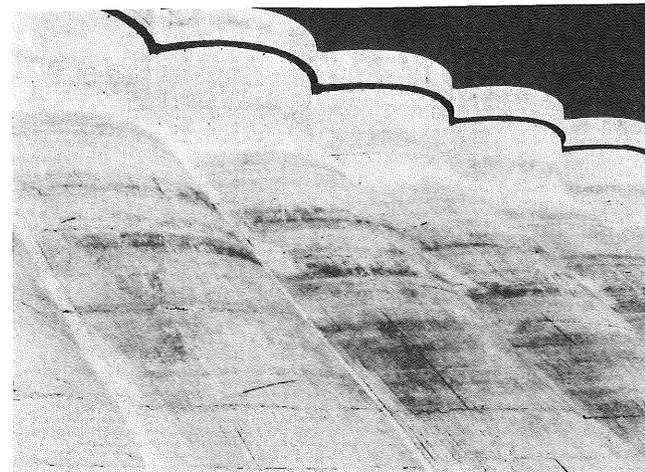
HAER is documenting several late-19th and early-20th-century flour and textile mills, focusing on their hydroelectric power systems. Adaptive reuse feasibility studies will concentrate on the City Mill, Empire Mills, and three other industrial structures of historic significance. These sites are widely located along the Chattahoochee River and present a challenge to the team in their at-

tempt to provide an integrated adaptive reuse plan. Cosponsor: Historic Columbus Foundation.

Puerto Rico Recording Project

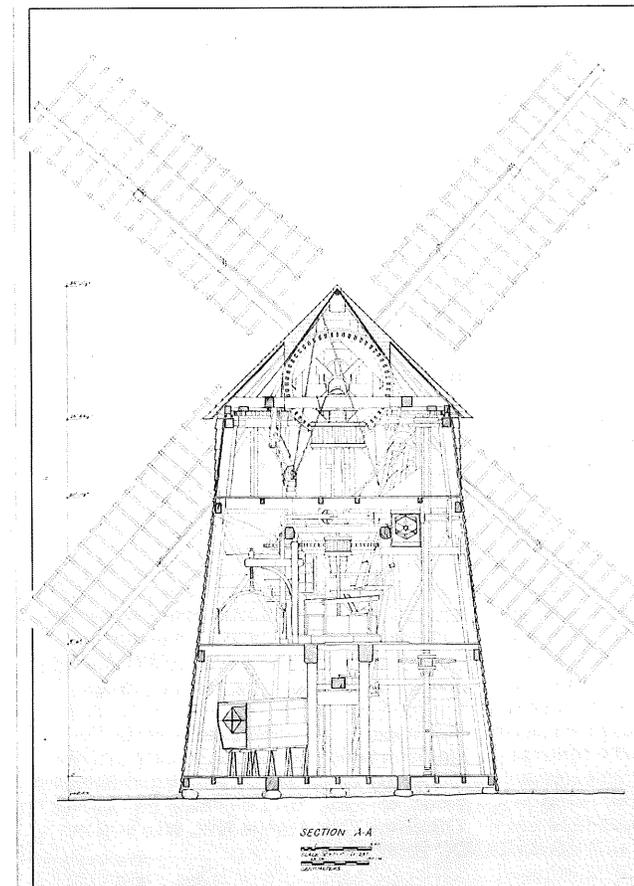
Following last summer's successful recording of the Hacienda La Esperanza, Hacienda El Coto, and Hacienda La Concepcion, HAER is continuing documentation of 19th-century sugar mills, coffee plantations, and steam engines, while also recording a 19th-century foundry complex. Cosponsor: College of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors of Puerto Rico.

Photo: Donald C. Jackson, HAER



*Little Rock Creek Dam
(1923-1924)
Little Rock, California*

Illustration: Kathleen Hoelt, HAER



*Hook Wind Mill
East Hampton, New York*

Lynchburg, Virginia, Inventory and Adaptive Reuse Feasibility Study

The HAER team will assimilate information on industrial and engineering sites and structures throughout the city. Lynchburg served as one of the most important centers of the tobacco industry during the 19th century, and warehouse structures dating from 1807 are still extant. The city also retains the pumphouse for Albert Stein's famous waterworks of 1828. The adaptive reuse feasibility study will center on the old commercial and industrial district near the James River. Many fine structures are threatened with demolition and it is hoped the HAER study can help devise means for adapting them to viable commercial enterprise. Cosponsor: City of Lynchburg.

Long Island Wind and Tide Mill Recording Project

Continuing into its third summer, this year the HAER team is recording the windmill on Gardiner's Island, one of the last remaining estates in America still owned by the family that received it by royal charter. In addition, historical documentation will be gathered on all aspects of Long Island's wind and tide mill heritage.

Upper Peninsula of Michigan Inventory Project

Following the successful inventory of Michigan's lower peninsula which covered over 680 sites, HAER will complete its coverage of the state by investigating those counties on the north side of the Straits of Mackinaw. A wide variety of sites will be inventoried, including many associated with the region's famous copper mines and sandstone quarries. Cosponsor: The Michigan Historical Division, Michigan Department of State.

In addition to these summer projects, in the upcoming months HAER will complete its National Historic Landmark Study of Dams, done in conjunction with the Historic Sites Survey Division of OAHF. Approximately 40 dams from all parts of the US, with construction dates ranging from the 1740s through the 1930s, will be included in this study. All types of masonry, concrete, and earth-fill dams will be included with special attention given to those retaining the historic integrity of their original design. The most important criterion in this study of historic dams and historic dam types will, of course, be safety. The results of the project will be presented to the Department of the Interior's Advisory Board this fall.

Anyone having questions or comments relating to HAER's work this summer may write or call the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (202/523-5460). ●

Alan Willig, architectural student at the City College of New York and member of the HABS team in Brownsville, measures Laiesca Store

The Historic American Buildings Survey has undertaken 10 field recording projects this summer. Many of the projects began the first week in June and the final project will be completed on September 30.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Project

This project, begun on June 6 and to be completed on August 27, is to prepare an inventory of historic buildings on the Tuskegee campus for future recording by HABS. The Tuskegee Institute has recently been designated as a National Historic Site. Cosponsor: Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and the Tuskegee Institute.

Santa Clara County, California, Project

The first year of a 3-summer project to record historic and/or architecturally significant structures in Santa Clara County. Begun June 6, this project is scheduled for completion on August 27. Cosponsor: The County of Santa Clara.

Mesa Verde, Colorado, Project

This project is designed to record the National Park Service Administration Historic District buildings. Begun on June 6, it is scheduled for completion on August 27. Cosponsor: NPS Rocky Mountain Region.

National Trust Project, Washington, D.C.

This project begun on June 6 consists of a team of architects who will complete architectural measured drawings on the Woodrow Wilson House, Decatur House, Oatlands, Woodlawn, and other National Trust properties. These drawings will be completed by August 27. Cosponsor: National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Rockville, Maryland, Project

This is an Executive Order 11593 project to record the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Train Station and baggage building in Rockville. The team will also record the Peterson House, where President Abraham Lincoln died, in Washington, D.C. Begun on June 6, the project will be finished August 27. Cosponsor: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and the NPS National Capital Parks Region.

Minuteman National Park, Concord, Massachusetts, Project

Begun June 13, this project to record historic buildings in the Minuteman National

Historical Park area will conclude on September 2. Cosponsor: NPS North Atlantic Region.

Harry S. Truman Dam Project, Clinton, Missouri

Farm complexes and commercial buildings to be demolished within a 6-county area will be recorded in this Executive Order 11593 project. Begun May 31, the project will conclude on August 19. Cosponsor: Kansas City District Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

Niobrara, Nebraska, Project

The recording of a selected group of historically and architecturally significant structures in and around the impact area of the Gavins Point Dam/Lewis and Clark Lake project near Niobrara began on May 31. The team conducting the project will also prepare preliminary adaptive use studies on two buildings. Scheduled completion date for the project is August 19. Cosponsor: Omaha District Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

Brownsville, Texas, Project

An architectural team is recording approximately 20 structures that reflect the city's architectural amalgam of American, Spanish, and Indian influences. The team will conduct preliminary adaptive use studies on two buildings. Begun on May 31, the project is to be completed by August 19. Cosponsor: Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, the Brownsville Historical Association, and the City of Brownsville Planning Department.

Williamsburg, Virginia, Project

A team of architects will prepare measured drawings to record the Powder Magazine, Courthouse of 1770, Armistead Kitchen, Princess Shop, and the Griffen House in Colonial Williamsburg. Begun on July 5, the project is to be completed on September 30. Cosponsor: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

For further information contact: the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (202/523-5072). ●

Photo: Mary Farrell, HAF



ADP NOTES

by Wilford P. Cole
Chief, ADP Section

AUTOMATING CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES

There are at least three general goals for automating cultural resource inventories:

- to better protect resources by easily bringing together large amounts of resource information during the several stages of land-use and project planning;
- for public reference, education, and research
- to meet internal management needs of the office compiling the inventory, including planning of future inventory work.

Local situations dictate how these goals are balanced and what contribution each data element (category of information) in the automated information system will make toward achieving the goals. (See 11593, June 1977, p. 8.)

There are several objectives, related to these goals, for automating UTM reference data recording. From OAHF's point of view, the most compelling objective is to help infuse the inventory into the earliest stages of land-use planning, particularly where wide-area planning is in effect, or where the planning processes rely heavily on automated procedures.

Response to environmental impact statements using automated inventories may be an improvement over manual processes, but still is essentially a reaction to planning already done and not participation in forming the plan. Timely, reliable presentation of site location and other inventory data at the earliest planning stages and in a form most compatible with the planners' needs will assure that cultural resources will receive the most advantageous consideration throughout the planning processes.

The format suggested here for recording and automating UTM data follows that used on National Register nomination forms, and gives sufficient additional data to show the relationship between points in the same site. It may be used to locate sites on maps or for any other use that could be made of the UTM reference in manual files. It may also become the basis of expanded formats for special purposes, such as geographic searching and retrieval via computer graphics systems,* operation of plotters, or incorporation into master land-use data bases.

The National Register has insisted on the use of the UTM grid system because it has consistently proved the most reliable (least error-prone) method of recording geographic locations on nominations. It also has the advantages of being a linear, decimal measure. However, where local usage varies, the format may be adapted to state

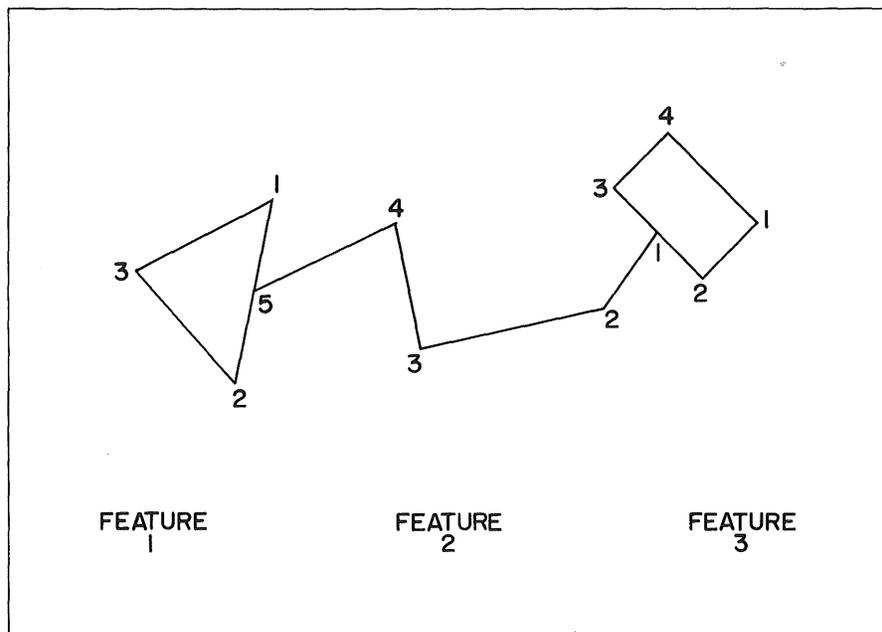
*Searching UTM data in large computer files, to answer such questions as "What sites are within 100 meters of a proposed power line?" may be inefficient and expensive in general-purpose retrieval or data base systems. Computer graphics systems and certain other classes of programming systems are designed to handle such work more expeditiously.

plane or any other measuring schemes, provided that for multipoint sites the parameters for one point cannot become confused with those of another. For example, there must be the means to assure that the longitude of the second point of a large site boundary is always unambiguously identified with that point, and cannot possibly become confused with the longitude of some other point. When order of points is significant this must also be recorded unambiguously.

The format is used once for each point recorded and assumes the full numerical form of UTM notation with significant digits to the nearest meter. Variant notational

give a unique label to each feature. All points describing the same feature would contain the same value in the feature subfield. If there are multiple points within the same feature each would be labeled in order using the point subfield. The convention used here is to begin labeling with the northeasternmost point, and to proceed clockwise. For the feature and point subfields letters or numbers may be used, as long as either is used consistently, but numbers are recommended.

Using this format, the UTM data for the compound site illustrated would be coded as three features, the first with three points, the second with five, and the third with four.



forms are not recommended for automation. They require translation before mathematical computations may be performed and could be ambiguous over large areas that cross zone boundaries.

The format is divided into three sections, or "fields": 1) the UTM reference field gives the standard zone, easting, and northing for a point; 2) the identification field assures that the points remain in the correct order in multipoint sites and are associated with the correct features in multifeature sites; and 3) the control field involves the automated plotters and other functions. More fields may be added or transformations made on these fields for special needs and transfer of data to other systems.

Each field is divided into subfields. The UTM reference field is divided into the customary zone, easting, and northing subfields. For standardization in transfer of data between systems, this order should be maintained.

The identification field contains the feature and point subfields. Should a site contain multiple, separate features, such as a series of way stations or pony express stations, the feature subfield may be used to

| Identification Field | | UTM Reference Field | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|----------|
| Feature | Point | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 001 | 001 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 001 | 002 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 001 | 003 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 002 | 001 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 002 | 002 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 002 | 003 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 002 | 004 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 002 | 005 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 003 | 001 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 003 | 002 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 003 | 003 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |
| 003 | 004 | ZZ | eeeeee | nnnnnnn |

In the data in this table "z," "e," and "n" represent whatever values have been measured for each point.

The need for the control field and the form it takes depends on the usage needs of each project and the requirements of available hardware and software. Because

searching programs, plotting equipment, and computer graphics systems have highly specialized requirements for data formats and special controls within the data, these are not specified in the basic format described here. They must be arranged for each project depending on its own needs.

For plotting, some form of data will be needed to control two related functions—vertical pen movement and closure of figures. A plotter may be instructed by a simple code to keep its pen in contact with the paper while moving from one point to the next, connecting them with a line. It may also be instructed to lift the pen, drawing no connection between the points.

Another code may be needed, depending on the system used, to indicate whether a feature forms a closed or unclosed figure. This may be done by a simple code used once per feature ("open," "closed"), or by repeating the UTM reference of the first point of a feature at the end of the list of points for that feature, with a code indicating that the pen remain in contact with the paper while moving from the last point back to the first. Repeating the reference of the last point may result in a great deal of redundant data in the file. Other methods may be in use.

The need for further control codes will be determined by local circumstances. It may be necessary to deal with very large sites by recording not only the UTM references of several boundary points, but also to record a single, central point. If this is done, a control subfield would be used to label that point. Another control subfield could record the degree of precision with which a point has been measured, or the scale of the source map from which it was derived. This information could be interpreted by a planner as an estimate of the precision of the site location with which he is dealing.

Another feature could control security of specific site location information. This is of special significance for archeological sites. One way of handling this is simply to store a subfield indicating that the UTM reference with which it is associated is not for further release. A more secure but difficult possibility is to store confidential UTM references in an encrypted form. The fact that it is encrypted is noted in the security subfield. Only those with the correct decrypting program would be able to determine the site location. This can be done for an entire file or with a single site. Encryption is a complicated business and seemingly clever encryptions are often easily broken. To be reliable, it should be applied by someone thoroughly familiar with its techniques.

Conclusion

In a cultural resource inventory, site location information is the single most powerful data for influencing land-use planning and it has a great many other important uses. Its storage in any automated retrieval system should be given most careful consideration to assure adaptability to all reasonable needs. •

THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

by Donna Williams
Program Assistant
National Register

Recently the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development has given special consideration to historic buildings affected by its National Flood Insurance Program. Final flood insurance regulations, published on October 26, 1976, in the *Federal Register*, include exemptions for historic buildings from certain requirements and restrictions. In addition, FIA has given attention to design compatibility for new construction near historic districts in flood-prone areas in its publication *Elevated Residential Structures*. A copy of the final regulations and the publication are enclosed with this issue of 11593 for each State Historic Preservation Officer. Additional copies are available from the Federal Insurance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410.

In the flood insurance regulations, the definition of "substantial improvement" (page 46972) makes any structure listed in the National Register of Historic Places or a state inventory that is located in a special hazard area eligible for subsidized insurance rates even after substantial improvements have been made to the property. Without this special exception for historic structures, insurance for structures within an identified special hazard area that would be substantially improved after December 31, 1974 (or the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map, whichever is later), would be available only at actuarial rates (that is, rates reflecting the true risk—unsubsidized). As a result of these new provisions, owners of properties listed in the National Register or a state inventory will not be penalized economically for improvements made after the cutoff date. Offices at HUD have actually been operating under this policy since the proposed regulations were published on March 26, 1976, and the SHPOs were informed of that policy in a letter dated June 8, 1976. The final regulations confirm and publicize this benefit to historic properties.

Under section 1910.6 of the regulations, "Variances and Exemptions" (page 46978-9), a local community may exempt structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places or a state inventory from the normal requirement of flood-proofing. Although flood-proofing codes and standards are intended to protect structures from physical damage caused by floods, their application may in fact adversely affect the historic value of a particular structure. By allowing a community to grant a variance for historic structures and by providing a waiver to the normal National Flood Insurance Program's variance procedure, FIA hopes to facilitate rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed in the National Register or state inventories.

It must be noted, however, that FIA only establishes minimum requirements for community participants in the flood insurance

program. Communities may institute stricter requirements, and some communities may not grant variances for historic structures. We urge SHPOs to notify local residents—particularly preservationists—in communities that are located in special hazard areas of these exemptions. More than 15,000 communities are now participating in the National Flood Insurance Program. Perhaps educating people in these communities about the special needs of historic structures will prompt the local government to grant variances when necessary.

Other items of interest to preservationists in the regulations are: 1) the reference to the federal historic preservation laws and regulations (page 46973), and 2) the explanation of how to obtain an exception from the flood plain management standards (page 46979). The regulations require special environmental review for exceptions that would include concern for historic structures.

To provide information on the flood insurance program and on good design for elevated residential structures in flood-prone areas, FIA has published *Elevated Residential Structures, Reducing Flood Damage through Building Design: A Guide Manual*. This publication includes information on the design, technical aspects, and costs of elevated structures and includes a glossary, a list of sources for flood data, and an annotated bibliography. Part 3 describes two building projects near historic districts—one in Charlestown, Rhode Island, and the other in Newport. The book briefly discusses ways to design elevated structures so that they meet legal and aesthetic restrictions imposed by the historic districts, as well as the safety and flood-proofing requirements of the flood insurance program.

For more information about the National Flood Insurance Program, call or write the nearest Federal Flood Insurance Office, or telephone toll free 800/424-8872, or contact the Federal Insurance Administration, Office of Flood Insurance, Washington, DC 20410. •

ERRATA

In the June 1977 issue of 11593 five technical publications were listed as being available from the Technical Preservation Services Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC. They are: *Photogrammetric Recording of Cultural Resources, Wallpapers in Historic Preservation, Epoxy Treatments for Historic Preservation, Gas Lighting in America*, and *Preservation Briefs, No. 3: Roofing for Historic Buildings*. These publications are not currently available, but are scheduled for release by the end of this year. Appropriate notification will then appear in 11593. As these publications are printed, they will be sent to all SHPOs and Federal Representatives; copies will also be available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

CHICAGO LANDMARKS STUDY FUNDED

by James Charlton
Writer/Editor
Historic Sites Survey Division

The National Park Service has awarded a contract to Harry Weese and Associates of Chicago to make a study that would determine ways of assuring the preservation of National Historic Landmarks in urban areas. This study will focus on four historic commercial buildings in the south part of Chicago's downtown Loop. Forerunners of modern skyscraper architecture, these structures exemplify one aspect of the surviving work of the famed "Chicago School" of architecture. All four were constructed during the 1890s.

Three of the properties form part of the South Dearborn Street-Printing House Row North Historic District. These are the Manhattan Building (1889-1891), designed by William Le Baron Jenney, the tallest building in the world at the time of its construction; the Old Colony Building (1893-1894), by William Holabird and Martin Roche, an excellent example of construction techniques existing at that time; and the Monadnock Building, by Daniel Burnham and John Wellborn Root (north half, 1890-1891) and Holabird and Roche (south half, 1893), one of the largest masonry bearing wall structures ever built. The Marquette Building (1893-1894), another building designed by Holabird

and Roche, is the fourth structure under study; it is notable for its fine use of the potentials of steel frame construction.

Such structures are international triumphs in applying architectural design to large-scale commercial structures. Yet their very size and location, as well as the immense value of the real estate on which they are situated, pose formidable problems in planning for their preservation. Restoration and maintenance problems are also magnified by their age & scale.

Harry Weese and Associates, a firm active in adaptive use projects and urban planning, will conduct a comprehensive study of the physical condition, historical significance, and economic-financial prospects of the buildings. The company will then prepare more detailed plans for modern adaptive uses. These recommendations will stress the maintenance of historic integrity consonant with profitable economic operation. A team of architects and consultants will collaborate to prepare specific suggestions in areas such as restoration, finance, and marketing.

A cooperative venture with the city of Chicago and the building owners, this study is a prototype—envisioned as leading to similar planning efforts to revitalize other historically important commercial properties throughout the country. •

Photo: Richard Nickel, Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks



Monadnock Building

continued from page 1

1977, amends section 2124. The new law contains provisions for the transfer of partial interests in property for conservation purposes (including historically important land areas or structures). Section 309 amends section 2124 in the following ways: 1) the length of time for which the interest must be granted has been increased from 30 years to "in perpetuity"; and 2) the June 14, 1977, deadline, the time period during which these transfers can be made, has been extended to June 14, 1981.

Regulations implementing section 2124 were published for interim effect and comment until final regulations can be promulgated. The first set of regulations, 36 CFR 67.1-67.8, "Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976," was published on March 15, 1977. Those regulations contain a basic description of section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act, a list of definitions, procedures for certification of historic significance and certification of rehabilitation, standards for evaluating structures within registered historic districts, and the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." Guidelines for applying these standards and draft application forms are now available from Technical Preservation Services Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Additional interim regulations under 36 CFR 67.9, "Certification of State and Local Statutes," were published in early August and are also in interim effect with a 30-day comment period. These regulations outline certification procedures for state or local legislation creating historic districts. •

TRUST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT REACHED

by Jill Elmendorf
Archeologist
Interagency Archeological
Services Division

Negotiations between OAHF and the Trust Territories have produced a Memorandum of Agreement providing for an archeological consultant to assist the Territories in carrying out their Executive Order 11593 compliance responsibilities.

Dr. Thomas King from the Interagency Archeological Services Division will spend a year organizing an archeological survey of Micronesia. The survey will proceed, with the maximum possible participation by Micronesians, to develop sources of nonfederal funds to match OAHF survey and plan-

ning grants and other federal grants. The project goals are to survey the lands of the Trust Territories, to nominate properties to the National Register, and to develop programs for their long-range protection.

The High Commissioner of the Trust Territories requested the professional support to develop historic preservation programs, tailored to the needs of the Micronesians, that will conform to the new governmental structures that will be developed in the 1980s.

The Secretary of the Interior has the responsibility for historic preservation in the Trust Territories through a United Nations Trusteeship agreement under which the US administers the islands. This trusteeship is scheduled to expire in 1981.

HABS GIVEN 1977 AIA MEDAL

The Historic American Buildings Survey received the American Institute of Architects' 1977 award for significant achievement in recording architectural accomplishments at the AIA's annual meeting, held in San Diego, California, June 5-8.

Begun in 1933, HABS is presently directed by John C. Poppeliers. It is one of the largest national collections of its kind, covering the full range of the American building art, from the log cabin to the modern skyscraper, and spanning the time between the colonial settlements and the 20th century.

The survey includes information on more than 16,750 structures in the US, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

The editors are happy to announce that *The National Register of Historic Places 1976* received first place in the book category from the National Association of Government Communicators during the organization's annual Blue Pencil Award competition.

11593 INDEX

JUNE 1976—JUNE 1977

As a convenience to 11593 readers, the editors have compiled the following index of articles during the past year. Articles are arranged alphabetically by title and in some cases by topic, with titles below.

- Adaptive Use Projects Funded: Nov. '76, p. 4.
- Adaptive Use Publications: Apr. '77, p. 9.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS

BUILT TO LAST: A HANDBOOK ON RECYCLING OLD BUILDINGS

A comprehensive guide to preservation, *Built to Last* shows how and why old buildings are being rehabilitated for new uses. Examples of 33 renovated buildings in industrial, commercial, public, residential, religious, and educational categories provide rehabilitation data and guidelines for planners, developers, and preservationists concerned with the reuse of vacant and surplus structures.

Built to Last includes an introduction to historic preservation, with an emphasis on economic advantages; a survey of community renewal efforts in Salem, Lowell, Boston's South End, and North Adams, Massachusetts; sources of preservation information and funding; and a reading list. Floor plans and nearly 100 photographs and other illustrations enhance the case studies.

Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis wrote the preface to the work. In it he expresses the current viewpoint of many public officials, "rehabilitation is not only compatible with sound community planning, it is in fact essential to achieving sensibly controlled growth."

A HUD Comprehensive Planning Assistance grant helped support the research and writing of this volume. Containing 128 pages, the work was prepared by the Office of Local Assistance, Massachusetts Department of Community Affairs, under the direction of Associate Planner Gene Bunnell. It is published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Press, and is available for \$5.95 (plus \$.50 postage and handling) from the Preservation Bookshop, 740 Jackson Place NW, Washington, DC 20006, or from local bookstores.

FABRICS FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS

A new book on the history of fabric and design has been published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Press. *Fabrics for Historic Buildings* contains valuable information in a variety of interest fields for the homeowner, professional restorationist, and layman interested in period fabrics and design.

Author Jane C. Nylander is curator of textiles and ceramics at Old Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts. She has provided information with curatorial and practical consideration to aid in the selection of fabrics of historic homes, when to use reproductions even though the original is available, and how to undertake the documentary research that should precede fabric selection.

A distinctive feature of the work is a catalogue listing of 225 commercially available reproductions of fabrics used in the United States from the 18th to the end of the 19th century. Information such as width of fabric, length of one complete pattern motif, organization or museum for which the fabric was reproduced, and manufacturers' catalogue number for the fabric are provided when available. Among the 18th-century fabrics listed are the earliest identified signed product of an American textile printer, commemorative designs celebrating American Independence and four fabrics from Monticello.

Photographs illustrate period fabrics listed in the catalogue and provide an overview of the evolution of technology and tastes in furnishing fabrics. Also provided in the work is a list of manufacturers' addresses, a glossary of fabric terms, and a selected bibliography.

Copies may be purchased for \$5 each (plus \$.50 postage and handling) from the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Bookshop, 740 Jackson Place NW, Washington, DC 20006.

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WHAT STYLE IS IT?

New from the Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation is a short, informative book that outlines characteristic elements of American architectural styles. Written by Historic American Buildings Survey chief, John Poppeliers and architectural historians Allen Chambers and Nancy Schwartz, *What Style Is It?* provides a quick introduction to and reference for definitions and graphic illustrations of important architectural styles.

American architectural development is presented for four distinct periods of American history: colonial, post-Revolutionary War, post-Civil War, and 20th century. These broad divisions provide a familiar base for understanding how historical innovations and developments greatly affected the introduction and popularity of architectural styles. For example, in the late 18th century the publication and wide distribution in America of European architectural style handbooks increased the knowledge and appreciation of ancient and contemporary European styles, accounting for the increase in production of historically accurate Roman and Greek adaptations. In the late 19th century, developments in engineering techniques had an even greater impact on the development of architectural styles by providing architects with new options for designing multistoried skeleton buildings.

The stylistic descriptions are written with an emphasis on visual, image creating terms. More well-known styles such as Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival are presented, as well as less easily identified and exotic styles such as Egyptian Revival and Art Deco. Many photographs illustrate the style elements and allow easy comparison between styles.

What Style is It? is written for the layman. It includes a glossary of terms and a bibliography of further reading sources that make it an excellent introduction to American architectures for persons with little or no background in the field. However, professional architectural historians will find it a good reference because it is clearly written and well illustrated.

Originally published as a series in the National Trust magazine, *Historic Preservation*, *What Style is It?* is available for \$3.50 (plus 50¢ postage) from the Preservation Bookshop, 740 Jackson Place NW, Washington, DC 20006.

by **Martha Raymond**
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