

• NATIONAL REGISTER • BULLETIN

Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registration in the National Register of Historic Places.

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons



Sequoyah



Lucretia Mott

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



Cover Photographs:

Sequoyah, also known as George Guess (ca. 1760-1843), inventor of the Cherokee alphabet: copy of lithograph in Mchenney and Hall's Indian Tribes of North America (Bureau of American Ethnology).

Lucretia Mott (1793-1880), co-organizer of the first women's rights convention in the United States: copy of engraving by J.C. Buttre (from the collection of the Library of Congress).

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons

**Beth Grosvenor Boland
Historian
National Register of Historic Places**

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INTRODUCTION

Criterion "B" of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that properties may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if they "are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past." Persons significant in our past are those whose activities have been important to the communities in which they are located, to the history of their state, or to the nation as a whole. The National Register generally defines "the past" as that period earlier than fifty years ago, but more recent properties may qualify for listing if they possess exceptional significance.

Three steps are involved in determining whether or not a historic property meets Criterion B through association with an important person. Each of these steps must be addressed in the registration form in order to meet National Register documentation standards.

1. Determine the importance of individuals associated with the property being evaluated by gathering information on their lives and on the broader historical context within which they may have made a significant contribution.
2. Determine the length and nature of a significant individual's relationship to the property under study and to other historic resources; then decide why the property is an important representation of that person's accomplishments.
3. Assess the historic integrity of the resource; that is, determine if the property retains enough authentic historic character to convey its significant associations or qualities.

The following guidelines are intended to assist anyone preparing National Register documentation to follow the steps enumerated above. They fall roughly into three categories, with some overlap. Guidelines 1—5 deal primarily with evaluating the significance of a person under National Register criteria. Those numbered 6—9 emphasize the evaluation of a property's association with that individual. Numbers 10 and 11 are general standards that must be applied to all properties after assessing the significance of the person and the resource.

Examples follow the discussion of each guideline, representing types of arguments and documentation that the National Register finds acceptable or not acceptable to justify significance under Criterion B. These examples, excerpted from nominations submitted to the National Register, quote only the essence of each argument and important contextual information, not all of the information that may have been provided in the original nomination. Comments follow each example to clarify the way in which it illustrates the guideline under which it is cited.

The use of actual nominations has resulted in certain biases appearing in the examples. The vast majority of individuals discussed in the examples are male caucasians, and most are businessmen or politicians. This reflects the fact that women, minorities, and historical themes other than commerce and politics/government have not been well-represented in nominations submitted to the National Register. There are also few properties associated with scoundrels, or others whose influence has been negative, but historically important nevertheless. We hope that reviewing this bulletin will encourage State and Federal Historic Preservation Officers to nominate properties that represent a wider variety of individuals and historical themes.

As of August 1988, there were 8366 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places for significance under Criterion B. This number represents approximately 16 percent of the total number of listings in the National Register. Of the properties listed for associations with important persons, over half possess local significance. The homes of individuals comprise the vast majority of the properties listed under Criterion B, with the next four most common functional types being workplaces, agricultural resources, educational institutions, and religious facilities.

Most properties nominated for associations with significant persons also are nominated for other reasons, as indicated by the fact that almost two-thirds of the properties nominated under Criterion B are significant in the area of architecture as well as for the area in which the individual(s) achieved recognition. The other most common areas of significance for these properties are politics/government, commerce, social history, exploration/settlement, and industry.*

*Additional technical discussion on developing historic contexts, applying National Register criteria, and other issues may be found in National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation," and Bulletin 16: "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms," or by contacting the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Post Office Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

Guidelines for Properties Associated with Significant Persons

Discussion and Examples

1. Specific individuals must have made contributions or played a role that can be justified as significant within a defined area of American history or prehistory.

Documentation for every person identified as significant must identify the area of history—commerce, exploration/settlement, literature, politics, etc.—in which the individual made an important contribution. In order to determine how important the actions of an individual were in the evolution of any area of history in a community, state, or the United States, it is necessary to acquire background information on pertinent aspects of that area's history or prehistory.

The type and amount of documentation in a National Register nomination will vary according to the geographical breadth of a person's influence (local, statewide, or national), the area of history in which a person made an important contribution, and the extent of scholarly or public knowledge about a historic context or theme and the significance of specific people within that context. For example, for a local educator, a nomination should include basic facts on the development of a town's school system or educational policies for a sufficient period of time to permit an understanding of the educator's impact within that system. The nomination for a property associated with a nationally-known figure would likely require a less detailed explanation of historic context. This is not because the Register has less appreciation for local history inherently, but because the specifics are less widely known in these cases, and must be documented as part of the explanation of significance.

For several reasons, determining the local significance of individuals is often more difficult than determining state or national significance. At any level, a person's importance may be determined in either of two ways. Using the perspective of local history: one may begin with the important themes in a community's history, and then seek out those who were instrumental in the development, fluctuations, and major

events in those themes. Conversely, one might start with information about certain individuals, and attempt to determine whether or not their activities were important in any aspect of the area's history. In either situation, it is necessary to research both the individuals and the area(s) of history in which they played important roles. Below are only a few examples of persons who would be considered locally significant:

- town founder
- author/artist whose works "put the town on the map"
- philanthropist responsible for major buildings, parks, and institutions in the community
- hero in an important local battle
- citizen who began a literary club that served as an important precursor to the town library
- entrepreneur who developed a local business into one of the community's main economic bases
- developer responsible for the establishment, growth, and prosperity of an important subdivision or suburban neighborhood
- politician who secured water rights for an area
- judge or politician whose exceptional longevity in office, or cumulative roles in several offices, can be shown to have had a major influence on the community's legal or political system
- farmer whose business acumen or practical innovations in agronomy established or revived an area's agricultural prosperity
- negotiator who played a key role in maintaining peaceful relations between Native Americans and white settlers
- reformer whose leadership was a major factor in bringing about important political, social, economic, etc. changes

Associations with one or more individuals in a particular profession, economic or social class, or ethnic group will not automatically qualify a property under Criterion B. The fact that we value certain professions or the contributions of certain groups historically does not mean that every property associated with or used by a member of that group is significant. The important accomplishments of specific individuals

whose significance is associated with the property must be demonstrated to justify significance under Criterion B. For example, those who hold elected office are not automatically assumed to be significant in the area of politics/government without an explanation of their significant achievements or influence in the political history of their communities, states, or the nation.

Some properties that are not eligible under Criterion B may be eligible under Criterion A for associations with broad patterns of history, or for Criterion C for representing a type and period of construction.* For example, a district may be eligible under Criterion A as a fashionable residential neighborhood built for and occupied primarily by wealthy business leaders at the turn of the century.

When specific individuals cannot be identified, or the significance of the activities, accomplishments, or influence of specific individuals cannot be identified or explained, significance rests more in a property's representation of a pattern of history, and the appropriate criterion is A rather than B. This is true even when the careers or actions of various individuals are discussed to illustrate these important patterns of history. Certain patterns of development that can be seen in the lives of a group of persons linked by origin, class, profession, degree of civic involvement, etc., whose activities influenced a community in a profound way may constitute an important theme in an area. Still, it is important in such cases to be able to define the characteristics by which those contributing to the pattern can be identified, and to explain specifically how these people had a significant impact on the area's historical development. Specific individuals should serve as examples, but unless their activities were individually important, the applicable criterion would be A rather than B. If contributions of one or more specific individuals associated with a property can be justified as significant within the broader pattern, then Criteria A and B both will be applicable.

The following are examples of nomination documentation that are acceptable or not acceptable in justifying the significance of one or more individuals under Criterion B.

*See Appendix B for a list of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Example #1; Acceptable:

Matthew E. Helme, a member of Huntington Beach's first Board of Trustees and its fourth mayor, played a significant role in the formation and settlement of this sea side town. He moved to Huntington Beach in 1903, living in this house. . . . He contributed much to the formation and incorporation of the community of Huntington Beach. He fought for incorporation, was elected to the town's first Board of Trustees, worked to get that all-important commodity, water, functioning in a city system, helped to set up a modern fire department, helped set up the city manager system which still prevails, authored an ordinance setting up the sale of the city's first gas bonds, and introduced a substantial street paving and lighting program. . . .

Matthew Helme was pro-incorporation and felt strongly about forming a city which would provide adequate municipally-owned services for the safety and well being of the residents. He was one of five persons elected to the first city Board of Trustees. The election was conducted with all write-in votes as there was not time to print ballots. In the election of 1912 and 1916, he received the highest number of votes. On April 19, 1916, he was elected Mayor by a unanimous vote of his fellow Trustees. *The Huntington Beach News* reported: "the tribute is a fitting one for Trustee Helme, as he

has been a member of the board since the city was incorporated and at the election of April 19 received the highest votes cast for any of the candidates for Trustees. He was accorded the same honor in the election four years, [sic] which gives him a standing in the community that any citizen might be elated over." On July 12, 1916, the City Manager system in the city was set up under his guidance and he was Mayor when the new city hall on Fifth Street was built (August 1916). He sponsored the ordinance authorizing the sale of gas bonds. . . . In December of 1916 he formed a committee to set up a municipal water system. He felt strongly about obtaining more modern fire equipment and worked hard toward that end. Gas lights were placed along Main Street to the city limits. That stretch of street was paved. . . . This act recognized the change in methods of transportation from street car, train, and buggy to automobile. . . . Mr. Helme resigned as Mayor of Huntington Beach in May of 1917.

Comment: Not only does the nomination identify offices held by Matthew Helme, offices doubtless held by hundreds since 1900, it also explains Helm's distinctive achievements while in office. It is easy to see both that these are important contributions to the development of the community, and that they impart a significance to his political service not automatically incurred through merely having served one or more terms in an elected position.

Example #2; Acceptable:

The district encompasses what remains of the "commercial corridor," lining both sides of Main Street, which began to develop in the 1840s during Racine's earliest days as a Great Lakes port [and] flourished after the 1880s when Racine was growing as a center of manufacture. . . . It contains buildings which are associated with a number of . . . "firsts" in the history of the city. . . .

The earliest commercial development in the district was, of course, the establishment of stores and workshops to serve the early settlers. . . . The successful shopkeepers became involved in the economic development and in the government of the Village and of the City of Racine. . . .

Nicholas D. Fratt and his brother Francis built the store at 420 Main (No. 18), . . . [and] operated the Washington Market, as their store was called, until 1850. Nicholas was one of the founders of the Racine County Bank and became its president in 1858. In 1859 he was the state senator from Racine. He also served as the president of the Racine County Agricultural Society and of the State Agricultural Society. In both 1881 and 1884, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. . . .

The first Racine banks were organized in the district, and during the period of the Old Main Street



Helme-Worthy Store, Huntington Beach, California, in 1907 and 1986 (1907 photographer unknown; 1986 photograph by Guy Guzzard).

District's commercial importance, they all maintained their offices in the district or very close by. . . . The first bank to succeed seems to have been the Racine County Bank, which was incorporated in January of 1854. . . . In 1864, the bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Racine, and therefore, it became the oldest national bank in the county. . . . The building no longer exists, and the First National Bank of Racine is now known as the Marine Bank South.

Comment: The documentation explains the context within which successful merchants expanded their influence, and specifies the important role that Nicholas Fratt played within that context. The nomination clarifies the importance of this particular bank among many others, and although Fratt was only one of the bank's founders, and one of its presidents, the fact that he served as both suggests a more distinctive role than other founders or presidents. His presidency of several organizations involved in the area's commerce, and his election to the state senate and nomination for governor underscore his importance. The bank building is gone, and the store best represents Fratt's significance, which is in the area of commerce. Although Fratt served in the state senate and ran for governor, there is no context or analysis provided on which to evaluate his significance in the area of politics/government.

Example #3; Not acceptable:

The Wilson House is significant under criterion B for its associations with the emergence of the traveling salesman as an important figure in American economic life. This association with an important historical development arises directly from the association of the property with Robert Cowan Wilson, a prominent Belton citizen, who made his living as a traveling salesman during a large portion of the period when he occupied the house. . . . The life of R. C. Wilson (1856-1942) is somewhat typical of a prosperous businessman of his era.

Comment: The problem is indicated in the last sentence of the paragraph. Although the nomination identifies Wilson's profession, and goes on to summarize the significance of that pro-

fession and give details of Wilson's life and professional activities, it does not explain Wilson's individual significance within his profession.

Example #4; Not acceptable:

It was during his farm years that Blair served three times in the state senate. . . . In 1877 he retired from the senate, left the farm to his two youngest sons, and built a large brick house in town. Prior to the time he purchased the farm, Blair had been a village trustee and served three terms as village president. Upon his return to town he re-entered village politics, and he remained active in the bank until his death in 1880. . . .

Because of its associations with the Honorable William Blair, a local political leader and state senator for six years, the farm has local significance in the area of politics and government. After serving three terms as state senator and holding numerous local political offices, it is clear that William Blair was highly respected . . . —Blair School was named after him. The little Greek Revival farm house is most clearly associated with Blair during his years in the state senate, the period of his broadest-reaching political significance.

Comment: Although William Blair lived in this house during his six years in the state senate, the nomination does not explain how Blair's role as a state senator had "broad-reaching political signif-

icance" within a context of local or state political and governmental history. Also, since his role in local politics occurred while he lived "in town" rather than at the farm, his political achievements at that time would be associated with his residence(s) or office(s) in town, and not with the farm.

2. For properties associated with several community leaders or with a prominent family, it is necessary to identify specific individuals and to explain their significant accomplishments.

Residential districts in which a large number of prominent or influential merchants, professionals, civic leaders, politicians, etc. lived will be eligible under Criterion B only if the significance of one or more specific individuals is explicitly justified. It should be clear which area(s) of significance is represented by each individual. When it is difficult to pinpoint the specific significance of individual residents because significance rests more in the cumulative importance of the collection of many prominent citizens, Criterion A is more appropriate because the district reflects a "broad pattern" of community development by having evolved historically into a neighborhood where this "class" of citizens resided.

For family seats, or other properties associated with a prominent family, it is essential to identify the specific accomplishments of individual family members to qualify the property under Criterion B. In cases where a succession



Home (far left) of Dr. Mckimmon Brown, who was instrumental in establishing a small hospital that was for many years Birmingham's only hospital where black physicians could practice: part of the Smithfield Historic District, Birmingham, Alabama (Paige McWilliams).

of family members have lived in a house and collectively have had a demonstrably significant impact on one or more aspects of the community's development, as a family, the house is more likely to be significant under Criterion A for a pattern of events.

Example #1; Acceptable:

Lumbering was and is one of the most significant industries in the state and region, and lumber company towns, prior to modern highways, played a significant role in that industry. . . . Potlatch's significance lies . . . in its representation of company town planning and building design and its history. Potlatch is the best example of a lumber company town in Idaho, and it was one of the largest and longest-lived of the many Western lumber company towns. . . .

Most of the significant individuals associated with the Potlatch Lumber Company lived in the Nob Hill Historic District, since virtually all the company's managers lived here. The two most significant were William Deary, the company's first general manager for whom the town of Deary, Idaho, is named, and Allison Laird, the first assistant general manager, then general manager upon Deary's death. Laird Park in northern Latah County, Idaho, is named for him. These two men directed the affairs of the company for nearly the first thirty years of its existence. Among other locally significant individuals to live here were A. A. McDonald, general manager of the Potlatch Mercantile; Walter J. Gamble, general manager of the W. I. & M. Railway; Walter Humiston, company assistant general manager after Deary's death; and James J. O'Connell, Potlatch Unit Manager of the Potlatch Forests, Inc. from 1932 to 1951.

Comment: The district is eligible under Criterion A as the residence of most of the managers of an important company, as well as other prominent local businessmen. It is the best resource representing the pattern of collective influence exercised by these men. The district also meet Criterion B because the nomination identifies the two specific individuals who were the most important managers in the company's history.

Example #2; Not acceptable:

The district is associated with the early settlement and growth of Opelika, some of its earliest pioneer families and its most prominent commercial families. Here the families of the town founders built and maintained homes, and here the most prominent bankers and merchants lived. . . .

In 1865 successful Lee County planter John Edwards (b. 1838) and his wife of five years, Sara, built the district's most distinguished residence. . . . James McNamee was the Vice President and Director of the Bank of Opelika and a charter trustee of the Opelika Seminary. . . . Surveyor William Barnes, Jr. (born 1848) . . . was the son of distinguished attorney W. H. Barnes (1824-87) and the brother of two Opelika mayors. . . . Josh C. Condan, a local jeweler, was a founder of the First National Bank and a town alderman.

Comment: Although the documentation may justify the district under Criterion A, because the neighborhood reflects a pattern of history by having developed as a focus of civically-active, prosperous, and well-connected citizens, the in-

formation on individuals is not adequate to qualify the district under Criterion B. The nomination either would have to specify how the activities of one or more of the persons discussed had a significant impact or influence on an aspect of the community's history, or would have to clarify how one or more specific individuals were distinguished in a significant way from other business or civic leaders by the number, type, or particular offices or activities in which they were involved. The significant achievements would have to have been accomplished by residents of the district, not by relatives of those living in the district. Additional information on those mentioned in the nomination might supplement the existing documentation sufficiently to show that the district meets Criterion B.

Example #3; Acceptable:

The Exchange Bank of Golden is significant historically in that it represents an important step in the evolution of a business complex begun by a pioneer immigrant Illinois prairie family. The progression of business interests of the Emminga family from Germany served as the



Cox-Shoemaker-Parry House, Manti, Utah: home of Orville Southerland Cox, a leading Mormon colonizer; Jezreel Shoemaker, an influential church and political official; and Edward Parry, the Welsh master mason of the Manti Temple (Tom Carter).

wellspring of development of the town of Golden and its surrounding rural community. Beginning with a county windmilling operation, the family entrepreneurship in turn included grain elevator and shipping businesses, flour processing and export, banking on a local and regional scale, sponsorship of the local newspaper, and through its banking functions, real estate development and underwriting of a myriad of local commercial and public enterprises. Collectively, the Emminga interests accounted for a major portion of local employment. . . .

By 1891 the bustle, noise, and dust of the milling operations created the need for a new mill office removed from the mill itself. For this purpose, Harm [Emminga] built a new commercial block just across the railroad tracks from the mill elevator complex. . . . In planning the office complex Harm had included a large walk-in vault as well as a free-standing safe. It was common practice for the mill office to hold sums of money for clients and frequently to make short term loans against grain receipts. It was natural, then, that the Exchange Bank would evolve at the opening of the new business block and in the same room as the mill office. While at first some of the mill personnel conducted bank business, as bank operators grew more sophisticated tellers, cashiers, and accountants were added to the bank payroll.

As loans were made not only for farming operations but also for varied business ventures, the commerce of the bank impacted significantly on the employment and business development of the Golden community. During these increasingly rapid growth years Harm Emminga was also developing real estate tracts in Golden and building some homes for some of his key personnel. The influence of Harm Emminga . . . was now felt in every aspect of community life. . . . The bank and the Emmingas so prospered that by 1921 they had become partners in all of the banks in Quincy, a regional center 35 miles west.

Comment: In addition to discussing the evolution of the family's business enterprises and their impact on the community (most of which documentation is not quoted above), the nomination explains the significant activities of a specific in-

dividual in the family, Harm Emminga. Therefore, the Exchange Bank meets National Register Criteria A and B.

Example #4; Acceptable:

Miller Brothers [Department Store] was founded in 1889 by Frank Miller Sr. and Gustavius H. Miller. . . . The original Miller Brothers store was located at 510 Market Street; . . . upon completion of the [current] Miller Brothers building [in 1898], company ads boasted "the greatest display of merchandise that has ever been shown in a Southern store." . . . The new location was highly successful for the firm; . . . several other department stores provided competition but Miller Brothers overshadowed all rivals with their number of customers and sales volume. . . .

In addition to their interest in the department store, each of the Miller brothers played a role in other commercial development in Chattanooga. Frank Miller Sr. helped to found and manage the United Hosiery Mills Company and was active in banking and land investments. His brother Gus Miller served as Vice-President of the Hamilton National Bank. He also helped found the United Hosiery Mill and the Miller-Smith Mill. By the early 1920s the Miller brothers had helped to make Chattanooga the nation's second leading manufacturer of women's hosiery. . . .

Both Gus and Frank were innovators in providing services to Chattanooga. Their store became a landmark in the city. . . . A 1972 newspaper article stated that Millers was regarded by many as a "Chattanooga institution" for its role in commerce and merchandising.

Comment: It is sometimes difficult to separate the degree of contribution by individual siblings or partners who simultaneously ran a significant business or other enterprise. If the documentation identifies specific important individuals, justifies the significance of their endeavor, and provides enough information to show that each person played an important role in rendering the endeavor significant, then the associated resource will be considered eligible under Criterion B for associations with both partners, even if it is not always clear which partner made a particular decision or conducted a specific activity. In the case of the Miller Brothers Department Store, the nomination supports the

claims about the success and influence of the store in the city's commercial history with several pages of detailed documentation. All references to the store's management, including those quoted above, discuss the brothers as a pair. Additional activities of each brother indicate that both possessed business sense and ability.

This principle does not apply to cases where a business or homestead is associated with several generations of a family over the course of time, or with a large board of directors, in which cases the specific significant contributions of individual family or other members must be documented (see the next example).

Example #5; Not acceptable;

The Jarman Farm . . . derives historical significance from the Jarman Family who were prominent early settlers in the northeast corner of Rutherford County. . . .

Robert H. Jarman emigrated . . . from North Carolina in 1796. At an unknown date, he built a house off Cainsville Pike. . . . It is likely that he was one of the earliest settlers in the area. He appeared in the Wilson County Census as aged 50-60 with a wife and seven children. Jarman was apparently a successful farmer as is indicated by the fact that he owned twelve slaves. By 1850, Robert H. Jarman must have died since the census lists only his wife, Susan (Age-64), his son, Robert Hall (Age-27), and his daughter, Christiana (Age-20). Susan was born in Virginia but both children were born in Tennessee.

Between 1850 and 1860, Jarman's son, Robert Hall Jarman (1822-1884) built a house just south of his parent's [sic] home across the county line in Rutherford County. His farm prospered and by 1860, he owned nineteen slaves and had three slave houses on his property. After his death in 1884, the property passed to his son, Rufus E. Jarman. Rufus and his wife had been living in a small house just south of his father's house which had been built expressly for them a year earlier. Rufus and his wife moved into his father's home in 1884. Rufus Jarman was heavily involved in community affairs and helped build both the Lascassas School and the Lascassas Baptist Church. Records reveal that in 1882, he helped erect a

house for the church to meet in and in 1922, he served as a committee member involved in building the church which stands today.

The house remains today in the Jarman family.

Comment: There is not enough information on any individual member of the Jarman family to explain how he was "significant in our past." The information on the early settler Robert H. Jarman is very sketchy and does not explain how his success was significantly distinctive from other prosperous early farmers. Moreover, the house that is nominated is not associated with him, since it was built after his death by his son, Robert Hall Jarman. The statement of significance does not address Robert Hall Jarman's significance, stating only that he prospered. Finally, although Rufus Jarman was "heavily involved in community affairs" and "helped build" a school and several church structures, the nomination does not explain his significance within the context of all those who were civically-active in the community.

3. Contributions of individuals must be compared to those of others who were active, successful, prosperous, or influential in the same field.

Part of establishing the historic context for evaluating a person's significance is discussing others who were involved in the same type of interests or activities. Many, many people have held positions of alderman, mayor, school trustee, bank president, union leader, hospital board member, business founder, and the like over the course of an average community's history. Some of them undoubtedly played important roles in the town's development, but it is unlikely that they all could be considered truly significant by having had a major individual impact or influence on the life of the community. Therefore, it is important to distinguish those whose activities, initiatives, or conduct in elected offices or other prominent positions made a significant difference in an area's history.

Nominations of properties for associations with leading local citizens must explain how selected individuals have been defined as leaders among their fellow citizens. It is not enough to show that an individual has acquired wealth, run a successful business, or held public office, unless any of these accomplishments, or their number or combination, is a

significant achievement in the community in comparison with the activities and accomplishments of others. Otherwise, any property associated with any citizen who has attained the same level of success would meet National Register criteria. Unless that level can be demonstrated to have been distinctive, the concepts of leadership and significance have been lost. This does not mean that only the most prominent person in any given field can be considered important enough to be recognized with a National Register nomination, but each person must be shown to have played a distinctively significant role in comparison with others to qualify a property under Criterion B.

In some cases, the context for evaluating an individual's contributions may be provided by establishing the significance of a historic theme to a community, and then explaining the types of contributions that would qualify an individual as significant within that theme. Consider, for example, a community whose economic base during a specific period is linked to a particular industry such as flour-milling. If the nomination justifies the significance of the industry, and if the documentation adequately explains the types and degrees of accomplishments required of an individual to have played a significant role in the industry's history, then a property may be eligible for associations with an individual shown to meet those requirements. This would be true even if there are many other individuals and surviving properties associated with flour-milling. The key factors are specifying and adequately justifying within the community's (state's, or nation's) historical development, the activities or contributions defined as significant, and then documenting that a particular individual has made these contributions.

If a person's important contributions are unique, it is unnecessary to compare them with others. It is essential, however, to adequately document that the accomplishments are both unique and significant.

If a person is very well-known on a national scale for his or her accomplishments in an area of history, then it is not necessary to explain that significance in detail. However, the nomination should provide a general summary of that significance, such as "James J. Hill, later known as the 'Empire Builder,' was to fashion from this

beginning the largest rail system in the nation." The nomination must also demonstrate the relationship and the significance of the nominated property to the individual's acknowledged significance. For people who are less well known, including most of those having local significance, it is necessary to provide context in sufficient detail to understand why the person was important.

One test of whether an individual's national significance is sufficiently acknowledged to preclude a detailed justification would be to ask if that person is included in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the bibliographical section of the *Encyclopedia of American History*, or other reference works of similar recognized authority, or if (s)he is highlighted in college American history survey courses. Examples of individuals who meet this test are Cotton Mather, Harriet Tubman, George Washington Carver, J.P. Morgan, Georgia O'Keefe, Norman Thomas, and others of similar stature.

If a property is being nominated for associations with a well-known figure of national importance for reasons other than those for which (s)he is widely famous, then the context and justification for that area of significance must be explained.

Example #1; Acceptable:

The community's platting coincided with the arrival of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad in 1870, and growth followed swiftly. In only three years, the community was incorporated as a village. . . . In the 1870s, lumbering and agriculture were the key industries. Imlay City was developing rapidly as a wood products and agricultural center and, by 1883, . . . the village had a population of 1000 people, . . . farm produce for shipping, and a second rail connection. . . . By 1887, the village had even grown bold enough to challenge Lapeer for the county seat. . . .

The town did not become the county seat, but continued to grow slowly in the 1880s, 90s, and early twentieth century, with agriculture the mainstay of the economy once the short-lived lumber boom ended. . . .

The construction of the railroad line opened up a previously only very thinly settled area and provided markets for locally produced lumber

and agricultural goods. Farming in Imlay City and other southern Michigan towns was not of the subsistence type, but involved the raising of cash crops, such as wheat, which were processed near the source. The resulting products were shipped to markets—often in the east or north-east—by rail. The provision of elevators and other storage facilities on the railroad line and at a conventional central point for the area was also a necessary prerequisite for commercial-scale farming. The location of the elevators and other storage and shipping facilities at the central site formed the nucleus of a market town/agricultural service center.

Imlay City had one elevator when Walter Walker (1850-1923) and his younger brother Robert settled in 1873. Jacob Lamb . . . had erected a grain elevator in 1870-71. During Lamb's first two years of operation, he disbursed half-a-million dollars to farmers in return for their wheat. County histories of the period proclaimed the Lamb elevator to be the largest one standing between Port Huron, Michigan and Chicago.

In spite of the competition from Jacob Lamb, however, the Walker Brothers elevator also prospered and reflected the strength of Imlay City's economy. Beginning in 1874 with the construction of a second grain elevator and a storehouse for the storage for shipping of other local agricultural produce, the Walkers quickly became the larger of the two local firms engaged in the elevator/storage/agricultural supply business. By 1887 Walter Walker & Co. . . . had two of the three grain elevators in town with a total capacity of 60,000 bushels. The firm continued on as the leading agricultural products-storage and agricultural supply business in town until Walter Walker's death in 1923 and remained in operation until the 1930s. Of the Walter Walker & Co. buildings, only a single warehouse survives today.

Comment: Despite Jacob Lamb's earlier, also highly successful, and possibly larger, grain elevator, the context makes clear that Walker's business also was important to the city's agriculturally-based economy.

Example #2; Acceptable:

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company Shops . . . are historically significant as the oldest existing Railroad Shops Complex in the state, and as the railroad facility which provides the most concrete historical link to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, Minnesota's first successful railroad company, and to James J. Hill, the state's most powerful and influential railroad magnate. . . .

Despite . . . early success, the company suffered financially, and in 1879, it was purchased by James J. Hill and three other St. Paul investors who organized the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company. James J. Hill, later known as the "Empire Builder," was to fashion from this beginning the largest rail system in the nation. To construct this vast network, Hill needed a railroad shop complex larger than the original St. Paul and Pacific shops in downtown St. Paul. In 1882 he began to supervise the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company Shops on a thirty-six acre site south of Oakland Cemetery. . . .

James J. Hill spent much of his time at the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company Shops, overseeing the development of new technology and supervising work.

Comment: James J. Hill is well-known as one of the major railroad magnates of the late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries, and his significance need not be justified in the nomination in any detail, as long as it is summarized, as it is in the above excerpt. The way in which the nominated resource represents his significance does need to be justified, and since his empire grew from his takeover of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and since the nomination states that Hill spent a considerable amount of time in those shops overseeing work, the resource meets Criterion B.

Example #3; Not acceptable:

The Richard Murphy-Walter Walker House is significant for its associations with businesspeople who helped establish the economic foundations of Imlay City. Richard Murphy, who built the home in 1896, was an early Imlay City carriage and wagon maker. . . .

In 1874, Richard Murphy . . . immigrated to Imlay City from Canada. Murphy opened a cabinet and wood-working shop on the corner of Third Street and Almont Avenue and, over the next five years, expanded his business to include the production of carriages and wagons and began to invest in real estate. The operations must have met with success because on October 28, 1879, Richard and Arabella Murphy purchased property



St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway Company Shops, St. Paul, Minnesota (Miller F. Dunwiddie).



David T. and Nan Wood Honeyman House, Portland, Oregon, ca. 1909: home of progressive leader and reformer Nan Wood Honeyman, the first woman from Oregon to serve in the U.S. Congress (from the collection of the Oregon Historical Society, Neg. No. 35935, #1822).

from Jonathan Hunt for \$500 and on August 2, 1883, *The Lapeer Democrat* reported that "Richard Murphy intends building, at once, a fine residence on his five-acre lot on Almont Avenue."

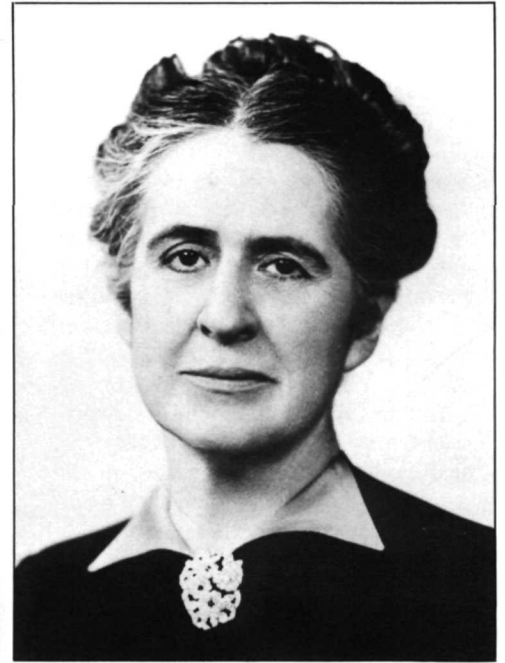
Comment: This example is taken from the same nomination as that which included the discussion of Walter Walker (see Example #1 on p. 10), but in the case of Richard Murphy, the context does not provide any information that would help us evaluate the significance of Murphy's success as a businessman. Although Murphy "must have met with [financial] success," in his cabinet/wood-working business, carriage construction, and real estate dealings, the documentation does not explain the significance of Murphy's business or of his individual accomplishments, either within the context these professions, or in comparison with other successful and prosperous businessmen of the period.

4. Properties that were constructed within the last fifty years, or that are associated with individuals whose significant accomplishments date from the last fifty years, must possess excep-

tional significance to be listed in the National Register.

To ensure professionalism and objectivity in assessing our history, the National Register criteria require that a property have acquired significance at least fifty years ago, or that more recent characteristics or associations possess exceptional significance. This requirement helps protect against transitory interest in recent persons and events that may not withstand the test of time, and allows a sufficient passage of time for scholars to have developed an interest in, conducted research on, and made critical judgements about past events, themes, and people.

Because it is important to be able to evaluate the accomplishments of an individual objectively, with the benefit of historical perspective, the function of the Register would be substantially changed if the National Register were to become a means of honoring living figures. The impossibility of maintaining historical perspective in the listing process ultimately would have the effect of devaluing the recognition afforded by listing in the National Register. Therefore, properties associated with liv-



Portrait of U.S. Representative Nan Wood Honeyman, 1939 (Harris & Ewing; from the collection of the Oregon Historical Society, Neg. No. 011397).

ing persons generally are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

If a person has ceased making contributions in a field of achievement for a sufficient length of time to allow a scholarly and objective assessment of his or her role within that field, the National Register will consider listing a property that represents the person's assessed significance. The National Register criteria define a sufficient passage of time as fifty years unless the individual's accomplishments can be documented as having been exceptionally significant. Exceptional significance must be clearly established and broadly recognized in scholarly literature and public consciousness.

A person does not have to be nationally known and recognized to have made an exceptionally significant contribution to our history. The standards for evaluating exceptional significance are the same whether a resource is important to a community, state, or the nation.*

*Additional guidance on this issue appears in National Register Bulletin #22, "How to Evaluate and Nominate Properties Less than Fifty Years Old;" Bulletin 6, "Nomination of Properties Significant for Association with Living Persons;" and Bulletin #15: "How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

Example #1; Acceptable:

The Elijah Pierce Properties are significant for their affiliation with Elijah Pierce, the internationally recognized wood carver/folk artist, who is considered to have made a significant contribution to the black American folk tradition. The basis of this legacy was established in the 1920's and 1930's. The two properties included in this nomination are 1) his former residence . . . and 2) his former barbershop. . . . Both properties are associated with Elijah Pierce's productive life as a wood carver.

The Elijah Pierce Properties have achieved significance within the last fifty years. They are exceptionally significant. . . . Past performance (the demolition of eleven other structures associated with Elijah Pierce) has illustrated the need for additional means to foster awareness, promotion, respect and preservation of these resources. . . .

Elijah Pierce (b.1892) . . . arrived in Columbus, Ohio in 1924. He worked and lived in as many as fourteen different locations in the near eastside neighborhood of Columbus. The residence and barbershop being nominated are two of only three such structures still standing. . . . [The third is] not included in this nomination because of its more recent association with Elijah. . . .

In all types of wood Elijah's untrained hand has carved out the images and then embellished them with brightly colored house paints, varnish, glitter and rhinestones. "Unlike many other carvers and painters of the twentieth century who are described as 'folk artists' but whose work reflects an individual as opposed to communal aesthetic, Mr. Pierce merits the title 'folk artist' in the strict academic sense. . . ." (Robert T. Teske, Arts Specialist, Folk Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts)⁴

Elijah Pierce's works consist of both free standing figures and bas reliefs. "He has taken traditional craft techniques, shared by African-American and Anglo-American practitioners, and used them in combination with a particularly powerful personal religious vision to create a body of work that is simply unparalleled in the field." (Timothy Lloyd, Traditional Arts Program, Ohio Arts Council)⁵ "The religious aspect of

Pierce's work reached an apogee with two works, the monumental *Crucifixion* and *The Book of Wood*. The former was carved in numerous small pieces in 1933 and only later mounted in its present form. *The Book of Wood* was completed over about a six month period in 1932. . . ." (Livingston, 1982)⁶ . . .

Folk artists were not considered within the mainstream of art criticism until fairly recently, but well qualified individuals have evaluated Pierce's work and their conclusions have established his prominent place in American art. The fact that Pierce's national [sic] has been evaluated in a national context in such primary folk art references as *American Folk Art* by Robert Bishop and *Twentieth Century Folk Art and Artists* by Hemphill and Weissman evidences that art historians believe sufficient time has passed to evaluate his work in an historical context. Since the early 1970's art galleries and museums which have recognized Elijah Pierce include the Museum of Modern Art, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center, The Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art. The Corcoran Gallery and the International Meeting of Native Art in Zagreb, Yugoslavia where he took his first prize. Although much of this attention to Elijah Pierce and to folk art in general has been of late, it is important to recognize that many of Pierce's most noteworthy carvings date back more than fifty years ago. . . .

Elijah Pierce's barbershop . . . was built in 1954. It was the first and only shop he had built for himself. . . . The shop was more than just a place where Elijah practiced his trade and art, but the special arrangements of carvings hanging on the walls, and the selection of colors for the decor, for instance, are all extensions of Pierce's creativity. The barbershop is essentially unchanged from when it was an active barbershop. Significant features include the barber chair, sink and the table and chair where Elijah had whittled away between customers. . . .

Elijah Pierce's residence . . . served as his home from 1946 until 1970. It was his primary place of residence in the city of Columbus, having served him for 24 years (the longest he ever lived at one location). It too is significant for its integral role with the

creative spirit of Elijah Pierce. He carved both at home and at his shop whenever he had a spare moment.

Comment: The use of footnotes and other references to specific sources demonstrate that Pierce's work has been the subject of scholarly assessment for some time, and has been evaluated as significant by numerous experts. The National Register does not require footnotes, but referencing sources in the statement of significance often strengthens a case by showing that various materials listed in the bibliography have been cited as more than general reference works in the field, and that they actually discuss the person or property under consideration. A comprehensive bibliography, copies of or excerpts from articles on the significant person, and letters from scholars and other experts assessing the person's significance also can help support exceptional significance. Evidence of prizes, awards, and recognition such as gallery exhibits by individuals and organizations with expertise also help strengthen the case.

The critical acclaim accorded many of Pierce's early carvings provides some evidence that sufficient time has elapsed to allow his work to be assessed with historic perspective. Nevertheless, his significance also rests in the accumulated body of work over the course of his career, which appears to have extended at least until his retirement in 1980. Although no properties exist that represent his early career, the two nominated buildings are directly associated with the creation and display of Pierce's works, and possess exceptional significance as rare surviving properties associated with the career of this renowned artist. These buildings meet Criterion B rather than Criterion C because they are significant for associations with the career of the artist rather than as examples of his work.

Example #2; Acceptable:

Clarence Chamberlain was one of that generation of aviators, including Charles A. Lindbergh, who contributed to the exciting and spectacular development of American aviation after W.W. I. Chamberlain is best known for his June 4-6, 1927 flight across the Atlantic which, by reaching Germany, broke Lindbergh's 2-week old distance record. . . .

In less spectacular, but perhaps more valuable ways, Chamberlain before and after his flight contributed to the growth of American aviation. He was a test pilot for Giuseppe Bellanca, a pioneer designer of aircraft who also built the "Columbia" [the plane in which Chamberlain made his historic June, 1927, trans-Atlantic flight], flying all of Bellanca's early planes to test their speed, mileage, handling, and safety. In August, 1927, he made the first trans-Atlantic airmail flight. In later years, he continued to test aircraft for a variety of companies, and served as chairman of the New York City aviation commission.

Chamberlain has been elected to the Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio.

Comment: Although the house itself is over fifty years old, Downing's achievements took place primarily, possibly entirely, within the last fifty years. The documentation dates only one of his numerous publications, but because of the dates of his degrees, it appears that he did not begin his writing career until 1930 at the earliest, and his most acclaimed works were completed only within the last fifteen-twenty years. The recent nature of much of his work raises the question as to whether there has been sufficient passage of time to allow an objective assessment of the importance of his works. The documentation contains no historic context and no scholarly analysis of his work on which to judge whether or not his contributions to the fields of literature or education can be considered exceptional.

5. A property that is significant as an important example of an individual's skill as an architect or engineer should be nominated under Criterion C rather than Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that represent the work of master, or that possess high artistic values meet National Register Criterion C. A property that illustrates a person's skill as an architect or the development of skill, technique, or design preference through his or her career or body of work is eligible under Criterion C. Properties associated with another aspect of an architect's life or career rather than or in addition to illustrating his or her architectural talent, may meet Criterion B. For example, the home and studio of an important architect, whether or not (s)he designed it, may be eligible for associations with his or her career. A famous architect also may be significant in areas other than architectural design, such as community planning, philanthropy, politics, education, or some other field, and a resource associated with the person's achievements in any of those areas may meet Criterion B.

Example #1; Acceptable:

The Gladding House is particularly significant for its architecture, a fine rendering of the Spanish Pueblo Revival motifs, and for its importance in the Country Club Addition as the home of James Gladding, the developer and primary architect of this handsome neighborhood, now

known as Spruce Park. . . . Spruce Park is notable for its fine houses in Mediterranean and Spanish Pueblo Revival styles, and for its beautiful landscaping.

Gladding developed the neighborhood as President of Southwestern Construction Company while maintaining his architectural and engineering firm. . . .

The 1926 Building Permit shows Southwestern Homes as contractor and owner of the \$6000 adobe building, which served as the model home for the subdivision until 1928, when Gladding moved in. As the model home, it emphasized the importance of southwestern styles in the new subdivision. . . .

The Gladding House is important as the model home for a subdivision which has become one of Albuquerque's most attractive and coherent neighborhoods. Handsome on its own, it is even more significant as a key building for the Spruce Park neighborhood.

Comment: The Gladding House meets National Register Criterion B as the home of the developer and chief architect for one of the city's most architecturally and socially prominent neighborhoods. The significance of the association with Gladding rests in the house having served as his home, not as an example of his work, although Gladding's willingness to live in one of his houses may have added to the prestige of the neighborhood by showing the architect's confidence in his work. Although the house also meets Criterion C as a significant example of a type, period, and method of construction, the nomination neither claims nor documents significance of the house as the work of a master.

Example #2; Not acceptable:

The Reno County Courthouse (1929-1930) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria B and C for its historical association with William Earl Hulse (1882-1943) and for its architectural significance. Designed by Hutchison based architect Hulse, the stepped, five-story brick and limestone Reno County Courthouse is a fine and rare [state] example of the Art Deco style. . . . The Art Deco courthouse is Hulse's eighth and last . . . county courthouse [in the state] and is his only example in that style. His other court-

Comment: Although Clarence Chamberlain was still living when the National Register received this nomination, his house was accepted because the "pioneer" era in aviation is clearly over, and contributions to the early development of aircraft and air travel can and have been evaluated.

Example #3; Not acceptable:

The Todd Downing House is a two-story structure that was built in the late 1910s. . . . It is primarily important because Todd Downing (1902-1974) lived there and owned the structure for most of his life. . . . He took his B.A. in 1924 and M.A. in 1929; . . . Downing made his most important contribution to his region as a writer. By 1973, he had published eleven different books, the first ten of which were mystery novels which had their setting in Old Mexico. . . . Two of Downing's books were selections of the Crime Club which characterized him as "the most promising mystery writer in America." His last book, *Mexican Earth*, was a non-fiction historical, ethnological and travel book about Mexico; it was named by the National Library of Mexico as one of the best books published in English about Mexico. . . .

Downing made another important contribution to his region as a linguist. In 1970 he completed *Chahta Anompa, A Choctaw Grammar*. Now in its third edition, this publication stimulated a revival of interest in the Choctaw language.



Archbishop Lamy's Chapel, Santa Fe County, New Mexico: chapel used from 1874 to 1909 by Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy, whose successes in reviving missions and establishing schools, hospitals, and other social institutions greatly improved community life in his jurisdiction (Karl H. Reichel).

houses were built in the 1910s and 1920s in the prevailing Neo-Classical styles. The Reno County Courthouse maintains a very high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity and is a significant example of the Art Deco style as interpreted in a pre-Depression designed public building.

Comment: As a significant example of Hulse's skill as an architect, or as an unusual stylistic example in the body of work of an architect prominent in the construction of public buildings in the state, which therefore represents something important about Hulse's work and career as an architect, the courthouse would be most appropriately nominated under Criterion C alone (work of a master), and not Criterion B. The courthouse also meets the portion of Criterion C that pertains to a type, period, or method of construction.

6. Significant individuals must be directly associated with the nominated property.

In order to be considered an important historic resource that represents a person's significance in our history, a prop-

erty must have some connection to the life of that individual. The reason that the National Register criteria single out commemorative properties for special consideration is that these properties are not associated directly with the persons or events that they commemorate.

Types of resources that possess direct associations with an individual include that individual's homes, offices or workplaces; businesses (s)he ran; and locations of important events in which the person played a key role. Associations that, by themselves, would generally not be sufficient to qualify a property as an important representation of a person's historic significance include ownership, ownership by a relative or associate, a single visit, or other types of brief or tangential relationships. If such associations can be shown to be significant—for example, if an individual signed a major treaty or made a critical scientific discovery while on a short visit—then that connection, though brief, could qualify a property for National Register listing under Criterion B.

Example #1; Acceptable:

St. Philip's Episcopal Church is historically significant for its associa-

tion with Reverend Harry P. Corser, early twentieth century civil rights activist, educator, and author. Built as a statement of fraternity and equality in 1903, the church reflects Corser's stand against discrimination. He further influenced Wrangell society by promoting education of both Native and non-Native boys. His work as an author helped preserve vanishing Tlingit Indian traditions. Although a religious property, the church is the only building that remains to mark Corser's life. . . .

Harry P. Corser influenced the social history of Wrangell when he boldly defied convention by supporting the rights of Natives to worship with the non-Native community. His defiance of convention and open admiration of Native culture influenced the non-Native community, an influence illustrated by the election of a Native leader to the City Council in 1904.

In 1899, Corser arrived at Wrangell as the Presbyterian minister for the First Presbyterian Church. Organized in August, 1879, the congregation was principally composed of Tlingit Indians. The non-Native Presbyterian population created a separate church, the Second Presbyterian Church, in 1898. (Skiteen River Journal, April 2, 1898). Corser ministered to both churches until 1903. That year, Corser led a faction composed primarily of Indian church members in rebellion against the church's discriminatory policy. They organized a new religious group called the Peoples' Church. They constructed a church on donated land with donated labor and materials that was to become St. Philip's Episcopal Church. . . . [Corser] continued to serve the church until he retired in 1934.

Corser, a former teacher, also supported education at Wrangell. He served as a member of the Wrangell School Board. In 1907 he started a free night school in the church building. . . . Corser provided the first educational opportunity for Native boys in Wrangell beyond the eighth grade when he began St. Philip's Academy, open to both Native and non-Native boys.

Comment: The church is directly associated with Corser in several ways. He led the group that constructed the church building and he served as rector of the church until his retirement. The

church also was the location of some of Corser's significant activities, such as the operation of a free night school.

Example #2; Not acceptable:

The Marbut house is significant as the creation of one of America's foremost scientists who led the national soils survey program in the early twentieth century, was a major contributor to international soil research, and was the founder of much of Missouri's soils, geological, and geographical academic disciplines as they have been taught and practiced in higher education throughout the twentieth century. . . .

Marbut had occupied a small house in Columbia on Lowry Street where the University of Missouri library now stands. But his professional success away from home allowed him to realize a life's ambition—to own land in the seat of his family's Missouri Ozarks heritage. At the turn of the century, following a European trip, he bought land which bordered on his father's and grandfather's farms. . . . Though a tenant house was occupied on "Orchard Farm," as it was called, Marbut would wait some thirty years before he planned and built his retirement home.

For several years Marbut gave summer lectures at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. While there he was a guest of the university president, Dr. Wallace Atwood [who] lived in a New England Cape Cod shingle style house. As Marbut decided to follow in the tradition of rural Ozarks men by building his own house, he used Dr. Atwood's as a model. . . .

Marbut drew up his plans and mailed them to his brother and manager of the apple orchard, . . . who supervised the construction. . . . During the summer, 1935, Marbut spent a week with his daughter, Helen, checking on the final construction. But a call from Washington presented him with the opportunity to go to Manchuria, China, which he did. . . . In travel through Oxford, Moscow, and the Trans-Siberian railroad, he contracted a cold resulting in pneumonia and his death in Harbin, China, August 25, 1935.

Comment: The property was nominated primarily for its association with Marbut, who made important contributions to science in this century through his

work and publications in soil geology. The house was built as his retirement home in 1935. Due to the unfortunate circumstances of Marbut's death the same year, however, he never actually resided in the house. It is questionable whether he ever saw the building completed. Eligibility for National Register listing under Criterion B requires a direct association between the property and the important person, preferably during his or her productive career. This nomination stresses commemorative and symbolic values, which are not acceptable substitutes for direct associations with Marbut and his life's work.

7. Eligible properties generally are those associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which (s)he achieved significance.

Associations with an individual should have occurred during the period of time when the person was engaged in the activities for which (s)he is considered significant. Birthplaces, childhood homes, schools attended as children, retirement homes that are not associated with an individual's significant contributions, graves, and cemeteries generally are not considered eligible for the National Register on the basis of associations with that person. Some properties associated with a person's formative years may qualify if it can be demonstrated that the individual's activities during this period had historical significance, or were important in understanding his or her later achievements. Retirement homes may qualify if the person continued significant activities in that home, or if it can be documented that the house is significant in representing the culmination of an important career.

Some properties might be eligible as the only surviving property associated with a significant individual. Such a property might include a person's last home, even if most or all of his or her significant accomplishments occurred before (s)he lived in the house.

Example #1; Acceptable:

The Laura Ingalls Wilder House is historically significant as the residence of Laura Ingalls Wilder, famous children's literature author. Beginning her writing career at the age of 65 in 1932, Mrs. Wilder wrote *The Little House Series* of children's books while residing in this modest homestead in Southwest,

Missouri. . . . Mrs. Wilder's books are now considered International Classics and have been translated into 26 languages.

Comment: This is the building in which the author wrote her most famous works.

Example #2; Acceptable:

The Oscar B. Jacobson House is . . . significant because . . . it is historically associated with Oscar B. Jacobson who, as director of the University of Oklahoma's School of Fine Arts, revolutionized the course of art study for the university.

Jacobson designed his house, completed construction in the summer of 1918, and lived there until his death on September 18, 1966. . . .

Oscar B. Jacobson was an internationally known artist and educator whose influence extended far beyond his local environment. As director of the University of Oklahoma School of Fine Arts from 1916 to 1945, Jacobson revolutionized the course of art study, replacing the Academic style of old copy work with the fresh attitude and palette of the French moderns (see Good 1947) . . .

Jacobson is perhaps best known, however, for his pivotal role in the history of Plains Indian art:

An additional derivative of Jacobson's annual New Mexican sojourns was exposure to the incipient art movement in Indian art taking place in the Rio Grande pueblos. Jacobson became the carrier, the transmitter, of this Native American muse revival to Oklahoma. He drew on many local resources to involve as many Oklahoma-based tribesman [sic] as possible. (Gibson 1986)

As its Director, Jacobson was instrumental in opening the doors of the School of Fine Arts to a group of young Plains Indian artists. Through his sponsorship, in 1928 five young Kiowa painters were accepted into the University as special students. This would prove to be a seminal event in the history of Plains Indian art:

In the late 1920's a new school of Indian art emerged at the University of Oklahoma. The "Kiowa Five" artists, under the direction of Oscar B. Jacobson, became leaders in a movement con-

sidered to be the “renaissance” of Southern Plains Indian art. The interest spurred by showings of paintings by Spenser Asah, James Auchiah, Jack Hokeah, Stephen Mopope, Lois Smoky and Monroe Tsatoke was a turning point in the promotion and acceptance of Indian art in the United States and Europe. (Zahrai 1985)

During the Depression, Jacobson acted as technical advisor to Roosevelt’s Public Works of Art project in Oklahoma. Through his influence, many murals executed by Oklahoma Indian artists were commissioned for state post offices and schools as well as the Oklahoma Historical Society building and a public building in Washington, D.C. . . .

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Jacobson House became a focal point for the artistic and literary ferment arising out of the interaction between the Norman, Santa Fe, and Taos artistic communities. The Jacobson’s [sic] home was frequently the scene of art showings and gatherings of talented and creative people from all over the world. . . .

Thus the Jacobson House is worthy of preservation . . . because it was the home of a man who, through his work as Director of the School of Fine Arts University of Oklahoma, revolutionized art study there and encouraged the career development of some of the best known Plains Indian artists of the era.

Comment: The house is associated with Jacobson’s productive life both because it was his home during the period of his greatest historic contributions, from 1918 until 1936 (it then continued to be his home until his death much later), and because some of his activities relating to his acquaintance with, appreciation for, and promotion of Indian artists occurred there.

Example #3; Acceptable:

No. 238 Ocean Avenue in Portland is the only surviving structure closely associated with John Brown Russwurm (1799-1851), who resided there intermittently in the period 1812-1827. Russwurm was this nation’s second black college graduate, a founder and editor of America’s first black newspaper, and



John B. Russwurm House, Portland, Maine (Gregory K. Clancey).

one of the major black proponents of African colonization.

Russwurm was the son of a white Virginian planter and a slave-woman who worked on his father’s Jamaican plantation. The elder Russwurm relocated in Portland as a merchant in 1812, bringing his son with him and introducing him with pride to Portland society. The younger Russwurm . . . attended Hebron Academy (a Maine preparatory school) in the early 1820’s. Although his father had died in 1815, Russwurm continued to reside in the Portland house when not in school. The house had passed into the hands of William Hawes, a North Yarmouth mill owner who had married Susan Blanchard, Russwurm’s stepmother, but the family continued to consider Russwurm an integral member.

With the help of Susan Blanchard and her husband, Russwurm attended Bowdoin College in Brunswick and matriculated in 1826, becoming the second black man in the nation to receive a college degree. . . .

Russwurm moved to New York City in 1827 to found and co-edit *Freedom’s Journal*, the nation’s first black newspaper. The *Journal* supported both abolition and assimilation at a time when most white abolitionists favored black emigration. Russwurm is known to have been an emigrationist during his college years, a view he apparently suppressed while co-editor of the *Journal*. After becoming its sole editor, however, Russwurm gradually changed the

paper’s tone to favor emigration, for which action he was harshly criticized by contemporaries. Russwurm had come to believe that editorializing on negro citizenship in the United States was “a mere waste of words,” and chose the path of emigration himself in 1829, joining the fledgling colony of Liberia.

Russwurm quickly gained prominence in Liberia, serving as Superintendent of Education and then Colonial Secretary, while simultaneously editing the *Liberian Herald*. In 1834 however, he left Liberia to accept the governorship of the neighboring colony of Las Palmas, [becoming] the first black governor of a black overseas colony. During his seventeen-year tenure, Russwurm introduced currency in place of barter, outlawed slavery, instituted education for females as well as males, and eventually merged his colony with the Republic of Liberia.

Comment: Although this was the home of Russwurm’s youth and school years rather than his home during his adult life when he made his most significant contributions, it is important in representing Russwurm’s life because it is the only surviving structure closely associated with him. In addition, the documentation makes clear that during the period that Russwurm lived in this house, he received the type of social and educational opportunities not commonly afforded blacks of that time, that helped prepare him to excel later.

Example #4; Not acceptable:

The Governor Robert E. Pattison House . . . reflected the style and grace that became Overbrook Farms, . . . one of the more exclusive nineteenth century suburban developments in [the city]. . . .

Initially pursuing a career in law, Pattison's eloquence and public presence led him to enter the world of politics. . . . His name was . . . placed in nomination . . . for City Comptroller. At the time, this office was rife with corruption, and in populus [sic] revolt against official mismanagement. Pattison was elected by a wide margin. . . . Under his administration, major reforms were instituted and the City's financial situation greatly improved. The Governor's new found reputation as a reformer and smart businessman insured his re-election by a large popular vote.

Pattison's success . . . brought him the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1882, a position he won handily. . . . Again, his business acumen prevailed and the State's financial situation improved during the Governor's term in office. Pattison returned to private life . . . and his years as a private citizen proved to be as illustrious as his public life. . . . Again, in 1890, Pattison was nominated to the office of Governor on a reform platform, winning by a state-wide margin. His second term was, however, marred by labor strikes and bank closings.

At the end of his second term, Pattison made plans to retire to an elegant new home . . . in Overbrook Farms.

Comment: This is the house to which Pattison retired after accomplishing the significant achievements discussed in the nomination. There is no information on Pattison's activities while living in the house, and no information on the existence or strength of associations of Pattison's homes during his active political career. In order to demonstrate eligibility under Criterion B, the nomination would have to show that Pattison's retirement home represents his productive life, or an important aspect of his life or career not represented by other properties; or that this house is important as the only, or the most important, remaining property with integrity that represents Pattison's life.

8. Documentation must explain how the nominated property represents an individual's significant contributions.

In addition to being directly associated with a person's productive life, a resource should represent the significant aspects of that productivity in some clear manner. If an individual is considered significant in the area of education, the nominated property should be associated with his or her educational accomplishments; if (s)he is important for contributions in the area of politics and government, the property should be related to his or her political activities. An office might best represent an individual's professional career, a laboratory or studio might represent a person's scientific or artistic achievements, and a community center, city park, or other gift might represent his or her important charitable contributions. A person's home at the time (s)he achieved significance will usually represent any significant accomplishments that occurred while the individual was living in that home.

Sometimes it may be appropriate to recognize both the home and the workplace of a significant person. For example, James J. Hill's home in St. Paul, Minnesota, a National Historic Landmark, represents the period of Hill's life after he had achieved wealth and prominence. The railway company shops (see Example #2, p. 11) represent an important aspect of Hill's early career, prior to the time he constructed the house now recognized as a landmark.

Example #1; Acceptable:

The farm is associated with one of the most important national political figures to come from Illinois in the early 20th century—Henry T. Rainey. Rainey gave thirty years of service to his district, state, and country in a national legislative capacity from 1903-1934—providing leadership in such areas as conservation of natural resources, determination of tariff and tax rates, waterway transportation, and establishment of programs beneficial to farmers, laborers, and veterans. . . . The entire Rainey farm is significant since it served as the basis for Henry T. Rainey's development as champion of the American farmer and American agriculture. Farming activities at Walnut Hall [Rainey Farm] such as the demonstration of scientific agricultural techni-

ques, diversification of farm production, and the fostering of self-help programs among farmers all provided Rainey with the perspectives he needed to assume agricultural leadership in Congress. . . .

Congressman Henry T. Rainey was one of Illinois' most influential, national political figures in the first third of the twentieth century. As a 15 term congressman from Illinois (1903-1934), he skillfully influenced major legislation in a number of key areas. In 1916, a national voters' organization said that Rainey was one of the 10 percent of Congress who controlled the legislative process. He gained a reputation as a reformer, skilled debater and orator, muckraker, and a fiercely partisan Democrat. . . .

He helped draft some of the nation's first laws controlling dangerous drugs, and sought and won adoption of a commission to set tariffs. The commission replaced politics with scientific principles in setting tariff rates. Agricultural aid programs and flood control, especially for his Illinois constituents, were other of his priorities. . . .

For fourteen years, Rainey was involved in the promotion of water conservation legislation, culminating in the passage and signing into law by President Wilson on June 11, 1920 of the Water Power Act of 1920. The passage of the act inaugurated a new policy of continuing public ownership and federal trusteeship of water power sites. . . .

Rainey's greatest political success was an [sic] instigator and promoter of the Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico waterway, which provided transportation and flood control along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Rainey said he wanted to "bind the corn fields of the north to the cane fields of the south" and fought for the waterway from the start of his term in Congress until it was completed in 1933. . . .

Rainey's ownership of his Carrollton farm, along with a large rural constituency, were key factors in his involvement in the national agricultural issues of the 1920's. It was during this era that farm leaders fought to achieve two principal objectives: wresting control of agricultural policy from representatives of the industrial community, and a national



Henry T. Rainey Farm, Greene County, Illinois (Dowd Sullivan).

policy commitment to equalize agriculture with manufacturing interests.⁴ Since Rainey represented the largest agricultural district in the state, he became deeply involved in the farmer's plight for a better rural economy and political power. . . .

Rainey's farm operation was a showplace of modern agriculture and he became an enthusiastic supporter of purebred livestock and improved farming techniques. . . . The farm was also used by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture as administration center for scientific agriculture. . . .

Rainey was also instrumental in the establishment of the Greene County Farm Bureau and the Bureau's newsletters were filled with references to his activities on behalf of local agricultural issues.

Comment: The documentation shows the importance of the farm in understanding Rainey's significance by explaining both how operation of the farm gave Rainey useful perspective on farm issues and influenced his actions in Congress, and how his operation of the farm contributed to local and state agricultural practices.

Example #2; Acceptable:

The Bonniebrook Homestead is significant as the one site chiefly [associated with] the life and work of Rose O'Neill, the world-famed author, artist, sculptor, illustrator, and creator of the Kewpie doll. . . . Rose O'Neill always considered the Bonniebrook Homestead to be

"home." The majority of her years were lived there; at no time was she long absent. . . . No buildings are extant upon the site, although subsidiary structures survive.

The Bonniebrook Homestead was the Ozark home of Rose O'Neill. Here she created the illustrations and artwork that made her famous and the highest paid female illustrator in the world. . . . Rose . . . was taken by the natural beauty of the area when she first saw Bonniebrook [in 1894]. . . . From Bonniebrook, she launched her career as an illustrator, sending her drawings to New York publishers. . . .

Rose O'Neill's writings were affected by the national beauty of the surroundings at Bonniebrook. Her career as an illustrator continued after she moved from New York to Bonniebrook in 1894. In her unpublished *Autobiography* she described how the Enchanted Forest influenced her illustrations. . . .

Not counting her *Autobiography* and her Kewpie books, she wrote four other major works. Two of them were written at Bonniebrook and influenced by her surroundings. Her serious drawings . . . were influenced by nature and the rugged rocks near her home. She displayed these drawings to critical acclaim in Paris in 1921 and in New York in 1922. . . .

Perhaps her best description of the effect of the Bonniebrook Homestead on her life and works is contained in a statement she made to a friend one

day standing in the front lawn of Bonniebrook:

"I love this spot better than any place on earth. Here I have done my best work. Among my lovely hills I want to live and die and be buried out there beneath the big oak tree"

The property was rustic when the O'Neills arrived there, and it is rustic now. . . . The clearing is exactly the same as it was when the O'Neills lived there. . . . The beautifully-described stream . . . is just like it was when the O'Neills were there. The beautiful woods have not been cut, the landscape lawn of the mansion is still maintained by a neighbor. . . . The "physical integrity" of the property is remarkable for the time that has passed since the O'Neills left. The reason is that they did not encroach much on the woods, the stream, or other natural features. . . .

There are many ways in which (the) property today reflects the work and life of Rose O'Neill. . . .

Comment: Although the house in which Rose O'Neill lived burned in 1949, the nomination describes in great detail the natural setting of the property, both historically and today, and documents, through numerous quotes from the author's works and other sources, the way in which the natural features of the nominated property are associated in a significant way with the career of this author and illustrator.

Example #3; Not acceptable:

The Sanford (Conant) Hotel is significant . . . in the area of social/humanitarianism by its direct association with its developer and owner, internationally known ophthalmologist and locally prominent philanthropist, Dr. Harold Gifford. . . .

The seven story Sanford Hotel . . . was built in 1916-17 at a cost of \$140,000 for its owner and financier Dr. Harold Gifford. Dr. Gifford (Oct. 18, 1858 - Nov. 28, 1929) was known internationally as a pioneer in ophthalmology and locally as a kind, generous man of medicine and lover of nature. . . .

Dr. Gifford achieved international recognition for his efforts in diagnostic evaluation, clinical research and eye surgery. . . . Equally significant, Dr. Gifford helped found one of Omaha's largest medical

centers, Methodist Hospital, and organized the Omaha Medical College—today known as the University of Nebraska College of Medicine—and acted as its dean.

Dr. Gifford's humanitarian efforts equaled his medical accomplishments. An avid naturalist, Dr. Gifford also helped to establish many City parks and donated much of the land to create the Fontenelle Forest wilderness preserve along the Missouri River. Although an avowed socialist and agnostic, Dr. Gifford invested continuously in Omaha real estate and hotels. In 1915 he built the Castle Hotel . . . and also developed the Sanford Hotel in 1916.

Comment: The documentation clearly establishes Dr. Gifford's local significance in the areas of health/medicine and social history. It is not evident, however, how the Sanford Hotel, a commercial investment, is associated with, or represents in a significant manner, Gifford's medical or philanthropic contributions to the community. His home during the period of his achievements, the hospital or medical facility in which he conducted his research, the hospital he helped found, one of the city parks, or the Fontenelle Forest Wilderness Preserve would appear to better represent Dr. Gifford's importance in Omaha. If Dr. Gifford also played a significant role in the city's commercial history through his real estate activities, and if the Sanford Hotel represents that, then that significance would have to be explained within an appropriate context.

Example #4; Not acceptable:

The James Bean Decker House, constructed in 1898, is significant for its association with James B. Decker, one of the original settlers of Bluff, and important in the development of livestock in Southeastern Utah at the turn of the century. The Decker house in Bluff is one of four houses still remaining that were constructed with money earned from livestock. This prosperity was made possible after a shift in emphasis on farming to livestock in 1885. . . . The shift from a subsistence level existence, based on farming and working at odd jobs (such as mining), which took place in 1885 when Francis Hammond was sent by church authorities to direct Mormon efforts in San Juan country, [sic] marked an important

change in the economy and lifestyle of the Mormon settlers. James Decker was one of the leaders of the "Bluff Pool," a cooperative organization among Mormon livestock men which successfully challenged the non-Mormon cattlemen for control of the area. The success of the Bluff Pool was . . . reflected . . . in the financial rewards which the new policy and direction brought to the San Juan pioneers. This house constructed by James Bean Decker reflects the success of this change. . . .

James B. Decker soon became a man of considerable importance in Bluff. He was elected San Juan County's first sheriff, was a member of the district school board for many years and operated large cattle and sheep ranches. Active in the Mormon church, he was the first superintendent of the Bluff Sunday School, and was locally known for his encouragement of music as director of the Bluff choir. He died December 15, 1900 when a diphtheria epidemic struck the community.

Comment: James Decker was a significant individual in Bluff's history, but the way in which the house is directly associated with Decker and constitutes a significant representation of his contributions, has not been made clear. The years of Decker's significant activities are not specified, but appear to have occurred primarily before the construction of this house, since Decker died two years after its completion. There is also no information on Decker's residences prior to the construction of this house, or whether he divided his time among more than one residence (one of his ranches, for example). Although this house may meet Criterion B, the justification is not yet present because the documentation does not adequately demonstrate how this house is important in representing Decker's significance. As one of only four properties remaining in Bluff that represent the prosperity generated by a transition of the area's economic base from farming to livestock, the Decker House illustrates an important pattern of events in the community's history, and meets National Register Criterion A.

9. Each property associated with some one important should be compared with other properties associated with that individual to identify those resources that

are good representatives of the person's historic contributions.

The length of time that a resource was associated with an individual, the strength of association with the person's productive life and important achievements, and historic integrity should be considered in determining which properties are most appropriate in representing his or her significance.

This does not mean necessarily that only the best examples are eligible for the National Register. In some cases, different properties may represent different significant accomplishments or activities of a person's life, whether at different times, in different communities, or in different fields. Therefore, several properties may qualify for National Register listing under Criterion B for associations with the same person. On the other hand, when there are many resources representing different aspects or phases of a person's productivity, a property that is associated with only a minor facet of the person's life may not be significant in comparison with other properties.

Example # 1; Acceptable:

The Lewis Downing Jr. House is significant for its associations with Lewis Downing, Jr., president of Abbot, Downing & Company, which manufactured world-renowned coaches. Downing built 33 Pleasant Street for his own residence in 1851 and remained here until his death in 1901. . . .

The Lewis Downing Jr. House is the only building that survives intact which is associated with any of the key people who shaped the Abbot-Downing coach business. The family homestead, which stood on South Main Street . . . is no longer standing. Similarly, J. Stephens Abbot's house . . . has been demolished. Most of the factory buildings where the coaches were produced . . . have been removed as well. Lewis Downing & Sons factory site . . . has been completely rebuilt. At the time Downing erected 33 Pleasant Street in 1851, he had been working in his father's business for fourteen years. It remained his sole occupation for the remainder of his life. . . .

In 1865 Lewis Downing Sr. retired from the business, and Lewis Jr. succeeded him as president, a position he held until his death in 1901. . . .



Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island: school (est. 1819) whose contributions to the state's educational, religious, and social development reflect the ideas and objectives of its principal founder, for whom it is named (Warren Jagger).

Downing's first few years as president brought the company to its peak of prosperity. Its success spurred the city of Concord's own growth and development. The company drew large numbers of skilled workmen to Concord who were well-off financially and, as property owners and office-holders at city and state levels, men of some stature within the community.

Comment: The documentation identifies other properties that have been associated with this important business and the people instrumental in its success. It then explains, in relationship to the other properties, why the nominated resource is an important representation of the company and the home of one of its most influential presidents.

Example # 2; Acceptable:

The church is the principal surviving structure associated with the life of the Rev. John A. Deal, who served as a missionary and circuit riding priest in the far western section of the state. Because of his presence, St. Agnes Church was the "mother church" for the spread of the Episcopal denomination throughout the southwestern North Carolina mountains. The church is the building best associated with Rev. Deal's productive career because it was his base of operations for twenty-two years. He lived in two or three different houses in Macon County between 1877, when he arrived, and his 1910 retirement. Until 1906 he lived outside Franklin in the county, in houses whose locations are

unknown to local historians. From 1906-1910 he lived in a newly-built rectory built approximately two miles from the church. The rectory sold [sic] by the church soon after Deal's retirement and a new rectory was built adjacent to the church. None of these residences, therefore, have as strong an association with Rev. Deal's career as the church. . . .

St. Agnes Church is significant to the religious development of Macon County and all of far western North Carolina, serving as the base or "mother church" for the spread of the Episcopal denomination in that part of the state. Although Anglicanism was firmly established in coastal North Carolina during the colonial period, it made few inroads into the interior, particularly few into the mountains. Most Anglicans or Episcopalians who settled in the southwestern mountains converted to the Methodism or Baptist faith of their neighbors.⁵ As late as the third quarter of the 19th century, there were only a handful of Episcopalians scattered throughout the mountains and those were unserved by clergy. These few Episcopalians persuaded their bishop to send a missionary to organize churches throughout the region. The Rev. John Archibald Deal took up that missionary work in 1876. . . . The Rev. Mr. Deal employed the technique of his many Baptist and Methodist colleagues by riding a circuit over many counties, serving many small congregations. After the completion of St. Agnes in 1888, that church served as a base for

missionary activities in Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee, Graham, and Swain counties. A number of churches . . . were organized and, to a large extent, administered from St. Agnes.

Comment: The documentation explains the significance of Deal's accomplishments within a context of the region's religious development, and also presents the reasons that this church best represents his achievements.

Example # 3; Not acceptable:

The Dickens Opera House is . . . the most important building associated with original owner, William Henry Dickens, a prominent and influential . . . pioneer, stockman and businessman. After a year of working on a local ranch, Dickens homesteaded 160 acres of land adjoining the town . . . where he started farming and raising stock. By 1900, Dickens had become one of the most prosperous men in [the] county with some eight farms that covered 680 acres. . . . Dickens' early enterprises included raising horses and hay for the stage line. . . . He served for a time as the town marshall . . . and was one of the founders and president of the . . . Farmer's Mill and Elevator Company. Dickens was also an incorporator and vice president of the Farmer's National Bank, which was located in his opera house building. He initiated the construction of a number of [the town's] commercial and residential buildings. Dickens was active in affairs of the . . . community until his death in 1915. . . .

Dickens bought the opera house site on October 15, 1873, but did not begin construction until February of 1881 with Dickens himself hauling the brick.²

Comment: It is not clear why this building is a significant representative of Dickens' role within the community. Aside from that fact that Dickens served as vice president of a bank located in the opera house, his significant achievements do not appear to be related to this building. Among the properties that existed at one time to represent Dickens' career were "some eight farms" and "a number of . . . commercial and residential buildings." The nomination would have to explain what aspect of Dickens' significance is represented by the opera house, and

why it was selected as “the most important,” or even an important, building associated with him.

Example # 4; Not acceptable:

In 1930, the farm was bought by J. Henry Roraback as part of a 3000 acre fishing and hunting retreat he assembled. . . . Roraback was by most estimates the single most important political figure in [the state] in the years 1912 through 1937, during which he served as state chairman of the dominant Republican party. . . .

The Wilson farm was one of eighteen which Gibbs sold to Roraback. . . . The Wilson-Gibbs farmhouse was thus only one of several houses which ended up as part of the estate: Roraback’s personal residence was Roraback Lodge, a large stone and frame Adirondack-style building, still standing in the central part of the estate. . . .

Roraback in 1912 became chairman of the state party’s central committee, a post he held until his death in 1937. Roraback used his position to become kingmaker, personally selecting state-level Republican candidates . . . and directing the vote-by-vote actions of the legislature from his . . . hotel suite. Reportedly, his power even extended to leading Democratic bosses. . . .

Roraback became wealthy because of his early involvement with electrical utilities. Starting from ownership of a small . . . company he gained control over . . . the state’s largest supplier of electricity. Favorable legislation and regulation by a sympathetic state Public Utilities Commission enabled Roraback to combine his business and political careers with happy results.¹

Ideologically Roraback stressed efficient government, low taxes and limited public spending. When the Great Depression struck, he held the line against any excessive government spending for relief. Because Roraback Republicans continued to control relief efforts in the state even after [a] Democrat . . . was elected governor, Roraback’s vision of minimal government involvement had a profound effect on [the state] even when his party was roundly rejected by voters suffering the effects of the Depression.

Comment: Although Roraback owned this property and was an important person in the state’s political history, the nomination does not demonstrate that the farm is significantly associated with him. The documentation does not explain how his 3000-acre estate relates to his political career in comparison with other extant properties with which he is associated, either locally or statewide. Even if the estate is shown to have significant associations with Roraback’s political career, the nomination is for only one portion of only one of the eighteen farms that comprised his estate, and it is not clear why this portion of his vast estate was chosen to represent him.

10. The significance of individuals, and their associations with a nominated property, must be substantiated through accepted methods of historical research and analysis.

Statements of significance in National Register nominations should be based on an analysis of hard evidence, primarily in the form of written documentation, the physical resource, or both. Oral history is a legitimate methodology for gathering evidence, of course, when it is conducted according to recognized standards. Nominations should not be based on speculation or assumptions not based on evidence. The National Register requires no more detailed a referencing of sources than a bibliography. Yet many states choose to use direct quotes, weave assessments by contemporary or modern critics into the narrative, insert parenthetical references to sources, or footnote facts and conclusions. Such devices facilitate a greater understanding of the analytical process used and the conclusions drawn. The acceptable examples throughout this bulletin include those that do and those that do not employ one or more methods of scholarship beyond a bibliography in support of the information in the statement of significance; therefore, there is no separate acceptable example provided below.*

**Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines, the Manual for State Historic Preservation Review Boards, National Register Bulletin #16, and Bulletin #24: “Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning”* contain information on conducting professional-quality archeological, historical, and architectural research and documentation.

Example #1; Not acceptable:

The frame house at 510 West Burleson Street in Marshall is claimed to have been the residence of noted political figure Louis Trezevant Wigfall. . . .

Wigfall’s ownership of the property in question is substantiated by court records in Harrison County, but it is not clear when he came into possession of the property. No deed of sale to Wigfall has been located, but a suit brought against Wigfall by J. M. Saunders in March of 1860 cites Wigfall as the owner. It is interesting to note that Saunders is listed in the county deed records as having purchased the property in 1856. The same court case resulted in the sale of the property by the county sheriff in January 1861, with Saunders acquiring it for the sum of \$750.00. According to the legal records, Wigfall could have acquired the property at some time between 1856 and 1860. On the basis of the prices paid for antebellum property in previous sales, it is plausible that a house was already standing in the site when Wigfall acquired it.

Wigfall’s association with the property reportedly led to its being used by a number of Confederate military officers during the Civil War, including Generals H.H. Sibley and E. Kirby Smith. The famous meeting in May 1865, between Kirby Smith and members of his staff who wished to effect a change of command in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, is believed to have been held at the home.

Comment: Although court records indicate that Wigfall owned the property on which the nominated house is located, apparently there is no evidence to substantiate that Wigfall lived there, or had any other direct relationship that would qualify the property as a significant representation of his importance. In fact, it is not certain that the nominated house had been constructed at the time when Wigfall owned the property. Similarly, the claim that a “famous” Civil War meeting took place in this house appears to be based on tradition or hearsay rather than concrete evidence.

11. A property must retain integrity from the period of its significant historic associations.

Historic character and associations are embodied in and conveyed by the physical features of a resource. All properties change over time, but a basic test of the integrity of a property significant under National Register Criterion B is whether the significant person(s) associated with the resource would recognize it as it exists today. Interiors should be considered as well as exteriors; often interiors have been too radically remodeled to retain integrity, but many historic buildings still have fine, intact interiors. Occasionally, the importance and integrity of an interior may be so extraordinary that extensive exterior alterations might be more tolerable than they would be otherwise. While the past and present appearance and condition of a nominated property should be thoroughly discussed in the description, historic photographs can be invaluable in assessing historic integrity. These photographs are not required, but when available, they can greatly enhance one's understanding of the property.*



Interior foyer, Andrew Carr Sr. House, Minot, North Dakota: home of Andrew and Addie Carr, early twentieth century community leaders in the areas of medicine and philanthropy, respectively (Jackie Sluss).

Example #1; Acceptable:

The William Knight House in Canby, Oregon is a two-story vernacular building in the tradition of architecture of the American Federal period. It was built by its original occupant, a builder and businessman, in 1874 and 1875. . . . The house is significant . . . under criterion "b" for its long association with William Knight. . . . Knight occupied the property from the date of construction to his death in 1922. He made substantial contributions to the up-building of Canby by his activities in public education, local government and commerce. His house . . . is the building which best represents his productive life. . . .

Presumed to be of balloon frame construction, the Knight House is rectangular in plan with a one-story rear addition, or ell added in the early 1900s when the original lean-to used as a kitchen was removed. The main mass of the house is two stories in height covered with a gable roof, and sided with narrow weatherboards. Two interior brick chimneys were originally at each gable end. The house now has a concrete foundation. The construction appears to have

been carried out by William Knight himself from lumber milled at his brother Joseph's lumber mill. . . .

Both historical and more recent alterations have been made to the Knight House. Originally, there was no porch on the facade. Simple wooden steps led to the front door. A porch was added to the house in the early 1900s, according to Mrs. Martha Elliott, the granddaughter of William and Martha Knight.² The porch covered the length of the front facade, being surmounted by a simple balustrade on the second story. The original six-over-six window centered over the front door was replaced in the early 1900s by a door which led to the second story porch deck. In the early 1940s the full-length porch was reduced, leaving the smaller existing porch. The original windows in the house were all six-over-six, double-hung sash windows in the early 1920s. These windows and the remaining six-over-six, double-hung sash windows were replaced with one-over-one thermal pane aluminum sash windows in 1985. The original wooden surrounds remain. On the end elevations, window openings were removed in 1985 by the current owner, who made improvements to the interior of the building at that

time. The central, second story window opening was also reduced in size when the thermal-pane window was installed. The rear portion of the house is a single-story house, added to the Knight House when the lean-to kitchen was removed in the early 1900s. The rear addition, believed built c. 1900, has a gable roof, shiplap siding and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. It is compatible with the character of the Knight House and has remained virtually unaltered on the exterior since its attachment to the main volume. The eaves of the ell are supported by exposed rafter ends and knee braces at the gable end. . . .

Though there have been both historical and more recent modifications to the Knight House, the building continues to convey its historic period. The proportion and organization of the facade, basic plan and mass, size and shape of window and door openings, and siding of the residence remain.

Historical alterations which have occurred, including the addition of shutters to the exterior windows, probably were a matter of convenience and fashion which the Knight family accepted as "keeping up with the times." The more recent changes

*For more detailed guidance on applying National Register criteria for integrity, please refer to National Register Bulletin 15.

were made in a practical attempt to weatherproof the building and add the necessary electrical service and plumbing.

Comment: Many of the alterations, including the addition of the rear ell, occurred during the period of significance, while Knight was living here; these alterations do not affect the integrity of the house. The need to "weatherproof" buildings does not exempt a property from National Register standards for historic integrity, and in some properties, the modern alterations might impair historic integrity to the degree that the buildings no longer convey a strong enough sense of their past associations to meet National Register criteria. The Knight House retains sufficient integrity of materials, design and workmanship, as well as location, setting, feeling, and association, to meet National Register standards. The house retains its overall form and plan, its exterior materials, the fenestration pattern, simple design, and historic ell.

Example #2; Acceptable:

The interior retains much of its original integrity. The wide central stairway runs from the double doors in the front facade to a hallway, shaped like a cross. The hall to the back is an extension of the front hall and leads to the second floor covered porch. The four apartments are arranged along the halls with one in each quadrant. A large skylight is centered in the main hallway. All of the rooms have the original wide woodwork with molding across the top of the lintels. . . . The first floor has had a wall added down the center to form two store spaces. The mezzanine is still visible in the south store, but has been fronted with a wall in the north store. An apartment has been added into the back. The rooms on the north end are original and the high tank toilet is still working. The store on the south is occupied by a furniture restorer and the store on the north contains a dance studio. The apartment across the back was added in the 1920's and is two-storied, filling in the back part of the first and mezzanine floors. The 1917 addition to the north side is unchanged and presently used for storage. Both the exterior and interior of the building retain their integrity of feeling and association and have a strong visual character.



Opa-Locka Company Administration Building, Opa-Locka, Florida: anchor building for planned city conceived by inventor and real estate developer Glenn Hammond Curtiss (Mary Evans).

Comment: The documentation explains both the retention of character-defining historic features, and the changes that have occurred, indicating that there is enough historic integrity for the interior to be considered contributing to the building's historic significance.

Example #3; Not acceptable:

The Wigfall-Heim House . . . is an asymmetrical, frame, one-story house whose present design reflects the popularity of the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles of the later 19th century. . . .

Wigfall, 1816-1874, is one of the most colorful political figures of mid-19th century [state history]. . . . Wigfall, who resided in Marshall from the late 1840s until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, had a stormy political career. . . .

According to the legal records, Wigfall could have acquired the property sometime between 1856 and 1860.

Comment: The nomination documents Wigfall as a prominent political figure in the state during the mid-19th century. At most, his associations with the house lasted from 1856 to 1861. The house was substantially remodeled in the 1880s or 1890s, however, and currently "reflects the popularity of the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles of the later 19th century," by which time Wigfall was no longer living, and two to three decades had passed since he owned the property. The exact construction date of the house and its original appearance are unknown, but since the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles are quite different from those popular in the antebellum South, it is unlikely that Wigfall still would have recognized the house as his.

Appendix A

Guidelines for Applying Criterion B

1. Specific individuals must have made contributions or played a role that can be justified as significant within a defined area of American history or prehistory.
2. For properties associated with several community leaders or with a prominent family, it is necessary to identify specific individuals and to explain their significant accomplishments.
3. Contributions of individuals must be compared to those of others who were active, successful, prosperous, or influential in the same field.
4. Properties that were constructed within the last fifty years, or that are associated with individuals whose significant accomplishments date from the last fifty years, must possess exceptional significance to be listed in the National Register.
5. A property that is significant as an important example of an individual's skill as an architect or engineer should be nominated under Criterion C rather than Criterion B.
6. Significant individuals must be directly associated with the nominated property.
7. Eligible properties generally are those associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which (s)he achieved significance.
8. Documentation must make clear how the nominated property represents an individual's significant contributions.
9. Each property associated with someone important should be compared with other properties associated with that individual to identify those resources that are good representatives of the person's historic contributions.
10. The significance of individuals, and their associations with nominated properties, must be substantiated through accepted methods of research and analysis.
11. A property must retain integrity from the period of its significant historic associations.

Appendix B

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Appendix C

Recommended National Park Service Publications

"Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines," *Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190: 44716-42, September 29, 1983.

Manual for State Historic Preservation Review Boards, Preservation Planning Series, 1984.

National Register Bulletin 6: "Nomination of Properties Significant for Association with Living Persons," 1981, revised 1982.

National Register Bulletin 15: "How To Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," 1991.

National Register Bulletin 16: "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms," September 30, 1986.

National Register Bulletin 22: "How To Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Last 50 Years," 1979, revised 1987.

National Register Bulletin 24: "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," 1977, revised 1985.

National Register Bulletin 36: "Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeology Sites and Districts," in draft, 1991.

National Register Bulletin 38: "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," 1990, revised 1991.

National Register Bulletin 39: "Researching a Historic Property," 1991.

National Register Bulletin 41: "How to Evaluate and Nominate Cemeteries and Burial Places," in draft, 1991.