

## THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

### *A Brief History of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act and Others*

In the United States the first national historic preservation legislation was passed in 1906, with two other major federal laws being passed in 1935 and 1966. In the 62-year period since 1906, there have been vast sums of federal, state and local government and private funds spent on the good cause of preservation. There are now thousands of persons employed professionally in preservation, with thousands of other working in preservation as an avocation, and millions directly and indirectly enjoying its benefits.

In spite of all the determined effort, many think it is still easier to tear down and build anew, than to evaluate the old, adjust plans, and adapt the existing structure or environment into the on-going American scheme of progress. That historic preservation is good business and good public policy may be heard more and more throughout the land, but there is a great lapse between the theory and the practice. The believer is often discouraged, being met with a traditional skepticism and a « you-show-me » attitude. In addition, statements claiming ignorance are common : « Had we realized the value during the planning stage, perhaps something could have been arranged to preserve this fine building. » The problem is that instead of every community having a total historic preservation program, America is dominated by fragmented community plans. The answer is a cooperative relationship between private and governmental segments, for surveys, plans, legislation, financing, education and interpretation. In addition every American citizen must be imbued with an equal sense of progress and business, of beauty and culture, of the past and the present. Preservation, considered by individual cases, is in a perpetual crisis; preservation, individually and generally, must become an accepted necessity of the American way of life.

Although on the move, historic preservation in the United States still seems lost in a culture-lag, caught in the American pragmatism of the turn of the century. John Dewey asserted that truth was not something existing and waiting to be found, but something in the making, something that worked in a given situation, something that showed it paid. Influenced by philosophy and by the scientific concept of evolution, religion became secularized, also pre-occupied with the life of the world.

Historic preservation has been shown to pay many times, through tangible rewards as well as intangibly. Many Americans, however, are unaware of preservation potentials, except for museum presentation. Others don't understand or generally don't accept preservation philosophy — ironically, they don't even accept the tangible, empirical values in the many instances proving that preservation can be economically sound. In the second half of the 20th-century, to the detriment of preservation, the arts and culture continue to be suspect and considered impractical in the United States; also anything less than 100 years old is generally not respected, being deemed unworthy.

Preservation has many aspects and degrees of perfection, from maintenance, to rehabilitation, to restoration, depending upon the function and status of each project. Through the use of rehabilitation of structures and areas, especially in our city centers, preservation can give much in the way of personal identity through environmental quality to those who need it most. However, because the best-known historic preservation projects and individual residences are usually the show pieces of the well-to-do, the general public has a mental set against the practicality preservation, including the phase known as rehabilitation. Unjustifiably rehabilitation has acquired an untouchable, unreachable price tag, without being thoroughly studied. Specific projects are not being investigated as to the practicality of rehabilitation versus the concept of the all new, from the aspects of function, aesthetics, psychology and culture.

America also has an archaic definition of progress : the straightest line between two points, down with the old and up with the new, in the shortest length of time. Preservation, in contrast, allows things down and is a circuitous route of problem solving — what should be preserved, how it is done, who can do it. Yet there is still the evidence of a new dream, that America's sensitivity for its past can be re-directed to intelligent historic preservation : a new building art achieved through the reclamation, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and areas for re-use and new life.

A typical case, for hope and discouragement, is the Pavilion Hotel, built in 1875, on the green adjoining the state capitol in Montpelier, Vt. The Hotel has been recommended for state offices, and for two con-



— Woodlawn Mansion on Woodlawn Plantation  
( ), once part of President George Washington's Mount  
state, Mount Vernon, Va. Architect: Dr. William  
Built for Washington's nephew, Major Lawrence  
Martha Washington's granddaughter, Eleanor Parke  
the occasion of their marriage. Owned by the  
Trust for Historic Preservation and administered as  
house museum. (Credit: National Trust - Ph. Marler.)

years the Board of State Buildings decided in  
its renovation. Both years the Vermont State  
re took no action. A feasibility study <sup>(1)</sup>  
20,000 was, however, conducted by the state  
ne the possibilities for the use of the structure.  
ded that the restoration of the Pavilion, in spite  
st two years of neglect, is still entirely feasible;  
venerable structure still stands ready to provide  
quare feet of urgently needed space for state  
that the restoration work can still be accom-  
or half-a-million dollars less than the cost of  
uilding, taking one year less for rehabilitation  
new construction. Here is one of many oppor-  
o retain a charming landmark, gain space, and

save money, and at the same time, give the building  
a use — putting the « oyster back in the shell », as  
the English have called it.

The situation is complex because it isn't just the  
building itself which is involved, but a major state  
government complex of which this structure is a part.  
The Pavilion Hotel is also the victim of the general  
public's lack of respect for Victorian architecture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Letter from Thomas S. Conlon to James Biddle, April 18,  
1968, and enclosure, Pavilion Office Building Fact Sheet.  
National Trust Archives.

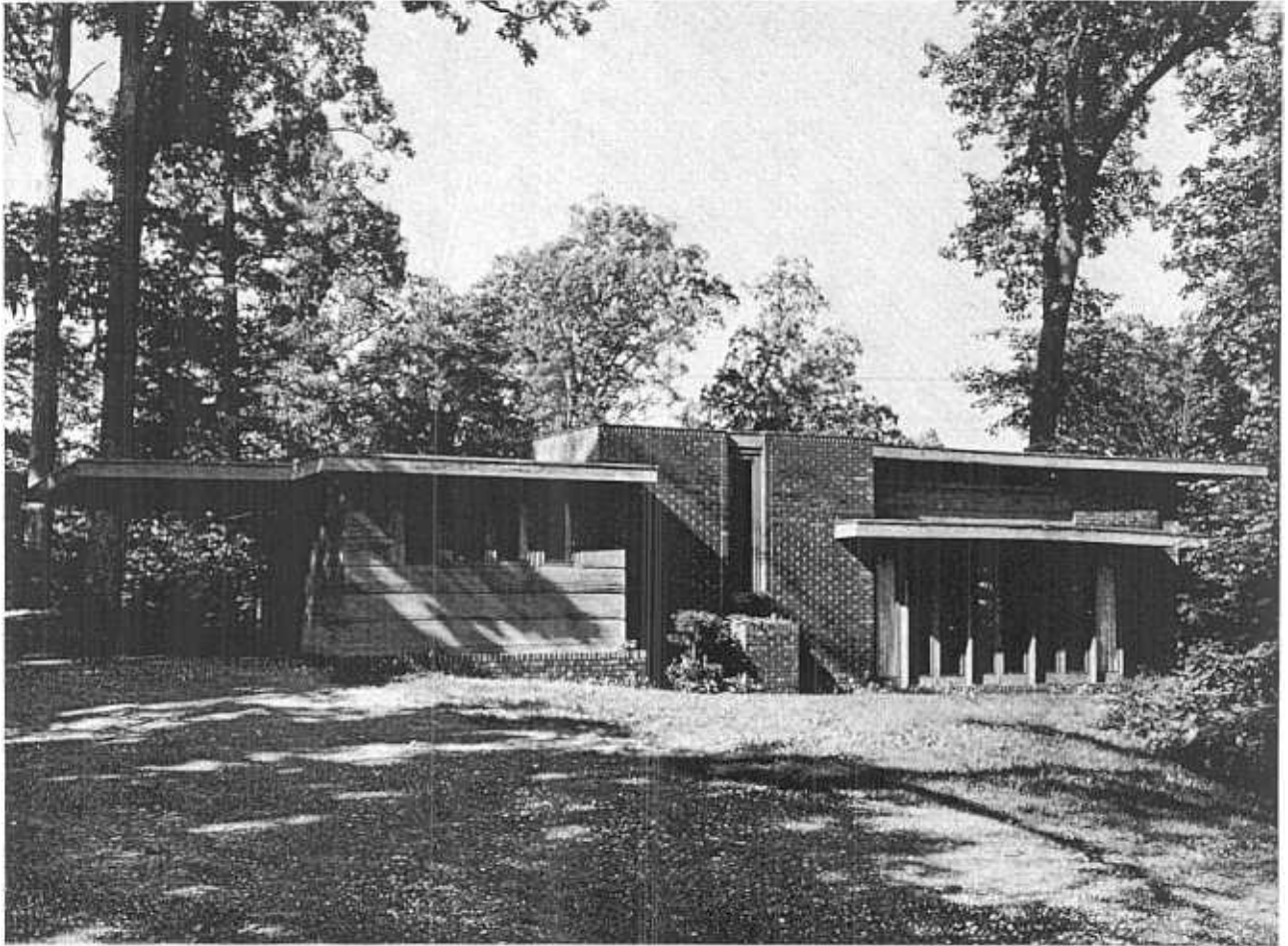


Fig. 2. — Pope-Leighey House (1940), Mount Vernon, Va. Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright. Rescued by preservationists during the spring of 1964 when threatened by highway construction and moved to Woodlawn Plantation. Owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and administered as a historic house museum. (Credit: National Trust - Ph. Marler.)

Indecision of the legislature is costly to the project, if eventually to be undertaken, for the old structure sits idle and is slowly deteriorating. This and other historic preservation causes struggle unduly, and perhaps flounder, because of a variety of unknown reasons. The situation exists whether it be because of personal whims, or political commitments, or simply because of the lack of preservation education and enlightenment on the part of the right persons.

In 1963, in an effort to divert such trends, to assess from whence historic preservation had come and whether it might be moving, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Colonial Williamsburg called together the Seminar on Preservation and Restoration. The

published proceedings, *Historic Preservation Today* <sup>(2)</sup>, concludes that « ... more than two-thirds of American preservation is privately financed and administered. American preservation thus has been, and perhaps will continue to be, less orderly and less neatly defined than in Europe because of our insistence on this tradition of voluntary sponsorship and local autonomy... All levels of American government prefer to be drawn

(2) *Historic Preservation Today*. Essays presented to the Seminar on Preservation and Restoration, Williamsburg, Va., September 8-11, 1963. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1966, 265 p., appendix, index.

as little as possible into historical preservation, and where it is unavoidable, only as a partner... The likelihood seems to be that the "hands off" policy will continue and that future governmental involvement will increase only in the direction of legislature for the protection of historic districts <sup>(3)</sup> ».

Since then, several study projects and a Presidential message, with the resulting 1966 series of federal legislation passed by the 89th Congress, challenge this Seminar's conclusion. The new federal programs make the United States government a catalyst for preservation, a protector and a mediator, and generally a thoughtful developer in its future programs of progress. By setting criteria for its matching fund grants, the federal government also is re-issuing professional standards to a field which may still be supported chiefly by amateurs and the private public. The maturity of the concepts in the 1966 legislation is further revealed in its concern for the total involvement of cultural and natural resources, and through its re-emphasis on efforts to coordinate and stimulate state and local, public and private programs.

There are a number of guideposts of the early 1960's, which preceded and influenced the three major pieces of legislation in 1966, in addition to the 1963 Williamsburg Seminar. *The Report of the Commission on The Humanities* <sup>(4)</sup> was transmitted April 30, 1964, to its sponsoring organizations which had formed a temporary National Commission on the Humanities. The Report stresses two fundamental points: « (1) that expansion and improvement of activities in the humanities are in the national interest and consequently deserve financial support by the federal government; and (2) that federal funds for this purpose should be administered by a new independent agency to be known as the National Humanities Foundation » <sup>(5)</sup>.

This study preceded the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964, creating the National Council on the Arts. Although various forms of arts legislation had been before the Congress since 1877, this was the first time that legislation to encourage the arts had been enacted into law. It was followed by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 which created the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities as an independent agency. The general purpose of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities is to encourage and support national progress in the humanities and the arts.

<sup>(3)</sup> *Ibid.*, p. VI-VII.

<sup>(4)</sup> American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. *Report of the Commission on the Humanities*. New York: The American Council of Learned Societies, 1964, 222 p.

<sup>(5)</sup> *Ibid.*, p. V.

<sup>(6)</sup> « Urban Design », *Report of the President's Task Force on the Preservation of Natural Beauty*. Washington, D. C.: Department of Interior, 1965, p. 21-22.

In addition there is the report of the Task Force on the Preservation of Natural Beauty made to the President on November 18, 1964 <sup>(6)</sup>; the President's February 8, 1965, Message to the Congress on Natural Beauty <sup>(7)</sup>; the White House Conference on Natural Beauty which convened on May 24, 1965 <sup>(8)</sup>; and the organization during the fall of 1965 of a Special Committee on Historic Preservation, and its subsequent report, *With Heritage So Rich* <sup>(9)</sup>.

Private and government officials were re-assessing their combined national historic preservation programs, and especially the role of the United States government in preservation. Did the legislation of 1906, 1916, and 1935 which established our basic national historic preservation policies and programs need a fresh interpretation; or had the laws been inadequate for the fast-changing times? It has been generally conceded that the 1935 law is sufficient in intent, which has remained the same, but that this law does not empower mechanism sufficient to carry out the declared national historic preservation policy.

What was significant about 1966? It was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service. It was also just ten years from 1976, when the United States would be celebrating the bicentennial of its independence, when the country would want to be proud of its accomplishments visibly preserved from all periods of its history, not just the reminders of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence, and not just at Philadelphia. As part of the celebrations for the centennial in 1876, Independence Hall was opened as a public monument, dramatizing the concepts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. A new ten-year emphasis on historic preservation through a revitalized program by private endeavors and by local, state and federal agencies for the evaluation and protection of the national heritage would result in a great double cause for the 1976 celebration.

The American national consciousness for commemorating its history as revealed by federal action can be traced back as early as 1777, when the Continental Congress passed resolutions authorizing appropriations for memorials to war heroes recently fallen in battle. It is noted, however, that the federal government trailed by a number of years the first state and private efforts. In 1850 New York state was the first agency, public or private, to preserve officially a historic house as a

<sup>(7)</sup> JOHNSON, Lyndon B., « A Message on Natural Beauty of Our Country ». *House Document No. 78*, 89th Cong., 1st. Sess.

<sup>(8)</sup> *Beauty for America*. Proceedings of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 782 p.

<sup>(9)</sup> Special Committee on Historic Preservation, United States Conference of Mayors and the Ford Foundation. *With Heritage So Rich*. New York: Random House, 1966, 230 p., bibl., ill.

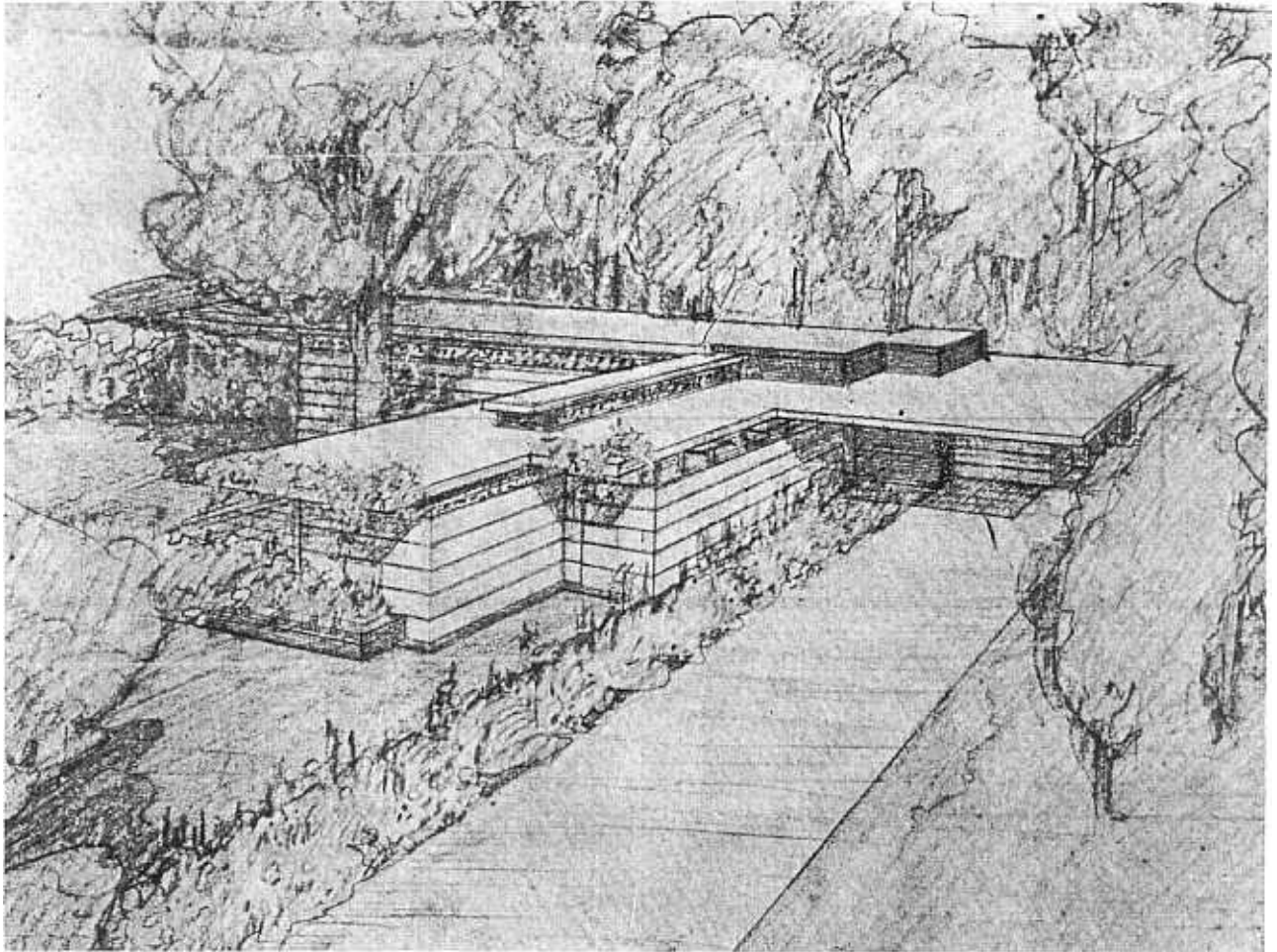


Fig. 3. — Pope-Leighey House. Perspective rendered by Frank Lloyd Wright. (Credit : Taliesin Associated Architects.)

museum — the Hasbrouck House, Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N.Y. Although national enthusiasm was great to memorialize the first president, proposals that the United States government acquire President George Washington's Mount Vernon home on the Potomac River below Alexandria, Va., were rejected by Congress in 1846, 1848 and 1850. In 1858, a private group, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, stepped in to rescue the estate, following the inaction of both the federal government and the state of Virginia.

The first federal purchase of a historic house, Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va., in 1864, was actually an act of revenge against the Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, staged by the Union's Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. The forced sale was eventually contested on legal grounds by General Lee's son and in 1863 the United States bought the estate a second time, paying a more acceptable price for it <sup>(10)</sup>.

The federal government's early interest was not in

historic sites, but natural areas, such as Yellowstone National Park which became the first national park by act of Congress in 1872. The first park tract set aside for its historic value was Casa Grande ruin in Arizona authorized by an act of Congress in 1889. Here a ruined adobe tower of the Hohokam Indian farmers who worked the Gila Valley more than 600 years ago is protected and surrounded by a 472.50-acre reservation, known as the Casa Grande National Monument.

(10) HOSMER, Charles B., Jr., *Presence of the Past - A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States before Williamsburg*. New York: G. P. Putnams, 1965, 386 p., bibl., ill., index. LEE, Ronald F., *United States: Historical and Architectural Monuments*. Mexico, D. F.: Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, Commission de Historia, 1951, 121 p., appendix, ill., index.

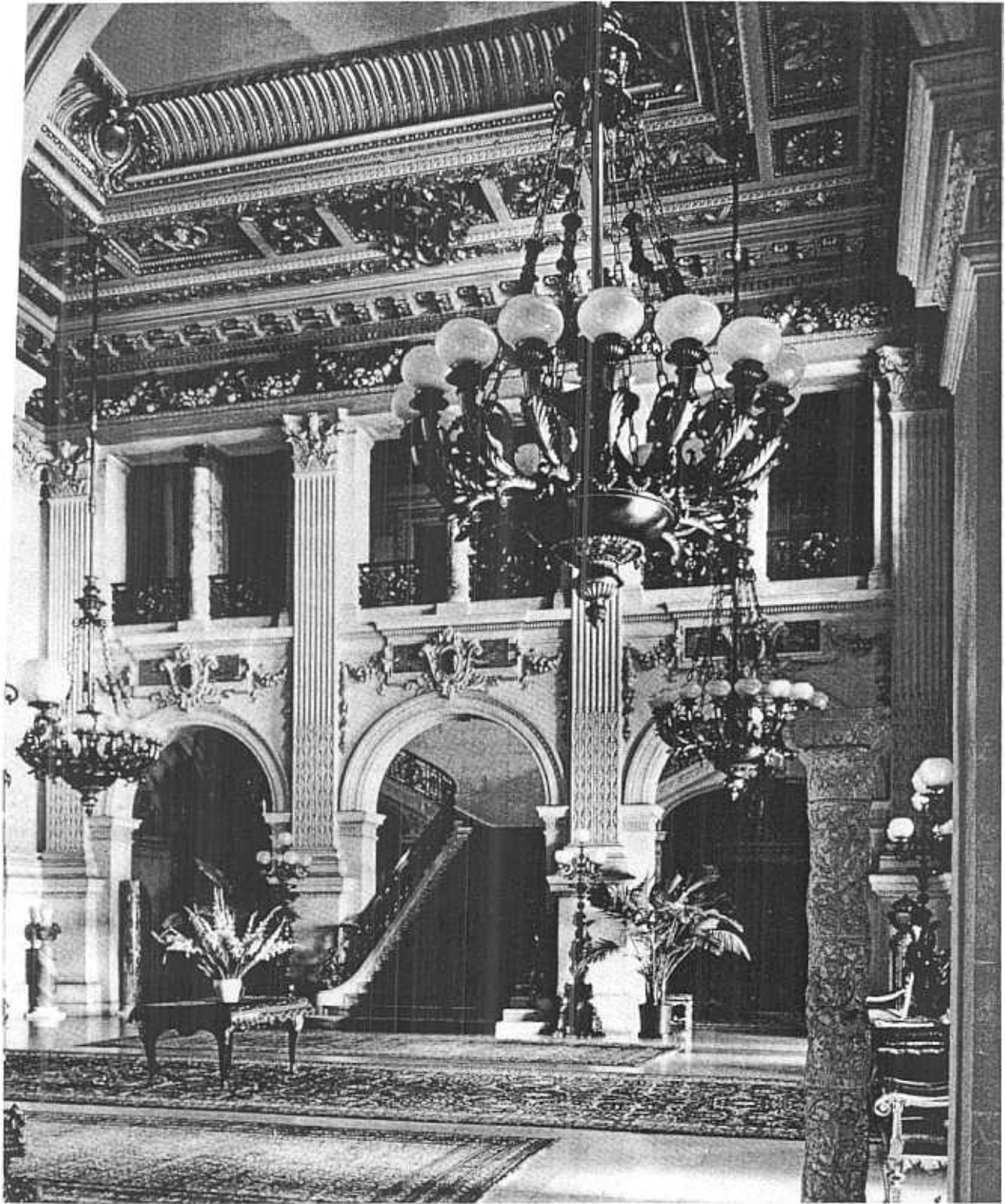


Fig. 4. — The Breakers, the Great Hall (1892-94), Newport, R.I. Architect: Richard Morris Hunt. Built for Cornelius Vanderbilt. Opened to the public by the Preservation Society of Newport County. (Credit: Preservation Society of Newport County - Ph. Hopf.)

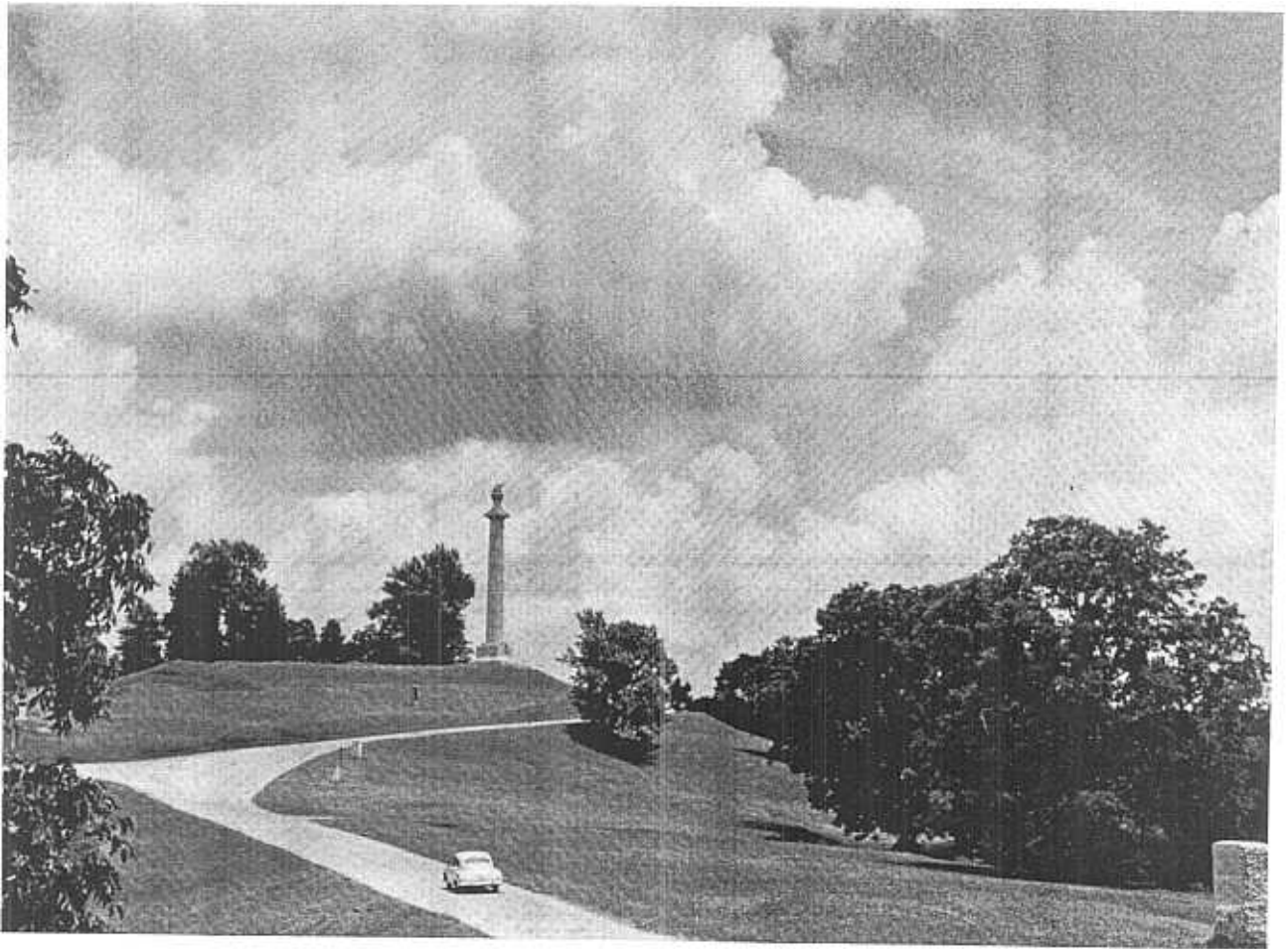


Fig. 5. — Vicksburg Battlefield (1863), Warren County, Miss. Administered as the Vicksburg National Military Park by the National Park Service. National Register. (Credit: National Park Service - Ph. Boucher.)

## ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906

The first general authorization for government activity in historic preservation is the Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 209), signed by President Theodore Roosevelt. The bill's history begins in 1900, with pressure brought during the six years by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Past Exploration Society, the Society for the Preservation of Historic and Scenic Spots, the American Anthropological Association, the Smithsonian Institution and the General Land Office of the Department of Interior. Although concern was initiated by vandalism and destruction of prehistoric Indian ruins in the Southwest, the Department of Interior sought and obtained a general bill to protect important historic, natural and scientific resources throughout the country.

The Antiquities Act authorizes the President of the

United States to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States to be national monuments. It provides that when such objects are located upon a tract held in private ownership, they may be relinquished to the government and accepted by the Secretary of Interior. It permits excavations, when undertaken for the benefit of reputable scientific or educational institutions, provided the resulting collections are made for permanent preservation in public museums. It also provides a penalty for unauthorized excavation or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin, monument or any other object of antiquity situated on land owned or controlled by the United States.

One weakness in this law was that jurisdiction for an area or monument had been left with the department that controlled it at the time it came under national ownership, perpetuating the division of responsibility



Fig. 6. — Montezuma Castle National Monument, Indian cliff dwelling (c. A.D. 1125-1450), Flagstaff vicinity, Yavapai County, Ariz. Administered by the National Park Service. National Register. (Credit: National Park Service.)

for the administration of government-owned lands with Interior, Agriculture and War. It would not be until 1933 that national historic sites and buildings under the Agriculture and War Departments were transferred by Executive Order to the Department of Interior and united under the National Park Service. Congress was eventually convinced that the comprehensive national policy for historic preservation was impeded and efforts to develop, interpret and administer the properties were duplicated in the various agencies.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CREATED IN 1916

It was in 1916 that President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill (P.L. 64-235), establishing the National Park Service, the agency which has played the leading role

in federal historic preservation, as a bureau of the Department of Interior.

« The Service thus established », charges the legislation, « shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild-life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. »

#### HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935

The next milestone for historic preservation was the adoption in 1935 of legislation known as the Historic Sites Act (P.L. 74-292), which declares it to be « a national policy to preserve for public use, historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States ».

This legislation had its beginning at the White House when in November 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt received Major Gist Blair, a neighbor from across Pennsylvania Avenue. Blair's mission was directed to the need for a general plan to coordinate historic preservation activities of the federal government with those of the state and local governments, and with private endeavors. Incidentally, he was concerned that the government not take over the block on which his house stood (now part of the Blair-Lee Presidential guest house). The President invited Blair to talk legislation which might be needed to put a program into effect.

Secretary Ickes requested a report which when completed by J. Thomas Schneider <sup>(11)</sup> in 1935 explained the accomplishments of the private sector and of local, state and federal levels, and especially the inadequacies of the federal program. Public interest in historic houses and places, Mr. Schneider reports, was evident by the millions who visited them annually. He calls attention to *Historic House Museum* <sup>(12)</sup>, which had just been published, listing 500 historic house museums open to the public. He identifies the leading private groups: the American Association of Museums, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Historical Association, the American Institute of Architects, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American

<sup>(11)</sup> SCHNEIDER, J. Thomas, *Report to the Secretary of the Interior on the Preservation of Historic Sites and Buildings*. Washington, D. C.: Department of Interior, 1935, 185 p., appendices.

<sup>(12)</sup> COLEMAN, Laurence Vail, *Historic House Museums*. Washington, D. C.: The American Association of Museums, 1933, 187 p.



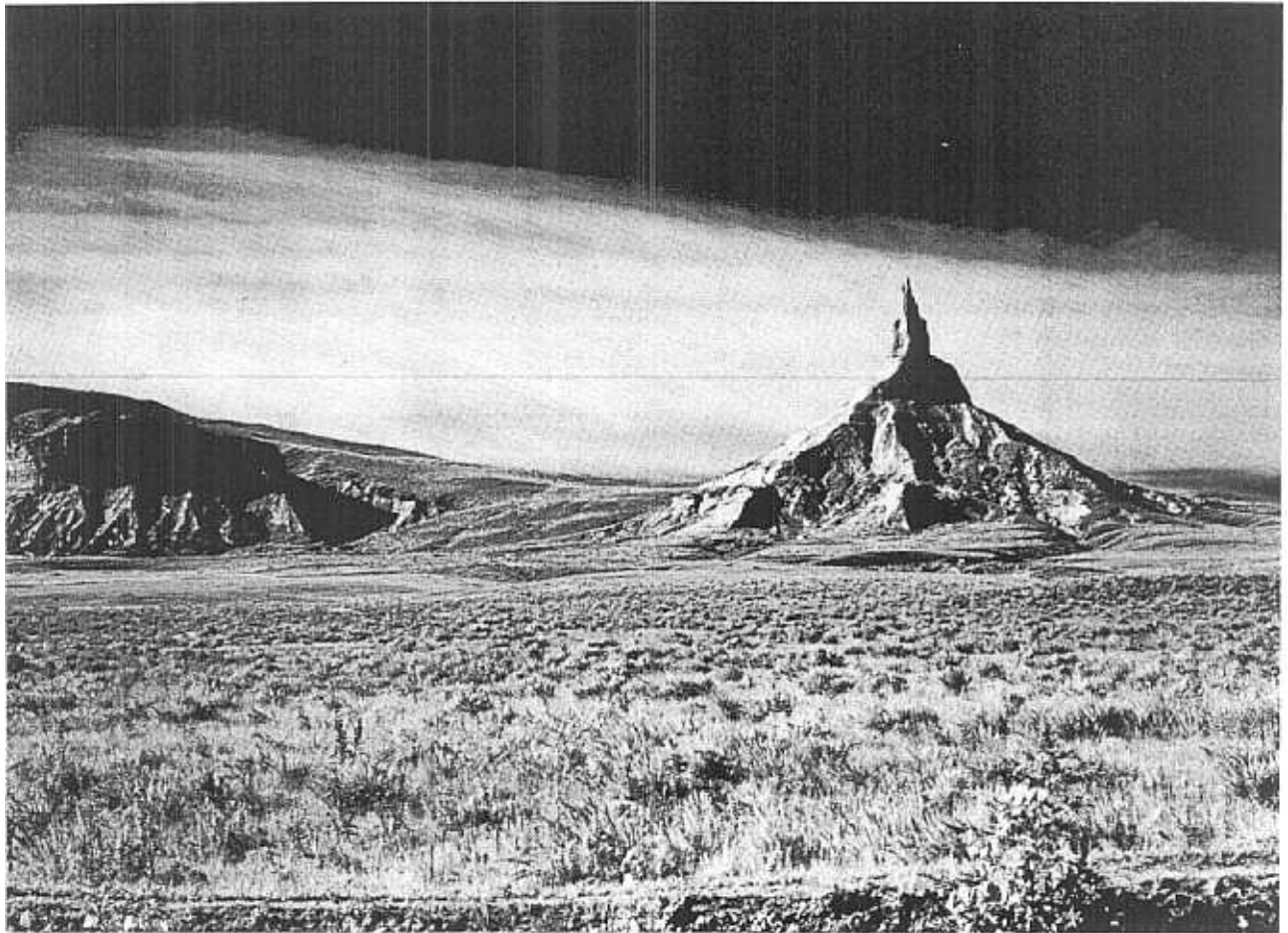


Fig. 7. — Chimney Rock National Historic Site, Morrill County, Bayard vicinity, Neb. Famous natural landmark and campsite on the Oregon Trail migration route to the West. Administered by the National Park Service. National Register. (Credit : National Park Service - Ph. Boucher.)

Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Trustees for Public Reservations in Massachusetts.

Williamsburg, Va., is noted by Mr. Schneider as the most extensive private restoration project in the country. He contrasts this restoration of a complete historic village on its original site, with the Henry Ford Museum of Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich., as the first open-air museum in the United States.

State and local governmental activities are summarized by Mr. Schneider, stating that more than 60 historic houses had been acquired and preserved or restored by the states and cities and maintained for the public benefit. A review is also made of the statutory laws of all the states, with reference to numerous laws relating

to archeological and historical matters enacted during the period 1919-33. There is also enumerated for the 48 states an official or a semi-official society or department which concerned itself with historical subjects.

Ironically, the section of this critique dealing with federal activities sounds much like the evaluations made preceding the 1966 legislation of the 31-year program developed under the 1935 act. This 1935 summary made by Mr. Schneider before the 1935 law was operating concludes that : « In contrast to the growth of private interest and activity in the preservation of historic sites and buildings, the Federal Government has assumed very little responsibility. Existing Federal legislation dealing with the reconstruction and restoration of historic and archaeological sites and monuments is inadequate. Prior to 1935 no broad national policy has been formulated or expressed by Congress. The

Federal Government has been unable to plan, promote and develop a well-rounded program for the preservation of American antiquities within legislative limitations heretofore existing.

« ... For example, there is no existing authority by which the National Park Service or any other Federal agency can take appropriate steps to prohibit or prevent the threatened destruction of a building not in Federal ownership which possesses historic interest, nor means by which the Federal Government can effectively cooperate with states, private organizations and individuals toward such an end. Legislative deficiencies have heretofore hampered the National Park Service in forwarding and stimulating preservation work and prevented the broadening of the scope of its present activities so as to encourage public and private initiative to work with the national government toward a coordinated and effective nation-wide program.

« It must be borne in mind », states Mr. Schneider, « that the impetus given preservation work within the past year in the extension of Federal activities in this field has been made possible only as a result of emergency relief appropriations and are in no sense established on a permanent basis. At present there is no authority for a continued nation-wide survey of sites and buildings of historic interest and value. The Historic American Buildings Survey covering the subject was made possible only by Civil Works Administration and Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds. There is no assurance that subsequent funds will be obtained for its completion and to keep it current. Provisions for a permanent research staff and the establishment and maintenance of a research and reference library for both American and foreign works and publications in this field would seem to be essential. There are no statutory authorizations for research work. At present historic research on a limited scale has been conducted by reason of Public Works Administration and Emergency Conservation Work allotments. As the ultimate purpose of a preservation program is for the benefit of the public, legislative authority should be conferred to develop a more extensive educational and information program regarding American historic sites and buildings. This should include a research staff of historians and architects to investigate all sources of information on early American building design, materials, tools, craftsmanship and interior furnishing... » (13).

The report continues : « At the present time there are under the jurisdiction and administration of the National Park Service... 24 national parks, 1 national historical park, 11 national military parks, 67 national monuments, 10 national battlefield sites, 11 national cemeteries and 4 miscellaneous materials. Although there are a great many sites of historic interest administered by the National Park Service, the number of buildings of historic interest are few » (14). Twenty-three historic buildings are listed, and it is noted that « several of the above buildings possess exceptional value as commemo-

rating or illustrating the history of the United States. A number of them, however, can hardly be classed among the first rank of historic houses of national significance » (15).

The Schneider report includes a survey of the historic preservation legislation and accomplishments of European countries, Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden and Italy. In testifying on behalf of the 1935 legislation, Secretary Ickes stated that the United States was the only major nation in the western world which had not developed a national preservation policy.

The bill received the endorsement of President Roosevelt, who on April 10 wrote to the Chairman of the House Committee and the Chairman of the Senate Committee, urging passage of the legislation :

« I wish to make known my deep interest in the measure, the general purpose of which is to enable the Federal Government, with the cooperation of the States and other public and private agencies, to lay a broad legal foundation for, and to develop and carry on, a national program for the preservation and interpretation of the physical and cultural remains of our history.

« The preservation of historic sites for the public benefit, together with their proper interpretation, tends to enhance the respect and love of the citizen for the institutions of his country, as well as strengthen his resolution to defend unselfishly the hallowed traditions and high ideals of America.

« At the present time, when so many priceless historical buildings, sites, and remains are in grave danger of destruction through the natural progress of modern industrial conditions, the necessity for this legislation becomes apparent... » (16).

It was declared for the first time with this legislation that it is a national policy to preserve sites, buildings and objects of national significance. The National Park Service is charged with performing the duties and functions under the power given the Secretary of the Interior. A program of historical research is ordered, including the study and survey, research and investigation on historic and archaeological sites, buildings and objects. It allows for the acquisition of personal and real property by gift, purchase or otherwise, except that of a religious or educational institution or that owned and administered for the benefit of the public can not be acquired without consent of the owner. In addition, no property can be acquired or contracted for which would obligate the general fund of the Treasury, until Congress appropriates money for that purpose.

The Secretary of Interior is empowered to restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve and maintain historic or prehistoric sites, buildings, objects and properties of

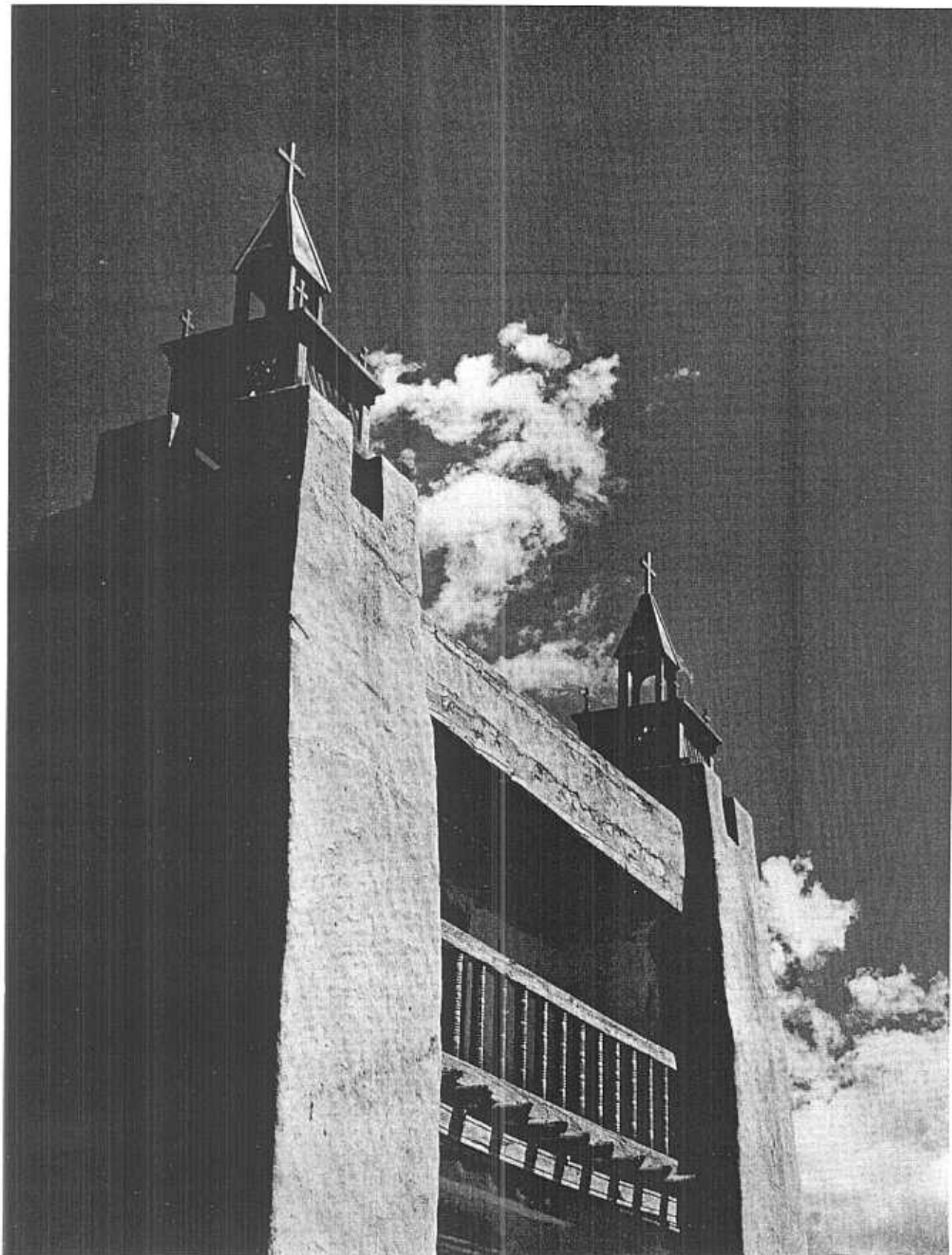
(13) SCHNEIDER, *op. cit.*, p. 16, 18, 19.

(14) *Ibid.*, p. 21.

(15) *Ibid.*, p. 23.

(16) 74th Cong., 1st sess., *Senate Report 828*, p. 3; 74th Cong., 1st sess., *House Report 848*, p. 2.

Fig. 8. — Church of San Jose de Gracia (1780), in the historic district of Las Trampas, N.M. National Register. (Credit: Ph. Terence W. Ross.)



national significance. Authority is granted to operate and manage such properties; to charge reasonable fees; to enter into concessions, permits and leases; to organize a corporation to administer any property donated to the United States, and to erect and maintain tablets commemorating historic or pre-historic places and events of national significance. The Secretary can organize, make available to the public facts and information pertaining to the properties, and develop an educational program for this purpose.

The act also creates the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. It is composed of not more than 11 persons, from the fields of history, archeology, architecture and human geography. Further the bill provides for the cooperation of the federal government and states or municipal departments or agencies or any educational,

scientific or other agencies. Recognizing the complexities of preservation and its unique problems, the bill authorizes the establishment of technical advisory committees, as well as the employment of professionals and technicians outside the Civil Service.

After 31 years of development under this 1935 Historic Sites Act and 50 years after its establishment, the National Park Service could report in 1966 that « it had acquired more than 26 million acres of land, including a varying collection of historic buildings, monuments and sites in 231 areas. These were classified as : 32 national parks, 11 national historical parks, 81 national monuments, 11 national military parks, 1 national memorial park, 5 national battlefields, 4 national battle-field parks, 3 national battlefield sites, 30 national historic sites, 19 national memorials, 10 national cemeteries, 6 national seashores, 3 national parkways,

Fig. 9. — Harriton House (1697), Montgomery County, Pa. Built as the home of Charles Thomson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. A \$ 114,750 grant under HUD's Open Space Land Program was granted to purchase 14.6 acres of land, including the Harriton House which will be restored.



1 national scenic riverway, 12 national recreation areas, the White House, and the National Capital Parks comprising 763 units » <sup>(17)</sup>.

To make up for reduced activity during the decade and a half following the outbreak of World War II, the National Park Service in 1956 had offered its Mission 66 program. The Mission met some of the preservation needs resulting from reduced funds during the war years and from the population explosion of the post-war years, with its problems of urbanization, highway construction and recreation. Mission 66 had been a 10-year scheme which rehabilitated and developed National Park Service facilities, and stressed the establishment of a vital relationship between the people and events celebrated by the monument and the visitor.

#### NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

Just prior to the 50th birthday celebration of the National Park Service in 1966, pre-legislative action was mounting which would result in the 1966 series of historic preservation legislation, causing the 89th Congress to be called the Preservation Congress. Beginning with the 1964 Report of the Task Force on the Preservation of Natural Beauty submitted to President Lyndon B. Johnson, attention was being called not so much to accomplishments but deficiencies in the national preservation program. How could the reoccurring national destructive forces be held back ?

To answer this question, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation organized itself in the fall of 1965, and presented its conclusions in the book, *With Heritage So Rich*, published in February 1966. Unlike the 1935 Schneider report which had been made at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, *With Heritage So Rich* was made by private groups, principally the United States Conference of Mayors and Ford Foundation funds, in cooperation with federal officials. Whereas the 1935 trip abroad was made by one man, 14 members of the Special Committee traveled to Europe to review preservation activities first hand.

Committee members were Chairman, Albert Rains, former chairman, Housing Subcommittee, U.S. House of Representatives; Edmund S. Muskie, U.S. Senator from Maine; William B. Widnall, U.S. Representative from New Jersey; Philip H. Hoff, Governor of Vermont; Raymond R. Tucker, Professor of Urban Studies, Washington University; Gordon Gray, Chairman, the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Director, Laurance G. Henderson, Joint Council on Housing and Urban Development.

Ex-Officio Members were Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; Alternates : Walter I. Pozen, Special Assistant to the Secretary; George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service. John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce; Alternate : Rex M. Whitton, Federal Highway Administrator, Bureau of Public Roads. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and

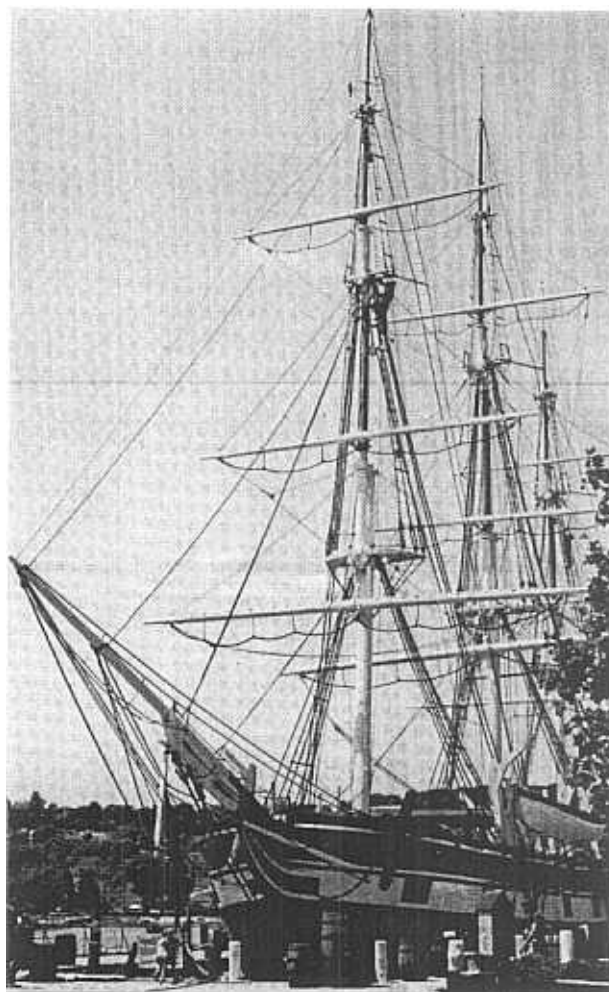


Fig. 10. — « Charles W. Morgan » (1841). Permanently berthed at Mystic Seaport, Conn. The last of the 19th-century wooden whaling vessels. National Register. (Credit : Marine Historical Association, Inc.)

Urban Development; Alternate : William L. Slayton, Commissioner of Urban Renewal. Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator, General Services Administration; Alternate : William A. Schmidt, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service. Technical Director : Carl Feiss, FAIA, AIP. Consultants : Robert R. Garvey, Jr., Executive Director, National Trust for Historic Preservation; John J. Gunther, Executive Director, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Patrick Healy, Executive Director, National League of Cities; Casey Ireland, Professional Staff, U.S. House of Representatives; Ronald F. Lee, Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gillis Long, Assistant to Director, Office of Economic Opportunity. Editorial Board, Helen Duprey Bullock, Hon. AIA,

<sup>(17)</sup> *A Brief History and Description of the National Park System*. Washington, D. C. : National Park Service, 1966, p. 10.

Editor of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Joseph Watterson, FAIA, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Interior.

The Task Force, the President in his Message on Natural Beauty, the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, and the Special Committee basically brought up six issues to be studied and evaluated, and which are covered eventually in some phase of the 1966 historic preservation bills. They pertained to: 1. an inventory of landmarks and the maintenance of a national register; 2. federal grants to state and local governments for surveys; 3. protection of landmarks from federally financed construction programs; 4. implementation of work of the National Trust; 5. review of tax structures to assist in preservation; 6. revision of urban renewal legislation.

President Lyndon B. Johnson recommended to Congress that historic preservation legislation be developed, in his *Message on Preserving Our Natural Heritage* on February 23, 1966: « Historic Preservation is the goal of citizen groups in every part of the country. To help preserve buildings and sites of historic significance, I will recommend a program of matching grants to states and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation » (18).

Three sets of bills were proposed in March 1966, which would be helpful to historic preservation. There was (1) the Department of Interior's recommended bill; (2) a bill which would carry out those parts of the Special Committee's recommendations applicable to Interior; and (3) another bill which would carry out the Special Committee's recommendations applicable to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The first two sets of bills received thorough deliberation and emerged on October 11 as one bill. On October 15, 1966, President Johnson approved seven conservation bills, including the National Historic Preservation Act, which he said, « ... will help us to preserve for our children the heritage of this great land we call America that our forefathers first saw » (19).

The resulting National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665) reaffirms the national policy for historic preservation; acknowledges that national development, present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to preserve our national heritage; and states that although the major burdens of preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and should continue to play a vital role, it is necessary and appropriate for the federal government to accelerate its activities and give maximum encouragement to private endeavors, to the National Trust and to state and local government efforts.

The act calls for strengthening the historic preservation program of the Department of the Interior, administered by the National Park Service, through the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of « districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects ». The 1935

authorized scope of « sites and buildings and objects of national significance », is extended by permitting the Register to include state, regional or local properties, as well as national ones. Heads of federal agencies are required to take into account the effect of federal, federally assisted or federally licensed projects on the National Register properties. If affected, the situation must be reported for comment to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, also established by the act.

In addition matching grants are authorized to the states for 50 percent of the cost of making statewide historic site surveys, preparing statewide historic preservation plans, and giving assistance to individual preservation projects.

Funds in the amount of \$ 32,000,000 were authorized to carry out the provisions of the act. There was \$ 2,000,000 for fiscal 1967, and not more than \$ 10,000,000 for three succeeding fiscal years. Fiscal appropriations for the 1968 year, however, allotted only \$ 473,000 for the National Park Service, plus \$ 300,000 which it granted to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The first appropriation for the states is expected in the 1969 fiscal year.

Exempted from consideration under the act are the three leading national landmarks relating to the three branches of government: the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, and the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

**THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.** The limited funds allocated the first year to the National Park Service for discharging its duties under Public Law 89-665, were sufficient to fund the Advisory Council as an independent agency and to organize the new Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and to set up the National Register. Also assembled in this office, were the on-going historic preservation programs of the National Park Service in Divisions of Historic Architecture, Archeology, and History (20).

*The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.* The Council, which is given professional support by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, met for the first time in July 1967. It is composed of 17 members: 10 citizens appointed by the President from outside the federal government, plus the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Attorney General, and the

(18) 89th Cong., 2d Sess., *House Document 387*, p. 9.

(19) *Public Papers of the Presidents: Lyndon B. Johnson*, 1966, vol. 2, n° 522. Washington, D.C.: General Services Administration, Office of the Register, National Archives and Records Service, 1967, p. 1188.

(20) CONALLY, Ernest Allen, « Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation », July 20-21, 1967, 4 p. Advisory Council Archives. HARTZOG, George B., Jr., « Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation », July 20-21, 1967, 5 p. Advisory Council Archives.



Fig. 11. — Historic District of Old Salem, N.C. Founded in 1766 as the central town in the Moravian settlement of Wachovia. Left-right: 1797, Christoph Vogler House; 1819, John Vogler House - Silversmith & Clockmaker's Shop; 1775, Community Store. National Register. (Credit: Old Salem, Inc. - Ph. Edward Ragland.)

Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Interest in the Council has been such that an amendment to the law was proposed by the Council at its first meeting, to expand the membership to include the Secretaries of the Departments of Transportation and Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Council is charged with advising the President and the Congress on administrative and legislative matters relating to historic preservation; recommending measures to coordinate activities of federal, state and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; disseminating information pertaining to such activities; encouraging, in cooperation with the National Trust and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation; sponsoring the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative

statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of state and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation; suggesting guidelines for the assistance of state and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and promoting, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

The Council also has the responsibility of reviewing and commenting on any federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertakings affecting landmarks on the National Register. Encouraging is that alternatives have been agreed upon in most cases before the Council was asked to comment. Referrals include the disposition of the Springfield Armory in Massachusetts, a federal surplus property being transferred to a state agency; an urban renewal project in the Beale Street historic

district, Memphis, Tenn.; and a highway in the Las Trampas historic district, N. M. Two situations which have come before the Council for comment are the granting of a license for a nuclear reactor station proposed for construction at the border of Saratoga National Historic Park, one of the most significant battlefields in the country; and the granting of federal aid to assist in the construction of a medical center at Georgetown University. In the latter case the Council was instrumental in having the new structure relocated so that it did not visually intrude or detract from the landmark observatory on the University campus.

The Council's value lies not in vested authority, but in its review and mediating capacities as a forum for the departments and agencies of the federal government and its ability to communicate directly with the President and the Congress. Because of the existence of the Advisory Council, historic preservation controversies should be discussed early in project planning, and the most complex ones will receive the additional evaluation of the Council.

*The National Register.* An important responsibility of the new Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation is the expanded national inventory or schedule of properties formally known as the National Register. It is a record of the surviving tangible evidences that merit preservation and will serve as an approved guide by which governmental and private groups and citizens may know what is worthy of their preservation efforts and what they should protect against damage and destruction.

Computer technology has been proposed as the means of storing National Register entry data and making information available through instant retrieval. It is expected that the Register will be an ever-increasing archive, and that it will be published annually and supplemented as necessary. Editorial work is underway on the first edition. Numbering approximately 1000 entries now, the Register may grow to 300,000, depending on the depth of the statewide inventories.

The National Register of districts, sites, structures and objects will be accumulated from existing national programs and by the identification of properties of state and local significance. A broad criteria has been established and guidelines are being prepared, their use being required by state evaluators and advisory bodies in the conduct of their statewide surveys and in preparing their submissions to the Secretary of Interior who has the legal responsibility to maintain the Register. Register entries already identified in programs conducted by the National Park Service, under the Historic Sites Act, include:

1. the historical and archeological units of the National Park Service, numbering approximately 150 and those properties eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks, from which approximately 800 entries have come. In the future, all places eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks (studied under the

Division of History's Branch of Historical Surveys) will be entered on the National Register.

2. archeological sites affected by federal construction projects called to the attention of the Federal Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program, with artifacts deposited in the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution's U.S. National Museum and at state and local museums, institutions, and research centers; the Historic American Buildings Survey whose drawings, photographs and data are deposited in the Library of Congress Division of Prints and Photographs.

3. properties recorded and selected from state, regional and local surveys, which constitute the statewide surveys. From these programs the state governors will make nominations to the Secretary of Interior for the Register through the state liaison officers and the review committees. All states and territories now have an official liaison officer designated by the governor. A review is required by professional evaluators and professional advisory bodies under the official state agency before landmarks can be nominated for the National Register. *Federal Inter-Agency Salvage Program.* A number of projects just mentioned, but not defined, are part of the on-going preservation program of the National Park Service which were incorporated into the new Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The Division of Archeology is engaged primarily in basic investigations, both prehistoric and historic archeology, in areas controlled by the National Park Service. The Division conducts a systematic program for the stabilization of prehistoric ruins, especially the multi-storied pueblo structures of the Southwest.

It also coordinates a nationwide program of archeological salvage, the Federal Inter-Agency Salvage Program, in cooperation with other federal, state and local agencies, in areas where archeological remains are threatened by such projects as water control or land leveling.

Basic authority to conduct these programs is taken from the National Park Service Act of 1916, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The Inter-Agency Salvage Program was started in 1945 when American archaeologist learned of the threat to archaeological resources caused by extensive plans for government-sponsored, multi-purpose dams and related projects, primarily under the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the Department of Defense. The threat brought about the formation of the independent Committee For the Recovery of Archaeological Remains, composed of representatives of the Society for American Archaeology, the American Anthropological Association, and the American Council of Learned Societies. Cooperative agreements were drawn and the National Park Service agreed to serve as the coordinating administrative agency and to seek the necessary funds through Congressional appropriations. With funds





Fig. 12. — Cobblestone Schoolhouse (1849), District No. 5, Childs, N.Y. Architect: William J. Babbitt. Owned by Cobblestone Society of Childs, N.Y., open to the public as a District School House Museum. (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey.)

transferred to it by the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution agreed to carry out actual excavations and to serve in an advisory capacity to the National Park Service in all phases of the Salvage Program.

The agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers established the mechanisms for keeping the coordinating agencies informed of the current status of all water control projects under their jurisdiction. Subsequently the Federal Power Commission added its support and cooperation.

In 1950 it became possible to execute research agreements under which state and local institutions supplied equipment and supervisory personnel, and the National Park Service provided funds for labor. The Smithsonian Institution acts as research advisor in these agreements to coordinate the work with the salvage needs. Under these agreements, state universities, historical societies

and others make archaeological surveys and excavations when the emergency arises.

With the passage of the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, the 15-year salvage program was made formal, giving additional strength to its goals. By this time studies had been made in more than 300 reservoirs in 45 states and more than 10,000 archaeological sites had been located and recorded. Uncovered have been the remains of camps, villages, temple mounds, buried pueblos, burial grounds, trails, quarries and caves used by the Indians, as well as fur trading posts, military forts, pioneer cabins and settlements of the early white frontiersmen.

Studies have been made on 200-300 sites in 70-80 project areas a year. A wide variety of published reports, more than 600, have resulted based on the excavations and collections.

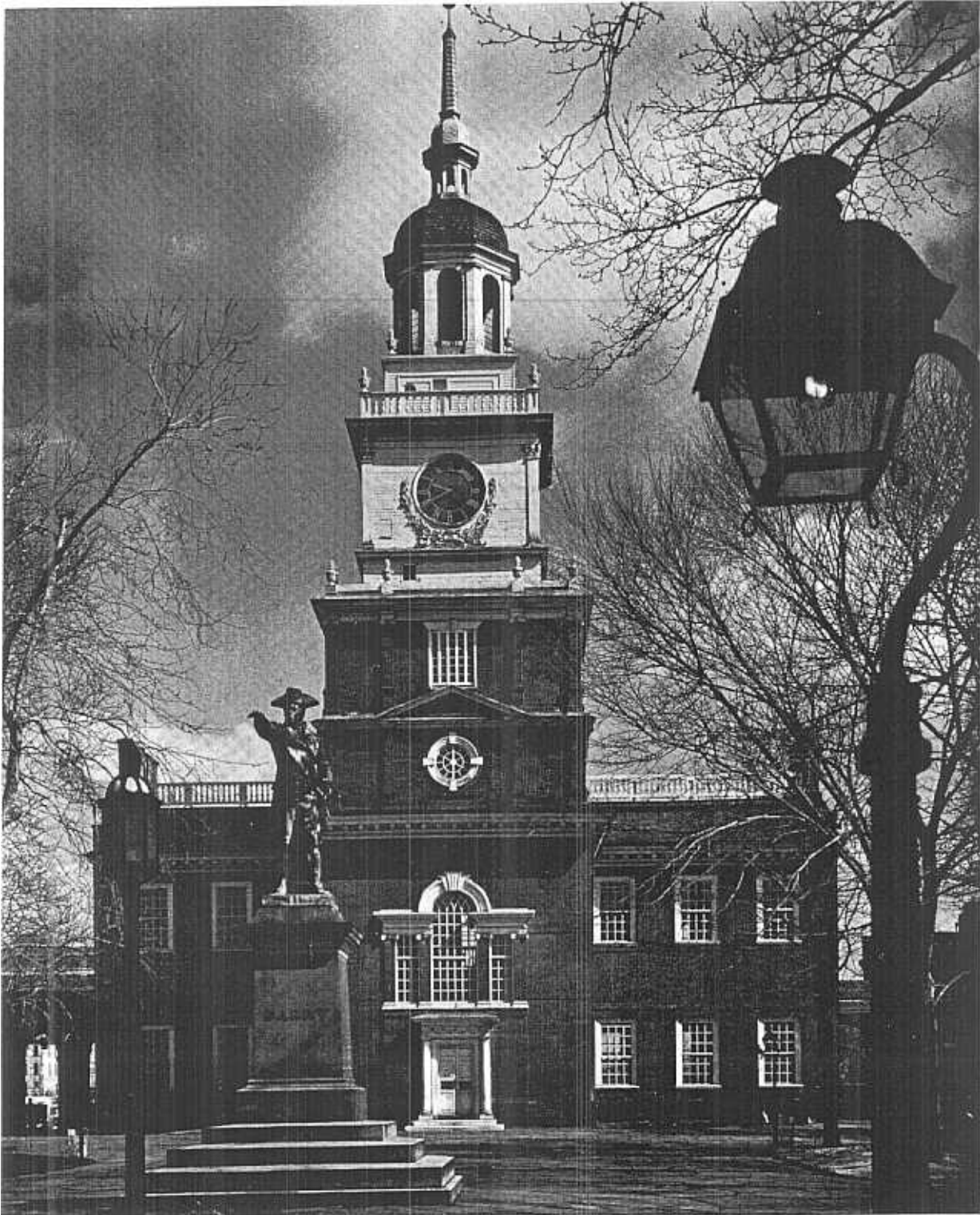
Existing federal salvage programs, however, provide for the archaeological recovery of information in only a small fraction of the sites being destroyed. Another form of site destruction is land leveling which is subsidized by the federal government under the Department of Agriculture, and carried on in parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Control of such work is difficult to effect because of the shortage of lead time and the rapidity with which development can take place. Most sites are destroyed in an area where this agricultural improvement technique is applied.

Another federal salvage program is authorized under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. This is discussed later, under the section on the Department of Transportation Act of 1966.

Another form of site destruction is the state-funded, recreation dam-lake projects where few provisions are made for archaeological salvage in advance of the state-funder, dam-lake construction. State programs for salvage vary from state to state, some are non-existent, others are weak. States such as Arkansas, Arizona, Missouri, New Mexico and New York have active, working programs.

Existing laws do not carry provisions to investigate destruction through private development, such as housing subdivisions, industrial complexes and shopping centers. Generally only National Register properties are afforded protection.

*National Historic Landmarks.* The Division of History is charged with all historic matters with which the National Park Service is concerned. Its Branch of Historical Surveys conducts a program, under the Historic Sites Act to identify those places of national significance in the historical development of the United States. Its studies and recommendations are reviewed by a Consulting Committee and the Secretary's Advisory Board. Twenty-two themes for prehistory and history are used as a guide in the studies. Approximately 800 districts, buildings, sites, structures and objects have been declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status and are now on the National Register.



13. — Independence Hall (1729-50), Philadelphia, Pa.  
Designer and supervisor: Andrew Hamilton. Administered by  
National Park Service as part of the Independence National  
Historical Park. National Register. (Credit: National Park  
Service - Ph. Boucher.)

The studies are being published in a series of books, four of which have been issued: Vol. VI, *Historic Places Commemorating Our Forebears, 1700-1783* <sup>(21)</sup>; Vol. VII, *Historic Places Commemorating Early Nationalhood and the Westward Movement 1783-1828* <sup>(22)</sup>; Vol. XI, *Historic Places Associated with the Mining, Ranch and Farming Frontiers in the Trans-Mississippi West* <sup>(23)</sup>; and Vol. XII, *Indian and Military Affairs in the Trans-Mississippi West, Including a Guide to Historic Sites and Landmarks* <sup>(24)</sup>.

**Surplus Federal Properties.** The Branch of Park History Studies of the Division of History is primarily responsible for the basic research on the preservation and interpretation of the national historic parks, sites and monuments. It also conducts advisory studies relative to the disposal of surplus federal historic property for appropriate purposes, or by demolition.

The Surplus Property Act of 1944, amended, allows the Secretary of the Interior to review applications which have come to the General Services Administration, requesting transfer of federal structures for museum or other appropriate use, and to examine proposals of GSA to demolish federal buildings. The law requires that the Secretary of the Interior be informed concerning plans so that a study may be made to determine the property's value under the Historic Sites Act.

The Secretary of the Interior delegated the responsibility for these studies to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service. Those properties which relate to parks and recreation are studied by the Bureau of Outdoor recreation; those cases which involve proposals for the transfer of properties for historic monument purposes are referred by BOR to the National Park Service where the studies are made by the Branch of Park History Studies, Division of History, the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. If the structure is historically significant, the Secretary's Advisory Board evaluates and advises on the proposed use and care of the building, or recommends that the agency charged with its disposition seek means to retain the building and provide for its continuing preservation, either by the federal government or by appropriate state and local agencies.

GSA procedures under the Surplus Property Act provide that notices of availability of the property for public uses be sent to the governor of the state, the county clerk, or other appropriate officials, and to the mayor of the city in which the property is located, giving them an opportunity to develop jointly a comprehensive and coordinated plan for use and procurement of the property. To date 47 historic monument properties have been transferred by GSA into non-federal ownership, including the Post Office and Customs House, St. Augustine, Fla.; the New Orleans Building and Site, La.; Fort Georges, Portland, Me.; Drum Point Lighthouse Station, Lusby, Md.; and Camp Hancock, Bismark, N. D. <sup>(25)</sup>.

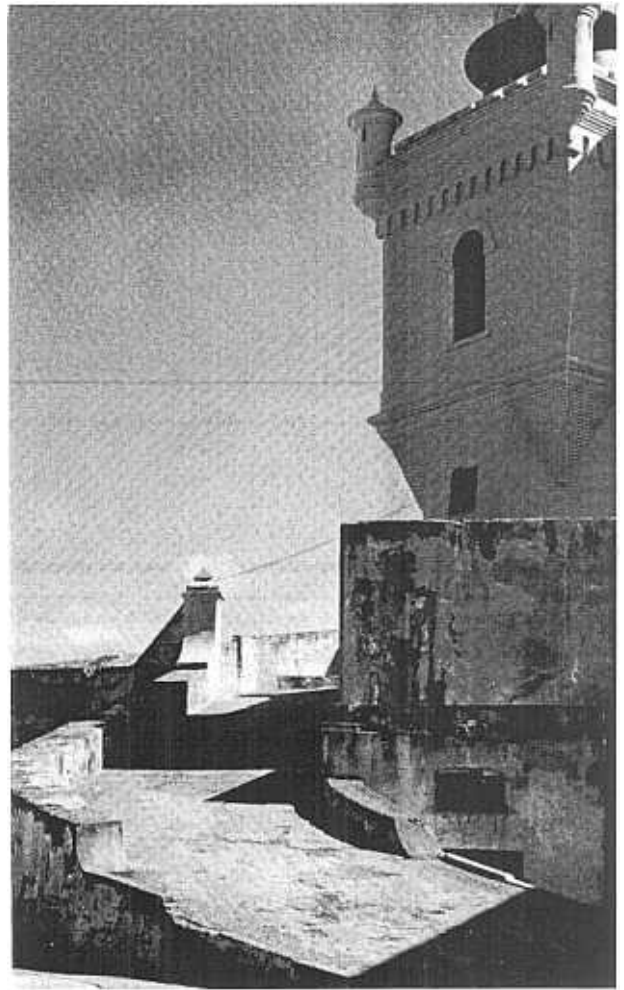


Fig. 14. — Castillo de San Felipe del Morro, ramp and lighthouse. Construction started 1539 and fort completed c. 1766, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Administered by the National Park Service as part of the San Juan National Historic Site. National Register. (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey.)

<sup>(21)</sup> SARLES, Frank B., Jr. and SHEDD, Charles E., *Colonials and Patriots*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, 1964, 286 p., ill.

<sup>(22)</sup> FERRIS, Robert G., Ed. *Founders and Frontiersmen*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, 1967, 410 p., ill.

<sup>(23)</sup> FERRIS, Robert G., Ed. *Prispector, Cowhand, and Sodbuster*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, 1967, 320 p., ill.

<sup>(24)</sup> FERRIS, Robert G., Ed. *Soldiers and Brave*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, 1963.

<sup>(25)</sup> « Listing of Federal Surplus Real Property Conveyed (or action on conveyance pending) for Park & Recreation and/or Historic Monument Purposes Under Provisions of Sec. 13(h) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. » Washington, D. C.: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, June 30, 1967, 43 p. Supplement, « Listing of Federal Surplus Real Property Conveyed... », October 18, 1967, 7 p.

The United States Mint building in San Francisco was recently declared surplus, its future still to be announced. Because of ineffective maintenance and neglect, the Old Mint had been declared dangerous by General Services Administration and ordered vacated. The battle to preserve the Mint has raged for ten years or more, and hopefully its end will be a happy one. In July 1956, GSA notified the National Park Service of its intention to dispose of the Old Mint Building, upon completion of a proposed new Federal Office Building, and requested a determination of the buildings' national historic significance. In January 1957 the National Park Service informed GSA that the building had been determined a historic building of national significance, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act. Because of the poor condition of the structure, all government agencies were moved to other space the latter part of 1958. During the two-year period 1956-58, GSA stated it was ready and willing to transfer the building to the Department of the Interior. However, because of lack of funds, Interior requested that disposal be withheld until funds could be made available for its maintenance and operation. Meanwhile, Interior sought the cooperation of the city of San Francisco and the state of California in retaining the building as a historic site. Representatives of the city and state, however, indicated their desire to have the property returned to the local tax rolls. In August 1960 GSA found it necessary to reoccupy the building on an interim basis, pending completion of the new Federal Office Building<sup>(26)</sup>. Although the building has deteriorated greatly, the climate of opinion may have changed for the best over the years. The Landmarks Preservation Board of the San Francisco Department of City Planning has passed a resolution urging official city action to secure preservation. The Mayor has appointed a committee to recommend that the city find a suitable use for the structure, although the board believes that the most immediate means of preservation and restoration is with the federal government. The Mint, one of three surviving buildings in the heart of the area devastated in the 1906 earthquake and fire, may also withstand the ravages of time and indecision. GSA is also required to notify the Secretary of Interior of its proposals to demolish federal-owned structures. The Branch of Park History Studies reviews the property, and the Advisory Board makes a recommendation to the Secretary, based on the study. GSA cannot proceed with the demolition until written notice has been received from the Secretary that said building is not a historic building of national significance. A recent decision involves two structures on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. « The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has concluded that the United States Coast Guard Building is not nationally significant either on historical or architectural grounds within the meaning of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and does not possess

values of a caliber that would qualify it for listing on the National Register. The board also found that the United States Post Office Building does not meet the criteria of national significance. However, the Board did find the latter structure to be an outstanding example of late 19th-century architecture possessed of values that qualify it for inclusion on the National Register within the meaning of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. While the loss of the United States Post Office Building would be greatly regretted, the proposed retention of the clock tower as a memento of the architectural style epitomized by this building has been endorsed »<sup>(27)</sup>.

The Branch of Park History Studies investigates structures in a third category referred by GSA. This involves property which has been in private ownership but has been acquired by GSA, adjacent to federal property to allow expansion of federal facilities. Under an agreement with GSA before any property of this type can be demolished in site clearing, the Secretary of Interior is notified. There have been 102 referrals, 82 have been studied, and one case has been held. In this situation the National Park Service will send an architectural team to look at an early mill in Rhode Island, record it and make recommendations.

*Historic American Buildings Survey.* The Division of Historic Architecture is responsible for the formulation, staff advice, direction and coordination of the historic architectural program of the National Park Service. It establishes professional procedures and standards for the preservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic buildings and structures throughout the National Park System.

Within this Division is the Historic American Buildings Survey, initiated in 1933, attesting to the federal government's leadership role in historic preservation, even prior to the 1935 act. It is a longrange program for assembling a national archive of historic American architecture, through detailed recording by measured drawings, photogrammetry, photographs, and historic and architectural documentation. HABS was founded under a cooperative agreement with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress. Architects, draftsmen and photographers participated in this work when it was a depression project of the Works Progress Administration.

Its success and need recognized, in 1934 a three-party contract was ratified by the American Institute of Architects, the Library of Congress and the National Park Service which declares that the Survey is « to be considered as a permanent plan for approval and disposition of all future graphic records of historic American architecture, whether such reports be made at the expense of the government or upon individual

<sup>(26)</sup> Letter from Robert J. Funesti to Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, April 9, 1963. National Trust Archives.

<sup>(27)</sup> Letter from Ernest Allen Connally to Hon. Lawson B. Knott, Jr., December 6, 1967. National Trust Archives.

initiative.» The Historic Sites Act further strengthens the program by specifying that the conduct of a survey is the regular duty of the federal government. In 1952 the American Institute of Architects and the National Park Service, at the urging of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, jointly undertook the Historic American Building Survey Inventory, a brief one-page form to broaden the survey. Several thousand buildings have been listed in this abbreviated manner. The HABS collection has been a stimulus for preservation and is used in the restoration of structures by the National Park Service, by other federal and state agencies and by private individuals. The program has never been sufficiently funded and is augmented by privately donated funds. The survey carries on a national program of recording projects, generally on a matching fund basis with cooperating historic societies, research groups and other interested institutions. Concerned with the broad spectrum of American history, the survey is not only active in recording architecture, but also industrial archaeology, early engineering works, landscape architecture and urban planning history.

Today HABS is one of the world's major national monuments records, with more than 30,000 measured drawings, 42,000 photographs and 15,000 pages of architectural and historical data for approximately 13,000 historic buildings from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The national HABS catalogue was published in 1941 which was followed by a supplement in 1959. Both books were reprinted in 1968 for interim use. New catalogues on a state-wide basis are being prepared for Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, and a city listing on Chicago. Other revised and expanded catalogues are underway for New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Maine, Virginia and Puerto Rico. Occasionally documentary publications are issued.

**BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION.** Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, created in 1962, administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund program among a variety of duties. To emphasize the difference as well as the relationship of the programs, and the possibilities under BOR for preservation, Public Law 89-665 states that « No grant may be made under this act: (2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578).» The act thus not only calls for the fullest use of resources, but acts to prevent duplication of functions.

In testimony on Public Law 89-665, National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog had pointed out the differences in the programs: « ... the great historic heritage of this country is associated with the main-



Fig. 15. — Monadnock Office Building (1891), Chicago, Ill. Architects: Burnham and Root. Designated by the Commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks: « In recognition of its original design and its historical interest as the highest wall-bearing structure in Chicago. Restrained use of brick, soaring massive walls, omission of ornamental forms, unite in a building simple yet majestic. » (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey.)

stream of human movement, as opposed to the geographical location and distribution of the physical features that lend themselves to outdoor recreation... »<sup>(28)</sup>.

By authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act historic preservation can be funded, since BOR's broad classification requirements include Historic and Cultural Sites. The Conservation Fund provides grants-in-aid to the states, for the planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreation

<sup>(28)</sup> *Preservation of Historic Properties, Hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 89th Cong., 2d sess. on S. 3035 and S. 3098. June 8, 1966. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Government Printing Office, 1966, p. 15.*

Fig. 16. — Saint James Protestant Episcopal Church (1711), Goose Creek, Berkeley County, S.C. Recently restored by congregation. (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Building Survey.)

Fig. 17. — Bishop's Palace (Gresham House) (1893), Galveston, Texas. Architect: Nicholas J. Clayton. Owned by Catholic Diocese of Galveston, operated as a historic house museum. (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey.)

resources and facilities; and to assist federal agencies in the acquisition of federal recreation land, and for certain other purposes at federal water facilities projects. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is working with the National Park Service in evolving procedures with respect to historic properties, their importance having been emphasized from the beginning. In addition, since the enactment of the 1966 legislation, all future state outdoor recreation plans are required to include a list of state properties on the National Register <sup>(29)</sup>.

Matching grants have been made to states for projects which are historically significant in addition to having outdoor recreational features. Cases in this category include: Illinois — acquisition of 503 acres adjoining the Cahokia Mound State Park, \$ 101,850 Land and Water Conservation funds to match an equal amount of state funds; Louisiana — development of picnic area at Marksville Prehistoric Indian State Park, \$ 7,460; Maine — completion of scenic overlook, picnic site, parking area, sanitary facilities, near Fort Popham, \$ 17,200; Maryland — Governor Paca Gardens and development of visitor interpretation center, Annapolis, \$ 105,000; Minnesota — development of tourist camp building, Indian townsite markers and trails, \$ 14,222; Mississippi — development of 47 acres of land at Winterville Indian mounds as recreational and historic site, \$ 37,606; and Missouri — development of Linecreek Park for community park and archaeological preserve, \$ 66,700.

**THE NATIONAL TRUST.** The Congress not only places the responsibility for the preservation movement on the private sector in the National Historic Preservation Act, but the emphasis and recognition given the National Trust acknowledges its notable contribution to historic preservation and reaffirms it as the leading national private group for historic preservation. Congress re-charged the Trust with its earlier responsibilities and calls upon it to broaden its range and effectiveness, intending to assist with matching funds. The government's strong belief for the private sector's responsibility is further attested in that \$ 300,000 of the first appropriated monies, although far below the set limit, went to the National Trust. Grants to the



(29) STEVENS, Lawrence N., «Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation», September 27-28, 1968, 3 p. Advisory Council Archives.

Trust are for maintenance, repair, and administration of properties owned by the Trust and for the conduct of the Trust's educational and technical programs. The 50 % matching grants to the states for statewide historic site surveys, statewide historic preservation plans and individual preservation projects were not made the first year. A fund for the Trust has been allocated in the 1968-69 National Park Service budget request.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a non-profit, educational corporation, empowered by act of Congress of 1949, amended <sup>(30)</sup>. It basically has three missions : to further the purpose of the Historic Sites Act of 1935; to facilitate public participation in the preservation movement, through service, education and advice; and to accept and administer for the public benefit significant properties in our history and culture <sup>(31)</sup>.

Today almost 20 years later the National Trust owns and administers nine historic house museums, has more than 750 affiliated organizations and 14,500 individual members, and contributes a service to these members and the general public by organizing seminars, training courses, regional conferences. To facilitate its advisory services, it also has a publications program and maintains a preservation archive.

In its 1965-66 Annual Report, *The Decade of Decision* <sup>(32)</sup>, the National Trust announced that it has been re-examining its own opportunities and responsibilities. Although the chartered reasons for its creation are unchanged since 1949, its role of key leadership in the common effort has been recognized as vastly enlarged. Specific programs proposed include loans and challenge gifts to help rescue significant properties in emergency situation; broaden its own properties program in number, variety and geographic distribution without competition with local interest; assist with scholarly and evaluative surveys; make field services available to communities and institutions; serve as a clearinghouse of the many governmental programs affecting preservation directly or indirectly; stimulate and participate in a technical educational program to improve the caliber of professional training; establish a comprehensive special library on all academic disciplines involved; help provide qualified staff for preservation organizations; operate a placement bureau to aid qualified personnel to find careers; enlarge its seminar, conference and awards program.

With the \$ 300,000 granted the National Trust for fiscal 1967 under Public Law 89-665, the Trust has continued and increased its traditional role and programs. This includes the maintenance, repair, and administration of the Trust's historic properties for the public benefit, and the provision of technical assistance and educational programs to preservation-minded groups and individuals in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Under the law grants may also be made to the National Trust for use in emergency preservation projects. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior may waive the requirement that the aided property be

consistent with the statewide plan, to meet emergencies that may occur before approval of a statewide historic preservation plan.

Two study programs are considered the outstanding accomplishments of the Trust during 1966-67, the year following the enactment of the new legislation, as discussed in its *1966-1967 Annual Report* <sup>(33)</sup>. With the acceleration of preservation activity, the Trust believed that preservation philosophy and directives should be restated clearly. It realized that the Principles and Guidelines studied at the 1963 Williamsburg Conference had been prepared when the federal government had not been fully committed in the preservation movement, and some aspects of the document were out of date.

Revised guidelines, published under the title, *Historic Preservation Tomorrow* <sup>(34)</sup>, were accomplished in 1967 by approximately 50 persons, including the country's most notable preservation authorities, working in four panels at a second conference at Williamsburg, Va. Broad subjects treated include « Objectives and Scope », « Survey, Evaluation and Registration », « Planning for Preservation » and « Education and Training for Restoration Work ».

That the new era in preservation will demand increased professional training programs is widely recognized. Thus the Trust undertook a basic education review, underwritten by the Ford Foundation and conducted by the Committee of Professional Consultants. It is anticipated that several schools of architecture will add detailed instruction in architectural restoration to their curricula. A report by the committee is being prepared.

#### DEMONSTRATION CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966

Back to the 89th Congress and its preservation legislation. The third set of bills before it dealing with historic preservation contained the Special Committee's recommendations applicable to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The provisions in

<sup>(30)</sup> FINLEY, David E., *History of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1947-1963*. Washington, D. C. : National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1965, 115 p., ill., index.

<sup>(31)</sup> Letter from Gordon Gray to Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, July 21, 1966. National Trust Archives.

<sup>(32)</sup> *1966-1967 Decade of Decision, Annual Report of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, Fiscal Year 1965-1966*. Washington, D. C. : The National Trust, 1966, 32 p., ill.

<sup>(33)</sup> *1966-1967 Annual Report*. Washington, D. C. : The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, 1967, 28 p., ill.

<sup>(34)</sup> *Historic Preservation Tomorrow*. Revised Principles and Guidelines for Historic Preservation in the United States. Washington, D. C. : The National Trust and Colonial Williamsburg, 1967, 57 p., appendix, bibl., index.

the Special Committee's bills got a thorough working over in Congress and many of them emerged in Title VI of The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-754), approved by President Johnson on November 11, 1966.

Testimony on the bills had focused on the generalities of the need for the proposed legislation and not on the losses of cultural property suffered under the 12-year-old federal Urban Renewal authority. It had been, and indeed is still true, that American city centers were sick and must be revitalized, but during these years preservationists truly felt they were « crying in the wilderness ». Critics of the situation had reported that two extreme positions appeared to prevail: preservationists wanted to save everything, and urban developers preferred to start anew from a cleared area. There had been little planning ahead by anyone for historic preservation in most of the areas which received federal Urban Renewal funds, nor had sufficient effort been made in project planning to evaluate cultural features for preservation before demolition was undertaken. Under federal Urban Renewal programs, if preservation was eventually conceded to have some value, it had generally backed in as an afterthought or a compromise and then only after concerted effort from local civic groups. It was not, however, until the early 1960's that Urban Renewal became one of the country's most controversial programs, when many of its more than 900 working projects were off the drawing boards and the public became aware of the movement taking place. Not only were people displaced from their homes, but some of the significant architecture of the nation was being destroyed.

An approach was eventually taken by the federal government that « urban renewal can be one of the strongest allies of historic preservation, to be recognized and used as such by local groups ». Preservationists, of course, had been desperately trying to convince the federal government of the same thing from the other point of view, that historic preservation could be one of the strongest allies of Urban Renewal, giving a quality and a continuity which neighborhoods needed so badly, emotionally as well as aesthetically.

Backing up this common philosophy is the 1959 College Hill Demonstration Study for Providence, R. I., conducted by the Providence City Plan Commission in cooperation with the Providence Preservation Society<sup>(35)</sup>. The study, accomplished with a grant from the Urban Renewal Administration, makes a major contribution to historic preservation. It developed criteria for judging the architectural and historic value of structures and made recommendations for using these criteria in the collecting, scoring and mapping of data. Although redevelopment techniques were being worked out for the average city, little was known about renewing a historic area or preserving a large number of historic houses. This demonstration study was undertaken to develop renewal techniques that would be sensitive to

historic values of a neighborhood, as well as to restore College Hill and create a vibrant in-town residential area.

The area studied in Providence was originally a 17th-century settlement laid in the time of the city's founder, Roger Williams. College Hill contains 250 residences and 64 public and other buildings of the Colonial and Federal area. The American Institute of Architects presented an award to the Providence City Plan Commission in recognition of the study's achievement.

A new report has just been issued on the 1959 College Hill Demonstration Study, with an additional section covering the problems encountered in developing the plan and the accomplishments under the major recommendations.

Providence is also one of five cities featured in a color film titled, « How Will We Know It's Us? », recently produced by the National Trust in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, using Urban Renewal Demonstration funds. By showing revitalized city areas which have utilized HUD funds and programs, it is hoped that other communities will be inspired to preserve that which is significant from their inheritance of American history, architecture, archeology and culture.

The word « historic » is mentioned for the first time in departmental legislation in the Housing Act of 1961, which authorized the Open Space Land Program. By August 1964, the three-year old program helped save more than 100,000 acres of urban open-space land in 177 communities. Historic sites which received assistance include Ainsley Hall Mansion, Columbia, South Carolina; Fort Ward, Alexandria, Virginia; Monmouth Battlefield, New Jersey; and Pittock estate, Portland, Oregon.

During the fiscal year of 1967, 15 historic sites received grants under the Open Space Land program, as amended. A total of \$ 1,473,657 of HUD funds was committed to help preserve these 15 historic sites, constituting more than 4,000 acres of land. In all cases the grants help provide recreational areas as well as preserving a site or structure of historic significance.

The 1967 grants were for Mill Brook Valley, near Concord, Mass.; site of Civil War fortifications at Fort Hill, Frankfort, Ky.; Magnolia Mount Plantation, Baton Rouge, La.; Thomas Mifflin House and park, Berks Co., Pa.; Spanish Plaza section, East Church Street Renewal area, Mobile, Ala.; archeological site, Brooks Island, Richmond, Calif.; Rose Hill Manor, Frederick, Md.; Thomas Olden House, and Stoney Brook Quaker Meeting House and Cemetery, N.J.; log cabin and park, Mequon, Wis.; Pomeroy House, Strongsville, Ohio; Hailey House, Highpoint, N.C.; Peter Wentz Home-

<sup>(35)</sup> *College Hill - A Demonstration Study of Historic Area Renewal*. Housing and Home Finance Agency, City of Providence, The Providence Preservation Society. Providence, R. I.: Providence City Plan Commission, 1959, 213 p., ill.



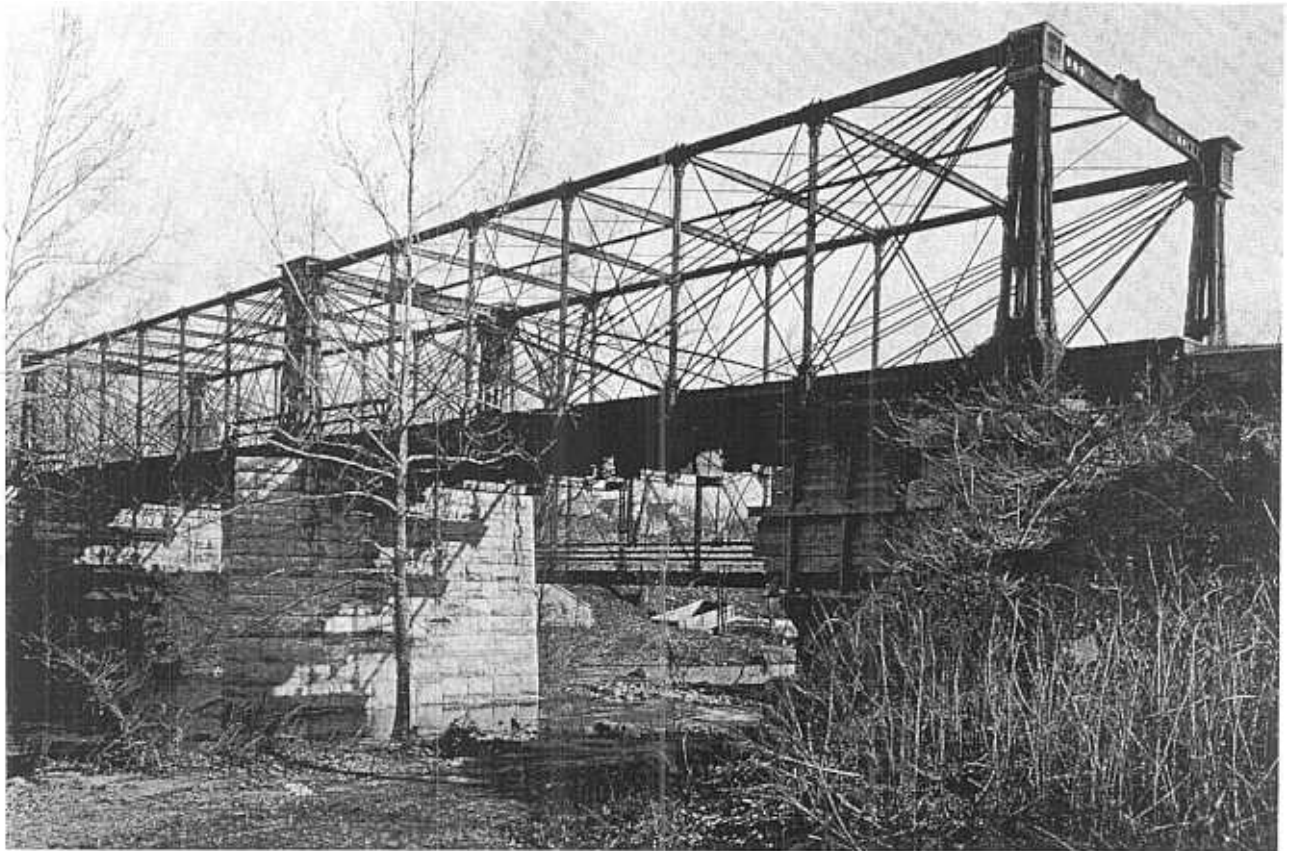


Fig. 18. — Bollman Cast and Wrought Iron Truss Bridge (1869). Owned and preserved by Howard County, Md. Originally on the mainline of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in 1888 moved to an industrial spur. Nominated by the American Society of Civil Engineers as a national historic civil engineering landmark. (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey - Ph. Stross.)

stead, Montgomery County, Pa.; Harrington House, Lower Merion Township, Pa.; Fort Franklin, Venango County, Pa.; and Miami Fort Park, Hamilton County, Ohio.

In 1965 the Kennedy-Tower amendment to the Housing Act of 1949 (Urban Renewal enabling legislation) provided for the first time that federal funds could be used for the moving, new foundation and new site preparation of historic buildings in Urban Renewal developments. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.), in supporting the amendment, told his Senate colleagues, « I would like to note that in a report from the National Trust it was stated that more than 10,000 structures have been recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey since the program began 10 years ago. It was estimated in 1963 that 40 to 45 percent of these structures had already been demolished by various programs and private action »<sup>(36)</sup>.

A typical case had dramatized the need for the Kennedy-Tower amendment. Under a federal Urban

Renewal project in Plymouth, Mass., approved by the local people, 17th- and 18th-century houses were being demolished to make way for a new motel and to widen a road. The clapboard Bishop House with brick ends, built in 1780, was slated for destruction. The dedication and action of one irate summer resident, plus White House intervention, and the Kennedy-Tower amendment, were needed to turn aside the bulldozer.

By 1965 more than 119 communities had used various HUD programs to pursue historic preservation objectives, and a number of outstanding ones are presented in *Preserving Historic America*<sup>(37)</sup>.

Finally, in 1966, with the passage of The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, historic preservation receives considerable benefits; historic preservation is acknowledged as an important part of a

<sup>(36)</sup> *Congressional Record*, Senate, July 14, 1965, p. 16189.

<sup>(37)</sup> *Preserving Historic America*. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1966, 80 p., ill.

total effort <sup>(38)</sup>. HUD is charged anew with providing housing and public facilities, and with improving the quality of urban life. In implementing the newly authorized Model City development program, it is required that city demonstration agencies be encouraged to « maintain, as appropriate, natural and historic sites and distinctive neighborhood characteristics... ».

The Urban Renewal law is amended to provide « recognition of historic and architectural preservation in urban renewal plans » and to authorize « preservation activities and planning therefore as eligible project costs ». The provisions of the Kennedy-Tower amendment are extended to relocate historically or architecturally significant structures, within or outside the project, whether or not the structures were owned by the local public authority. A local agency may also acquire and restore properties of historic or architectural significance. The Urban Renewal law as amended also authorizes local grant-in-aid credit for certain expenditures by localities and other public bodies for historic and architectural preservation. New appropriation are not required for these activities, since they may be conducted as part of on-going projects.

Losses of historic property will continue for some time in Urban Renewal projects initiated prior to the 1966 legislation, such as the recent destruction of several houses in the historic district of Alexandria, Va. The city government ignored the citizen protest and denied the invitation of HUD to replan the project. Soon-to-be demolished in Urban Renewal areas are the Grand Rapids City Hall and the Lansing Court House, both in the state of Michigan. No one cared enough about these structures years ago to seek their preservation, and there still isn't a local group, with a workable re-use plan, determined enough to turn back the wheels of progress. Similar controversy is likely to continue for years around the country as other early projects are implemented.

Benefits of the 1966 requirements are revealed in the recent report of the New York City's Landmarks Preservation Commission on the Washington Street Urban Renewal Area <sup>(39)</sup>. The study is one of a continuing series which the New York City Housing and Development Administration has requested on 25 urban renewal areas. The Commission's covering letter states : « The report itself is a landmark : this is the first time in New York City that a government agency charged with the task of historic preservation has been required to report to the agency in charge of urban development » <sup>(40)</sup>.

The recommendations embodied in the Commission Report have been incorporated in the New York City Housing and Development Administration's publication of preliminary information for prospective sponsors. This does not mean that the landmarks will be saved, but it is a significant and unprecedented first step for the city. If the ten 19th-century buildings are saved, it will be the first time landmarks preservation and

urban renewal have been combined in New York City, where for 20 years, planning insensitive to historic preservation, has been the rule.

The 1966 act amended the 701 section of the Housing Act of 1954 to assist a city with a population of more than 50,000 with a two-third grant for a survey of properties of historic or architectural value. Historic structure surveys were already possible under HUD, by virtue of the Housing Act of 1954, amended. They were available originally, however, for cities only with a population of under 50,000, as well as counties, metropolitan areas and states. Two communities using the program profitably under the early restrictions were Wilmington N.C., and Salem, Mass.

Significantly, \$ 1 million was appropriated in the 1967-68 budget for the newly authorized section 709 matching grants, which make possible the acquisition, restoration or improvement of sites, structures or areas of historic or architectural significance in urban areas. Approximately 15 grants will be made in the first fiscal year, and a like sum of \$ 1 million has been requested in the 1968-69 fiscal year.

It is expected that a \$ 100,000 grant for the Shirley-Eustis House <sup>(41)</sup>, Roxbury, Mass., will be the first made under this program. Shirley-Eustis project would be a three-way contract — federal and state government and private group. In order to qualify under the public ownership requirements of the grant program, the Shirley-Eustis House Association will give the house to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, to be used as a Community service center. Then the Shirley-Eustis House Association will sign a lease pledging maintenance and repair, meeting the program's maintenance requirement. It is anticipated that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will put up the 50 % matching funds needed for the federal grant.

Another HUD program for preservation was authorized in the 1966 legislation, but when unfunded the first year. It will assist the National Trust in the restoration of structures of historic or architectural value. Not to exceed \$ 90,000 per structure, the fund can help in the renovation or restoration of Trust properties for historic purposes. While not limited to 50 percent of project cost, the grants cannot be used for acquisition of maintenance.

<sup>(38)</sup> RETTIE, Dwight F., « Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation », July 20-21, 1967, Washington, D. C., 5 p. Advisory Council Archives. RETTIE, Dwight F., « The Department of Housing and Urban Development », *Historic Preservation*, Vol. 20, no. 1, 1968. Washington, D. C. : The National Trust for Historic Preservation, p. 16-21.

<sup>(39)</sup> *Landmarks Preservation in the Washington Street Urban Renewal Area*. New York City : Landmark Preservation Commission, 1967, 18 p., ill.

<sup>(40)</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>(41)</sup> HALE, Richard W., Jr., « The Shirley-Eustis House », *Historic Preservation*, *op. cit.*, p. 22-25.



Fig. 19. — Former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N.H. Tower mill building (1850), tower top (1882). Mill building on right follows line of the power canal in the mill yard (c. 1850). Far right, company tenements. Complex now individually owned by small firms. (Credit : New England Textile Mill Survey - Smithsonian Institution - Historic American Buildings Survey.)

*HUD Aids Summary.* The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides general information, technical advice and assistance to localities. Guidelines and criteria have been issued recently for the seven established assistance programs, described as follows in the August 1967 booklet, *Programs of HUD* <sup>(42)</sup> :

« 1. Urban Planning Assistance Program : Matching grants to cities, counties, or municipalities to cover up to 2/3 of the cost of historic surveys, and other eligible costs which include determining which structures and sites are of historic value and the cost of rehabilitation or restoration of those properties, and providing other necessary information to serve as a foundation for

a comprehensive planning program of historic preservation.

» 2. Urban Renewal Program : May be used to restore a historic or architecturally valuable structure acquired by the local public agency, or to move such a structure, whether or not owned by the local public agency, for restoration maintenance within or outside the renewal area. Other activities may include : restoration and moving of such structures as non-cash local grant-in-aid; feasibility studies of projected historic preservation; acquisition and resale of restorable properties to private parties who agree to rehabilitate and maintain them; removal of blighting conditions threatening historic buildings; and enhancement of the surroundings of historic building through the installation of public improvements. Also possible are direct loans with maximum interest rate of 3 percent and maximum terms of 20 years which may be made for rehabilitation of historic properties, in urban renewal areas and areas of concentrated code enforcement, where the applicant is unable to secure the necessary funds from other sources upon comparable terms and conditions.

» 3. Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program : Establishes special demonstration projects to develop and test new or improved techniques for carrying out preservation activities, including planning and restoration. Grants cover up to two-thirds of the cost.

» 4. Grants for Historic Preservation : Provides matching grants to states or local public bodies to meet up to 50 percent of the cost of acquisition, restoration, or improvement of sites, structures or areas of historic or architectural significance in urban areas, in accord with the comprehensively planned development of the locality. The local share must be composed of non-Federal funds and may include donations of money and professional services.

» 5. Open Space Land Program : Matching grants to public bodies to cover up to 50 percent of the cost of acquisition of land for open-space use which has historic value, or upon which historic structures are located. The setting of historic sites purchased with federal grants may be enhanced by providing further aid for landscaping; basic sanitary and water facilities and other improvements are also authorized.

» 6. Urban Beautification Program : Assists in beautifying the setting of public historic sites, with up to 50 percent of the increased cost if beautification activities extend above the locality's usual expenditure for comparable activity.

» 7. FHA Insurance Programs : The insurance of home improvement loans and mortgages to supply funds for rehabilitation of historic buildings » <sup>(43)</sup>.

<sup>(42)</sup> *Programs of Hud.* Washington, D. C. : U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1967, 50 p.

<sup>(43)</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 29-30.



Fig. 20. — Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument, scene along canal and locks (1828-1924). District of Columbia and Maryland. Administered by the National Park Service. National Register. (Credit: National Park Service - Ph. Boucher.)

## THE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1966

The 1966 act, establishing the Department of Transportation (P. L. 89-670), also declares a national policy : « ... that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges and historic sites ». Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd expressed concern on August 15, 1967, for the total environment : « ... The time is no longer with us when we can move ahead in locating transportation facilities and in designing them without being concerned with and aware of the impact of the environment. We have progressed far enough in affluence and in technical ability to make such disregard largely unnecessary and certainly undesirable. »

With the 1966 legislation, the Department of Transportation inherited all types of federal transportation

programs and agencies, and there is a Department-wide responsibility to consider alternate plans to avoid or minimize harm. The five divisions of the Transportation Department are the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Rail Administration, the Coast Guard and the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation <sup>(44)</sup>.

The Department's Federal Aviation Administration is being justifiably pressed for sonic boom control, a relatively new and indirect threat to landmarks. The Citizens League Against the Sonic Boom has published a summary prepared by scientists : « ... one finds that the average amount of damage per million man-booms

<sup>(44)</sup> MACKEY, M. Cecil, « Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation », July 20-21, 1967, Washington, D. C., 3 p. Advisory Council Archives.

is about \$ 600.00. Using this value, we estimate the total amount of damage that will be done when and if 150 of the proposed Boeing SST's are in daily use over continental USA. The figure we arrive at, for damage to glass, plaster, and other forms of property damage, is \$ 3,000,000 per day. This estimate is obviously approximate only; to be conservative, one may say that the damage will be at least \$ 1,000,000 more per day... We have not considered the time wasted by homeowners in assessing damage, filling out claim forms, consulting with lawyers. Nor have we considered the horror and fear that many persons may experience: fear that flying glass, etc., may injure them or their children. Nor have we considered the effect of startling millions of people repeatedly, day and night, and repeatedly interrupting sleep. Shattered windows can be repaired, but shattered nerves cannot » (45).

The less-than-popular (with preservationists) Bureau of Public Roads was transferred in 1966 from the Department of Commerce to the new Department of Transportation and placed under the Federal Highway Administration. The federal-aid highway system now comprises about 900,000 miles of the millions of miles of roads in the country. This program was greatly stimulated by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, authorizing the construction of the 41,000-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-574) continues the federal highway program and commits the Federal Highway Administrator to the same national transportation policy which includes protection of historic sites. Thus there is legislation to assure that the Department and its operating administrator must consider alternate plans to avoid or minimize harm. The latest estimate of the cost of the System is \$ 47 billions, of which the federal government is providing 90 percent and the state 10 percent.

By early 1957 the National Trust began receiving reports from its members regarding invasions of scenic and historic areas by the federal-aid highway program. The 1956 act provides for public hearings in the states, but does not provide for appeal to other authority or to the Bureau of Public Roads. A proposed 20-year plan for Portland, Ore., placed highways in 21 of the city parks. The greatest loss would be in 16 areas where an entire park would be taken or reduced in size, rendering it impotent for its intended purpose. « The representatives of the right-of-way division of the state highway commission say, » stated Portland's Superintendent of Parks, « that they cannot pay more for park land than for vacant land. No other values are recognized. They hold that they cannot acquire alternate land to exchange because they can only purchase what is needed for highway. »

In some instances the federal-aid highway program could be accused of not granting state review of its plans before it was too late. In addition, as in the federal Urban Renewal programs under HUD, infor-

mation needed to identify and protect values was not readily available and was not being sought by highway planners. Some public hearings appeared to the aggrieved individual or the small, dedicated group simply a means of explaining why things could not be altered and had to proceed as planned.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, recognizing that prehistoric, historic and paleontological sites and areas would be absorbed in the 41,000 interstate miles, provides that federal funds be appropriated for the salvage of endangered sites — 90 % for interstate projects and as much as 50 % for intrastate projects. The act leaves to the individual states the responsibility of initiating their own highway salvage programs, for which the National Park Service's Division of Archeology has acted as advisors.

In April 1954 the Bureau of Public Roads, the New Mexico State Highway Department and the Museum of New Mexico initiated a cooperative program to salvage the archeological and historical remains being destroyed by highway construction. In the first two years of operation, the program resulted in the salvage of more than 40 sites. The New Mexico program served as a model for highway salvage operations in other states under the terms of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

The Society for American Archeology in 1956 set up a Committee for Highway Salvage Archeology for the purpose of stimulating or assisting in the development of highway salvage programs throughout the country. In 1958 the Committee, the Society for American Archeology and the Associated General Contractors of New Mexico published *A Guide for Highway Salvage Programs in Archeology, History and Paleontology*.

By February 1968, federal funds had been authorized in 23 states. Since 1956, \$ 1,567,000 state and federal funds have been devoted to the salvage program.

A great preservation-highway classic concerns two National Trust properties in Virginia, the Pope-Leighey House and Woodlawn Plantation (46). It illustrates what happened many times because properties of historic values were not identified in terms which were available for the use of highway planners, and also illustrates how far projects could go when insufficient review measures were available. A Usonian cypress house, designed in 1940 by Frank Lloyd Wright, was rescued by the National Trust and other preservationists during the spring of 1964 when it was threatened by highway construction — a federal-aid highway financed with 90 % federal funds and 10 % state funds. The threat to the house showed the absurdity of having to solve problems which involved environmental values between two federal agencies at the last minute in the arena

(45) « Sonic Boom Damage », Fact-Sheet 11b. Cambridge, Mass.: Citizens League Against the Sonic Boom, 1968, p. 1-2.

(46) MORTON, Mrs. Terry Brust, « Wright's Pope-Leighey House », *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1967. Park Forest, Ill.: The Prairie School Press, p. 20-26.

of political compromise. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall had recently won from the Bureau of Public Roads the Merrywood battle for the protection of the Potomac Palisades; and for one reason or another, accepted the decision to move the house from the path of the highway. The situation showed the citizens and the government of Fairfax County, Va., to be at fault in that there was no survey of their historic heritage and no legal means of saving it. Three months after the Pope-Leighey House was threatened, the Bureau of Public Roads announced a new policy designed to protect historic resources in the construction of federal-aid highway projects. The staff of the Bureau of Public Roads has stated that if they had been more aware of the sites which their projects affected they could have been more sympathetic and done more — and said unofficially, at least they could have granted more money in order to help in the move.

Much local progress has been made since, for today Fairfax County has a staffed Landmarks Commission, is working on its survey in order to present entries to the National Register, and is seeking ways to protect the historic property before it is threatened, and the means to maintain it. Recently Fairfax County passed legislation creating a buffer zone around a landmark, causing to be reviewed any development within a quarter of a mile of its boundaries. The district to be created surrounding the Pope-Leighey House and Woodlawn Plantation was the first to be announced.

With the enactment of the 1966 transportation legislation, it is now also possible for those with historic interests to have an opportunity to make their views known to the federal authorities. It requires :

« The Secretary shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the states in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed. After the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall not approve any program or project which requires the use of any land from a public park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use. »

A regulation on the philosophy and the mechanism for implementing these concepts will be released soon by the Transportation Department (47). It will require state highway departments to get the views of local private concerns and interested departments in city, state and federal governments before highway routings are submitted for approval to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Under the two-hearing procedure being considered by the Transportation Department, the first hearing would



Fig. 21. — Shirley-Eustis House (1747), Roxbury, Mass. To receive \$ 100,000 under the HUD 709 matching grant program for restoration. Structure given by Shirley-Eustis House Association to Massachusetts Historical Commission, to be used as a community service center. National Register. (Credit : Shirley-Eustis House Association.)

be concerned with the broad highway corridors, and the second with specific highway alignment within the corridor. This procedure will permit objections before costly commitments are made and while changes can be made. The aim is to ensure that route selections are consistent with local goals and objectives; and when controversies arise, that they be settled at the local level with the fullest and widest discussion.

In addition the Transportation Department believes that the opinion of the governor of the state should be sought where conflict exists and that the governor should become personally involved in controversies which involve the federal department. Many state highway departments are not under the direct control of the governor; and if so, often they are not under his control for budgetary purposes.

A recent development sponsored by the Department is the use of an urban design concept team in highway design, the first project to be in Baltimore, Md. Aesthetic, environmental and social aspects as well as federal and local needs are to be given thorough study and review for this specific projects and for highway design and planning in other cities.

Giving testimony to the enlightened approach to highway planning is the Treaty of Las Trampas signed on June 8, 1967, by the Bureau of Public Roads, the Las Trampas Foundation, the National Park Service and

(47) SCHWARTZ, David M., « The Department of Transportation », *Historic Preservation*, *op. cit.*, p. 12-15.

the New Mexico State Highway Department <sup>(48)</sup>. In the mountain valley of northern New Mexico, Las Trampas is one of a number of small farming communities, typical of the 18th- and 19th-century Spanish Colonial period and little influenced by Anglo or other Americans. A new highway in the spring of 1967 threatened the village and its Spanish heritage and visual character. Many houses had disintegrated and disappeared, others had been remodeled and reshaped, but the plaza form was there. The Las Trampas Foundation and the people of Las Trampas had just completed an exterior restoration on the 1780 village Church of San Jose.

A new widened highway with its black asphalt improvements crept closer and closer to the village. An unused, early school building was in its path as were the cotton-wood trees which flanked the wooden bridge at the river crossing. After a fierce, but bloodless battle, the Las Trampas people accepted a 75 % victory; the road will not be as wide; asphalt will be covered to blend with surrounding habitat; local rock will be used in culverts; shoulders will blend with the surrounding area; the grade will be maintained as closely as possible to the existing roadway; and the school building will be left as an authorized encroachment within the road right of way.

In an undeveloped area such as Las Trampas, perhaps any road can be a good road, but in a highly developed area any road can be a bad road. Today one must be a road planner of great vision; it is impossible to be a roadmender, for damage done can never be undone. « When Highways and Cities Collide » <sup>(49)</sup> traces 26 coast-to-coast case histories in 15 states of the conflicts between movement and environment that are occurring as the last miles of Interstate Highway System wind to completion. The final decision has yet to be made on most of them.

In San Francisco, the eight-lane Embarcadero Freeway which cuts across the Bay skyline as it continues on to Sacramento, blots out the once magnificent view of the landmark Ferry Building. Too late, San Francisco realized that there were other values besides freeways, and that it was a mistake to have consented to the construction of the elevated structure along its waterfront. San Franciscans became so incensed that construction was stopped, and there is hope the elevated will be torn down or relocated, regardless of the expense involved.

Must New Orleans have an elevated expressway between its historic Jackson Square and the Mississippi River? Preservation groups have fought the plan for many years. Only with the establishment of the new Department of Transportation have they been given any hope. Highway construction projects are subject to judicial review, and the de Pontalbo case regarding the New Orleans expressway was brought before the Department of Justice which took the position that the decision was not administratively final. The Federal Highway Ad-

ministrator is currently reviewing the matter, and a ground-level expressway is being considered as an alternate solution.

Why must 150 certified houses built before 1800 be destroyed in Philadelphia's Southwark district for the Delaware Expressway? Federal highway authorities finally agreed after a federal interdepartmental task force study to depress the portion of the Delaware Expressway that once called for a Chinese Wall effect through the Society Hill area of Philadelphia. Citizens and neighborhood groups are still fighting over the portion of the highway which goes through Philadelphia's Southwark area, threatening the destruction of the early buildings. As with HUD's Urban Renewal program, there are many unfinished federal-aid highway projects initiated prior to the 1966 transportation legislation. Even in these cases the Department of Transportation is making an effort to be sure that the community weighs the conflicting set of values inherent in each alternative and to insure that its new highway design concepts are used to minimize damage. The Department is stressing that the decision of the local people will prevail — the decision of the people in the form of the action of their elected representatives, their mayor, their city council, their appropriate local official.

#### OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

All federal departments and agencies now have a responsibility for historic preservation, although for most it is a restraining obligation to exercise care in all undertaking affecting cultural properties worthy of preservation. Throughout the government system, however, there are a number of other agencies, in addition to those already discussed with programs of aid and encouragement, which make a substantial contribution to preservation. Although not their major purpose, they have an acknowledged and active concern for broad cultural values as part of their daily routine.

Outstanding in this category are: the projects for beautification, preservation and conservation directed from the White House and lead by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson; in addition there is the Committee for the Preservation of the White House, established by Executive Order 11145, March 7, 1964. The Committee makes recommendations to the President regarding furniture, fixtures and decorative objects which should be used or displayed especially in the public areas of the White House, and to the decor and arrangements which are best suited to enhance the historic and artistic values of the White House and of such articles, fixtures and objects. The Committee also advises the Director

<sup>(48)</sup> CONRON, John P., « The Treaty of Santa Fe », *Historic Preservation, ibid.*, p. 26-31.

<sup>(49)</sup> DUNHILL, Priscilla, « When Highways and Cities Collide », Washington, D. C.: Urban America, Inc., 1967, 8 p., ill.



Fig. 22. — Pavilion Hotel (1875), Montpelier, Vt. On the green adjoining the Vermont state capitol. May be adapted through rehabilitation for state offices. (Credit: National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey.)

of the National Park Service on the preservation and interpretation of the museum character of the White House.

The Smithsonian's major program for the preservation and interpretation of objects has been given a broad interpretation to include an Index of American Architectural Drawings; a concern for the documentation and preservation of industrial sites and structures; serving as consultants and divisors for historic archeological excavations; and the care, preservation and restoration of their own old buildings; and the adaptation of federal surplus structures for reuse as museums with newly assembled collections.

The State Department's use of American antiques in its diplomatic reception rooms in Washington and the

exhibition of American art in its embassies abroad. The education grants under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the study and research projects made possible under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Two other agencies' programs for preservation are reviewed here in greater detail, those of the General Services Administration and the Economic Development Administration.

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.** The real estate manager of the United States government is the Administrator of General Services Administration. Under his proprietorship are approximately 5,000 structures, 860 of which are 50-150 years old; 2,400 are



30-50 years old; 1,300, 10-30 years; and 360, up to 10 years <sup>(50)</sup>.

It is GSA's Public Building Service which keeps a biography on each structure, including date and type of construction, information regarding electrical and heating systems, summary of needed repairs and a record of past improvements.

One phase of the preservation business has already been placed on computer recorders, the GSA building data being on an automatic data processing system. To each building's print-out on repair and improvements is being added its historic value and association, including an architectural evaluation of the building as an entity and as part of an urban environment.

The Public Building Service is now undertaking to identify those structures of historic significance, in order to plan properly for major renovations and continued use. The National Park Service is assisting the Public Building Service in developing an evaluation system for those structures more than 50 years old. The National Park Service will also determine their historic significance and this will be recorded as part of the buildings's biography.

The Public Buildings Service is committed to the fullest possible use of government-owned buildings. In the continued use of a structure of historic value, the Public Buildings Services wishes to preserve its integrity in changes or adaptations which are made in order to retain it in use through renovation or conversion.

The Old Court House, Richmond, Va., is but one building which has been successfully used almost continuously by the federal government. Constructed in the 1850's, it was occupied by the Confederacy during the Civil War. Enlarged in 1893 and again in 1932, the building received extensive remodeling in 1964 including air conditioning.

Recently the Old Customhouse and Court House in Galveston, Tex., was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies after restoration. Completed in 1861, and occupied by the government at the outbreak of the war, it was taken over by the Confederacy. The federal government did not use it again until the late 1930's, when it was considered obsolete and vacated for several years. It was brought back to service during World War II and many more functioning years are anticipated. Under study for renovation and continued use are the old State-War-Navy Building and Treasury Building, Washington, D.C.; the Old Customhouse, Charleston, S.C., and the Post Office and Courthouse, New Haven, Conn. Feasibility studies are being made on the old Pioneer Station, Portland, Ore., and the Customhouse, Broadway, New York City, with the possibility of both being designated to house offices of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

<sup>(50)</sup> SCHMIDT, William A., « Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation », September 27-28, 1967, Washington, D. C., 4 p. Advisory Council Archives.



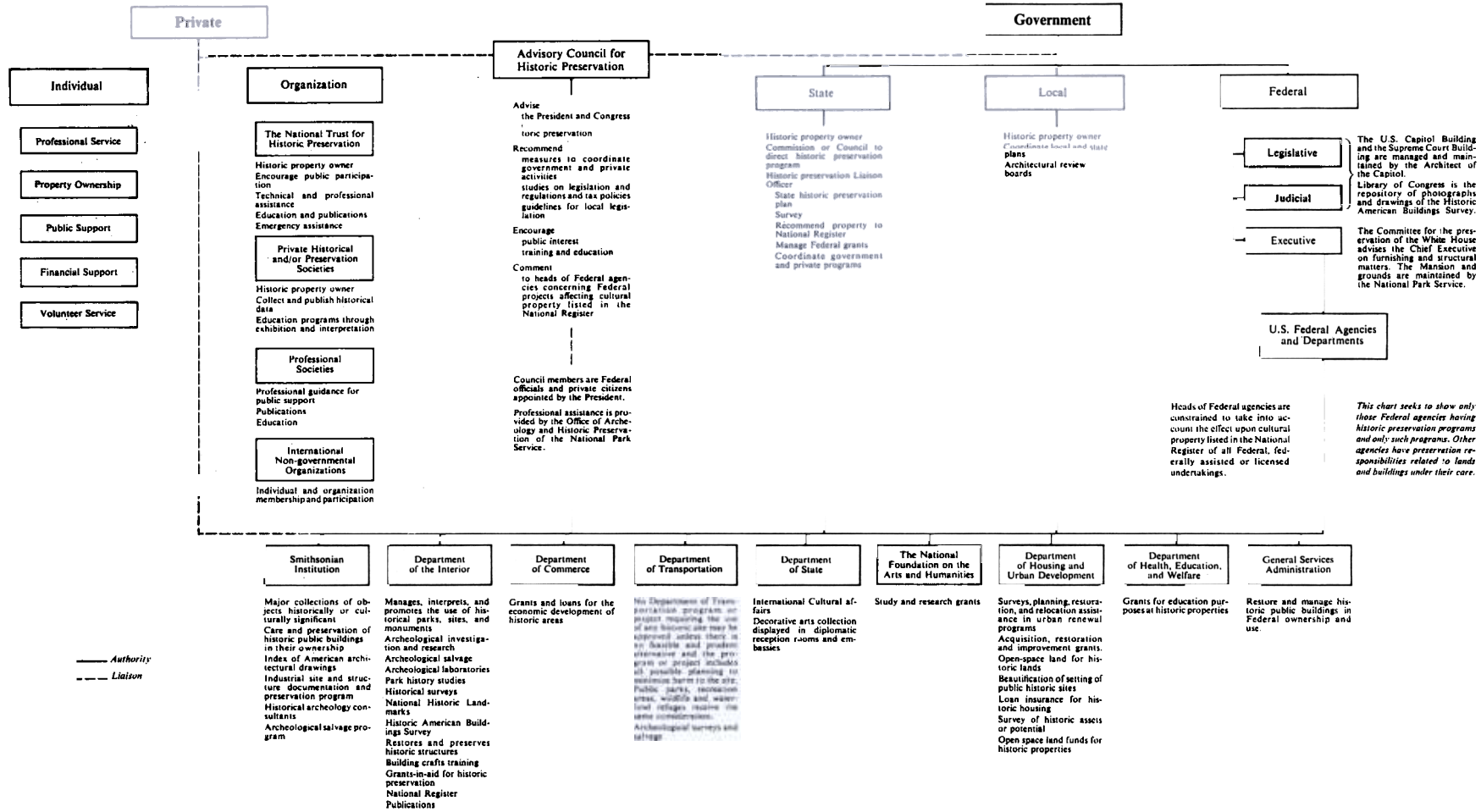
Fig. 23. — Chase Lloyd House (c. 1769), Annapolis, Md. Built as home for Samuel Chase, one of Maryland's four Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Owned by The Chase Episcopal Home Board of Trustees. (Ph. Boucher.)

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Another federal program in which historic preservation has gained, actually without pressure from preservationists, is under the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce <sup>(51)</sup>. In its efforts to provide long-term permanent employment, historic preservation is also being advanced. The EDA program is a system of grants and loans to help in the economic development of cities and towns and country areas where unemployment is high and income is low. Legislation authorizing this effort, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, was signed

<sup>(51)</sup> BROOKS, Henry A., « Remarks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation », February 7, 1968, Washington D. C., 9 p. Advisory Council Archives.

# THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM



into law on August 26, 1965. Under four main tools — public works grants and loans, business loans, technical assistance and job retraining — preservation has been advanced indirectly.

Fifteen hundred projects have been approved, \$ 400 million in grants and \$ 170 million in loans, with historic preservation coming in the tourism development projects. Seven have been identified, involving about \$ 4,000,000. At Rome, N.Y., \$ 29,000 was approved for planning and preliminary work on an old canal. At Pleasant Hill, near Lexington, Ky., a group of citizens succeeded in purchasing an entire early 19th-century Shaker village, Shakertown, by amortizing the payments for the property over a ten-year period. A \$ 2 million public facility low-cost, long-term, loan was made to them; it is estimated that the restoration will provide 285 new jobs and be visited by 150,000 tourists by 1970.

Under its technical assistance and research programs, feasibility studies have been carried out to determine the economic potential of some historic sites as tourist attractions. Among these are Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where a federal investment of \$ 30,000 is being supplemented by local funds <sup>(52)</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

Although only a small portion of the authorized funds for the new federal programs have been appropriated, and probably will not be for some years, the interim has allowed time to study proposed procedures with the states, even though it is impossible to set the intensive program into action. Regional preservation conferences were held around the country by the National Park Service during the fall, winter and spring of 1968, attended in total by more than 800 representatives of public and private groups who reflect the active preservation leadership of the states. The federal programs for historic preservation, under the Departments of Interior and Housing and Urban Development were presented to the delegates who also explained their special private and local projects.

The success and strength of historic preservation from 1966 onward as aided by United States government projects for progress will be determined by how many take advantage of its good example. The future of historic preservation will be controlled primarily by the activity of private individuals and groups, and by state and local officials: how fast they organize or reorganize, how fast state and local legislation is passed and how much funds are appropriated, how well state licensing programs are reviewed, whether state and local landmarks are not just listed but protected and maintained, how well preservation is interpreted and becomes part of our daily concern.

The United States government has made a real attempt to put its preservation house in order. Rapid urbanization of the country and an increasing population

brought a host of problems to preservationists, and had them tilting at near-lost and lost causes. Although the federal government had a Department of the Interior and a National Park Service, it had bigger programs, progressive and beneficial, for highway construction, for urban renewal, for power facilities. These agencies of progress, with the many private programs of industry, commerce and residential development, indirectly and unintentionally had great destructive force.

The fallacy for preservation was that generally where existing, aids were indirect; in many instances it was the citizen's responsibility to discover the possibilities and then alert and try to convert the government employee who administered the program. It was necessary for the private citizen to find the government official who, as a gatherer, keeper and disposer of other men's stuff, had a conscience and appreciation of the continuity of culture.

In the past those persons most concerned about cultural values were not activists, but appreciators; they were busy recording history and, individually and as small groups, enjoying history. In the future they must be vigilantes, helping to make history by causing cultural values to be considered in all environmental planning. The future of American preservation depends upon the American public's understanding of its political system, recognizing the necessity of having to educate to their point of view the constantly changing city, state and federal government officials, and of learning how to lobby for preservation programs. The sound judgment of enlightened government officials on all levels and the intense interest of citizens of all ages must together interpret and work the established programs, using preservation to enrich life.

Looking back to the 1963 Seminar on Preservation and Restoration, miracles have happened in the five years. The same urgency, however, that brought about these accomplishments still exists. A total national preservation display would be the real fireworks for the American bicentennial in 1976; but mission '76 demands dedication — unknown hours of hard work, cool thinking and compromise, and unlimited funds contributed by countless Americans.

Robert R. GARVEY  
and Terry Brust MORTON  
(Washington).

<sup>(52)</sup> CARTER, Lee, « Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Benefits from Federally Sponsored Study », *Historic Preservation*, Vol. 19, No 2, 1967. Washington, D. C.: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, p. 60-63.

## RESUME

La première législation nationale et historique sur la préservation aux Etats-Unis fut le « Antiquities Act » de 1906. Deux autres lois fédérales majeures suivirent, le « Historic Sites Act » de 1935 et le « National Historic Preservation Act » de 1966. Depuis 1906, d'importants fonds gouvernementaux et privés furent dépensés pour la conservation. Actuellement des milliers de gens sont occupés professionnellement dans la préservation; des milliers d'autres y travaillent secondairement : des millions jouissent directement ou indirectement des avantages de la conservation historique. Des destructions considérables de l'héritage national se sont produites depuis la deuxième guerre mondiale à cause des programmes fédéraux, progressifs et de rentabilité, qui prévoyaient un renouvellement de l'urbanisme, la construction d'autoroutes et des sources d'énergie, à cause également des programmes privés de l'industrie, du commerce et du développement de l'habitation résidentielle. La législation de 1966 a promu un effort national de contrôle dans ces divers secteurs. Elle élargit et renforce l'autorité fédérale dans son assistance au gouvernement de l'état ou d'une région, ainsi qu'aux organismes privés et aux individus, pour contribuer à la stabilité et à la continuité de la vie aux Etats-Unis.

Fig. 1. — Château de Woodlawn dans la Plantation de Woodlawn (1802-1805), jadis partie de la propriété de George Washington au Mont Vernon, Mont Vernon, Virginie. Architecte : Dr. William Thornton. Construit pour le neveu de Washington, le Major Lawrence Lewis, et la petite-fille de Martha Washington, Eleanor Parke Curtis, à l'occasion de leur mariage. Propriété du Trust National pour la Préservation Historique et administré comme maison historique. (Crédit : Trust National - Ph. Marler.)

Fig. 2. — Maison Pope-Leighey (1940), Mont Vernon, Virginie. Architecte : Frank Lloyd Wright. Sauvée au cours du printemps 1964 quand elle fut menacée par la construction d'une autoroute et déplacée à la Plantation de Woodlawn. Propriété du Trust National pour la Préservation Historique et administrée comme maison historique. (Crédit : Trust National - Ph. Marler.)

Fig. 3. — Maison Pope-Leighey. Perspective rendue par Frank Lloyd Wright. (Crédit : Taliesin Associated Architects.)

Fig. 4. — « The Breakers » (= les Briseurs), le Grand Hall (1892-94), Newport, Rhode Island. Architecte : Richard Morris Hunt. Construit pour Cornélius Vanderbilt. Ouvert au public par la Société de Préservation du County de Newport. (Crédit : Société de Préservation du County de Newport - Ph. Hopf.)

Fig. 5. — Champ de bataille de Vicksburg (1863), Warren County, Mississipi. Administré en tant que Parc Militaire National de Vicksburg par le Service des Parcs Nationaux. Registre National. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Boucher.)

Le « National Park Service » du Département de l'Intérieur est l'agence fédérale chargée des principales responsabilités dans la poursuite des décisions et des programmes au plan national. La législation de 1966 donne les pouvoirs au « Advisory Council on Historic Preservation » qui doit informer le Congrès et le Président des mesures législatives et administratives à prendre pour favoriser la politique nationale et historique de la conservation; ce conseil remplit aussi les fonctions d'assemblée et d'organe de coordination des activités en ce domaine de tous les départements et de tous les bureaux fédéraux. Il inscrit au « National Register » la liste des régions, des sites, des monuments, des ensembles et des objets qui ont une signification particulière dans l'histoire, l'architecture, l'archéologie et la culture américaines. La loi de 1966 reconnaît également le « National Trust for Historic Preservation » comme l'organisme privé le plus important du pays pour la conservation historique.

Une législation corrélative attribue de même un rôle notable dans cette perspective à tous les districts et bureaux de la fédération, en particulier au Ministère des Transports et au Ministère de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme. Des attributions nouvelles ont été conférées à ce dernier afin qu'il puisse encourager et aider efficacement le secteur de la conservation historique.

Fig. 6. — Monument National du Château de Montezuma, caverne indienne (environ 1125-1450 après J.-C.), près de Flagstaff, County de Yavapai, Arizona. Administré par le Service des Parcs Nationaux. Registre National. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux.)

Fig. 7. — Site National Historique de Chimney Rock, County de Morrill, près de Bayard, Nebraska. Repère naturel fameux et campement sur la route de migration de la piste d'Oregon vers l'Ouest. Administré par le Service des Parcs Nationaux. Registre National. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Boucher.)

Fig. 8. — Eglise de San Jose de Gracia (1780), dans le district historique de Las Trampas, Nouveau Mexique. Registre National. (Crédit : Ph. Terence W. Ross.)

Fig. 9. — Maison Harriton (1697), County de Montgomery, Pennsylvanie. Construite comme maison pour Charles Thomson, un des signataires de la Déclaration d'Indépendance. Une somme de 114.750 dollars fut accordée en vertu du Programme HUD pour l'Espace Libre en vue d'acheter 14,6 acres de terrain, y compris la maison qui sera restaurée.

Fig. 10. — « Charles W. Morgan » (1841). A l'amarre en permanence à Mystic Seaport, Connecticut. Le dernier des vaisseaux à baleine en bois du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle. Registre National. (Crédit : Marine Historical Association S.A.)

Fig. 11. — District Historique d'Old Salem, Caroline du Nord. Fondé en 1766 comme ville centrale du peuplement moravien de Wachovia. De gauche à droite : 1797, Maison de Christoph Vogler; 1819, Maison de John Vogler - Orfèvrerie & Horlogerie; 1775, Magasin de la Communauté. Registre National. (Crédit : Old-Salem, S.A. - Ph. Edward Ragland.)

Fig. 12. — Ecole Cobblestone (1849), District N° 5, Childs, New York. Architecte : William J. Babbitt. Propriété de la Cobblestone Society of Childs, N.Y., ouverte au public comme Musée d'École de District. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 13. — Hall de l'Indépendance (1729-50), Philadelphie, Pennsylvanie. Dessinateur et directeur : Andrew Hamilton. Administré par le Service des Parcs Nationaux en tant que partie du Parc National Historique de l'Indépendance. Registre National. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Boucher.)

Fig. 14. — Castillo de San Felipe del Morro, rampe et phare. La construction commença en 1539 et la forteresse fut achevée vers 1766, San Juan, Porto Rico. Administré par le Service des Parcs Nationaux en tant que partie du Site Historique National de San Juan. Registre National. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 15. — Siège de Monadnock (1891), Chicago, Illinois. Architectes : Burnham et Root. Désigné par la Commission sur les points architecturaux marquants de Chicago « comme la plus haute structure de murailles de Chicago eu égard à son plan original et à son intérêt historique. Un usage restreint de la brique, des murs massifs élancés, l'omission de formes ornementales s'unissent dans un monument simple et cependant majestueux ». (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 16. — Eglise Episcopale Protestante St-Jacques (1711), Goose Creek, County de Berkeley, Caroline du Sud. Récemment restaurée par la congrégation. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 17. — Palais épiscopal (Maison Gresham) (1893), Galveston, Texas. Architecte : Nicolas J. Clayton. Propriété du Diocèse catholique de Galveston, fonctionnant comme maison historique. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 18. — Pont métallique à poutres armées en fer forgé et fondu de Bollman (1869). Propriété de et préservée par le County de Howard, Maryland. A l'origine sur la ligne principale de chemin de fer de Baltimore et Ohio, déplacé en 1888 sur un embranchement industriel. Nommé par la Société Américaine des Ingénieurs Civils comme un repère historique marquant du génie civil national. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains - Ph. Stross.)

Fig. 19. — Ancienne Compagnie Industrielle d'Amoskeag, Manchester, New Hampshire. Tour de la filature (1850), sommet de la tour (1882). La filature à droite suit la ligne du canal dans la cour de l'usine. Au loin à droite, logements de la compagnie. Ce complexe est à présent la propriété individuelle de petites firmes. (Crédit : Inspection des Industries Textiles de la Nouvelle Angleterre - Institution Smithsonian - Ph. Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 20. — Monument National de Chesapeake et du Canal de l'Ohio. Paysage le long du canal et des écluses (1828-1924), Districts de Columbia et Maryland. Administré par le Service des Parcs Nationaux. Registre National. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Ph. Boucher.)

Fig. 21. — Maison de Shirley-Eustis (1747), Roxbury, Massachusetts. Doit recevoir 100.000 dollars en vertu du programme de subventions HUD 709. Donnée par l'Association de la Maison Shirley-Eustis à la Commission Historique du Massachusetts pour être utilisée comme centre de services de la communauté. Registre National. (Crédit : Association de la Maison Shirley-Eustis.)

Fig. 22. — Hôtel Pavillon (1875), Montpelier, Vermont. Dans la verdure contiguë au capitol de l'Etat de Vermont. Peut être adapté à des fonctions publiques. (Crédit : Service des Parcs Nationaux - Inspection des Monuments Historiques Américains.)

Fig. 23. — Maison Chase-Lloyd (v. 1769), Annapolis, Maryland. Construite comme maison pour Samuel Chase, un des quatre signataires de la Déclaration d'Indépendance du Maryland. Propriété du Conseil d'administration épiscopal de Chase. (Ph. Boucher.)