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How To Complete National Register Forms

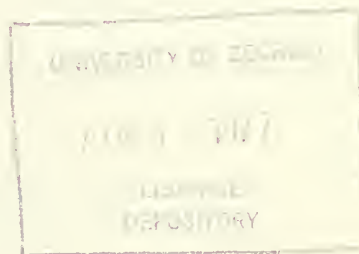
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



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Introduction

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register makes property owners eligible to be considered for Federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation through State programs. Listing also provides protection through comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally financed, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties, as stated in section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and in Executive Order 11593 (see Appendix V).

All nominations to the National Register are made by the State through the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer. Federal agencies may also nominate properties under their jurisdiction or control through designated Federal Representatives. This process is described in Part 60 of Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (effective April 1, 1976). These procedures appear in Appendix I.

Criteria For Evaluation

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register.

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

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

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past

50 years *shall not be considered eligible* for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Nomination Forms

All nominations to the National Register are made on standard National Register forms (revised October 1974), which are supplied by the National Park Service to State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Representatives.

Inventory-Nomination Form 10-300 is designed for use by the States.

Inventory-Nomination Form 10-306 is designed for use by Federal agencies.

Continuation Sheet Form 10-300a may be used by both States and Federal agencies if additional space is needed to complete the blocks, on forms 10-300 and 10-306.

Property Map Forms (10-301) and *Property Photograph Forms (10-301a)* are no longer required.

Photocopied forms are not archivally stable and cannot be accepted by the National Park Service.

Completing Nomination Forms

Information recorded on National Register forms by States and Federal agencies allows the National Park Service to evaluate the significance of properties for possible inclusion in the National Register. Nomination forms are also used as an archival source for research, to obtain information for National Register publications, to define the value protected by section 106, and to determine the appropriateness of proposed federally funded preservation projects.

It is essential that the information in the forms be accurate and complete. Errors of fact can seldom be uncovered by the National Register staff in the course of review. It must be assumed that all information appearing on forms certified by State Historic Preservation Officers or Federal Representatives is, to the best of their knowledge, correct. Personnel who prepare the nomination forms are requested to double-check all technical information for accuracy.

1. Name

1 NAME
HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

This block identifies the specific property being nominated to the National Register; it also identifies and records the different names by which the property has been known. In general, the historic name (see following explanation) will be used in referring to the property in the National Register files, "Federal Register," and National Register publications as it will continue to be meaningful regardless of changes in occupancy or use.

The method for naming properties described below has been established by the Historic American Buildings Survey, the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and the National Register. Both States and Federal agencies submitting nominations should adhere to these guidelines as closely as possible.

Historic Name

The historic name ordinarily reflects one or more of the following:

- a) original owner or builder;
- b) significant persons or events associated with the property;
- c) original or later uses of the property;
- d) innovative or unusual characteristics of the property; and/or
- e) accepted professional, scientific, technical or traditional names.

Common Name

The common name represents the title by which the property is known locally. It may be representative of the history of the property or may reflect present ownership. The common name can provide an appropriate means of differentiating the property from similarly named properties already in the National Register.

The method of selecting names for archeological sites and districts is described in Appendix II.

Examples of name:

- A. Original owner or builder:
 1. Decatur, Stephen, House
 2. Fairbanks, Jonathan, House
- B. Significant persons or events associated with the property:
 1. Brown, John, House
 2. Hammond-Harwood House
 3. American Flag Raising Site
 4. Columbus Landing Site
- C. Original or later significant uses of the property:
 1. Great Falls Portage
 2. Pony Express Stables
 3. Delaware Aqueduct
 4. Faneuil Hall
 5. United States Post Office
 6. Warren County Courthouse
 7. Louisiana State Capitol
 8. Cathedral of the Madeleine (Roman Catholic)
 9. St. Peter's Episcopal Church

- D. Innovative or unusual characteristics of the property:
1. Lucy, the Margate Elephant
 2. Fireproof Building
 3. 1767 Milestones
 4. Whipple Cast and Wrought-iron Bowstring Truss Bridge
 5. Moselle Iron Furnace Stack
- E. Accepted professional, scientific, technical or traditional names:

1. Wright II Archeological Site
2. Lehmer Mammoth Kill Site
3. Experimental Breeder Reactor #1
4. Trinity Site
5. Monticello
6. Vieux Carre Historic District
7. Kawaewae Heiau
8. Barrio de Analco
9. Mordington (Douglass House)

2. Location

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY/TOWN	VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
STATE			

For individual buildings, structures, sites, and objects, give the name of the street or road on which the property is located. If the road has a number rather than a name, indicate whether it is a Federal, State, or secondary road. If a property does not have a specific address, give the names of the nearest roads. If a property is rural and in the vicinity of a town or city, indicate this by checking the blank marked "vicinity of."

Inclusive street address numbers should be given for all buildings and structures within a district. For example:

12-157 Main Street; 18-380 Frost Street

For small districts, inclusive street address numbers may be recorded in this block. For large districts, a continuation sheet or block 7 may be used. A rough indication of boundaries, for publication in the "Federal Register," should also be given here. For example:

Bounded by Smithfield Lake, North and Lowell Avenues, and Interstate 73. Eight blocks in downtown Wonderville centered around University Square.

Include the Congressional District number to speed notification when the property is entered in the National Register.

Codes

The General Service Administration (GSA) and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) each publish a geographic code book which supplies the standard codes to be used in this block. Both publications are updated at regular intervals and use the basic codes defined in the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (as authorized by Public Law 89-306 and Office of Management and Budget No. A-86). The GSA code book may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Requests for the HEW code book should be addressed to the Division of Financial Operations and Fiscal Procedures, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 3612, North Building, 330 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201.

Location "Not For Publication"

If, for some reason, the location of a property should not be published, indicate that status in the blank marked "Not for Publication." If possible, include a less specific address or location that may be used for listing in the "Federal Register;" this may be indicated here or separately on a continuation sheet (Form 10-300a).

3. Classification

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
— DISTRICT	— PUBLIC	— OCCUPIED	— AGRICULTURE	— MUSEUM
— BUILDING(S)	— PRIVATE	— UNOCCUPIED	— COMMERCIAL	— PARK
— STRUCTURE	— BOTH	— WORK IN PROGRESS	— EDUCATIONAL	— PRIVATE RESIDENCE
— SITE	— PUBLIC ACQUISITION	— ACCESSIBLE	— ENTERTAINMENT	— RELIGIOUS
— OBJECT	— IN PROCESS	— YES RESTRICTED	— GOVERNMENT	— SCIENTIFIC
	— BEING CONSIDERED	— YES UNRESTRICTED	— INDUSTRIAL	— TRANSPORTATION
		— NO	— MILITARY	— OTHER

Category

In this section mark one or more boxes which apply to the nominated property as described below:

- A. A **district** is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage,

or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Examples:

Georgetown Historic District (Washington, DC)
Martin Luther King Historic District (Atlanta, GA)
Durango-Silverton Narrow-Gauge Railroad (right-of-way between Durango and Silverton, CO)

- B. A **site** is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished,

where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

Examples:

Cabin Creek Battlefield (Pensacola vicinity, OK)

Mound Cemetery Mound (Chester vicinity, OH)

Mud Springs Pony Express Station Site (Dalton vicinity, NB)

- C. A **building** is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Buildings may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Examples:

Molly Brown House (Denver, CO)

Meek Mansion and Carriage House (Hayward, CA)

Huron County Courthouse and Jail (Norwalk, OH)

Fairtosh Plantation (Durham vicinity, NC)

- D. A **structure** is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale.

Examples:

Swanton Covered Railroad Bridge (Swanton vicinity, VT)

Old Point Loma Lighthouse (San Diego, CA)

North Point Water Tower (Milwaukee, WI)

Reber Radio Telescope (Green Bay vicinity, WV)

- E. An **object** is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

Examples:

Lucy, the Margate Elephant (Margate City, NJ)

Delta Queen Steamboat (Cincinnati, OH)

Adams Memorial (Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, DC)

Sumpter Valley Gold Dredge (Sumpter, OR)

Ownership

Public ownership (on the Federal, State, or local level) and private ownership are, in most cases, evident from the information given in block 4. In places where there is multiple ownership (a historic district), check "Both" and describe the general types of ownership in block 7.

If public acquisition is involved, indicate on a continuation sheet the stage which the negotiations have reached, the agency involved, and the intended disposition of the property.

Status

Check the blank, or blanks, as appropriate. If preservation work is in progress, the proposed alterations should be discussed in block 7.

Accessible

It is optional for States and Federal agencies to complete this section. In general, "accessible" means visible from a public thoroughfare and "restricted" means that access is regulated.

Present Use

Indicate present use by checking the appropriate blank.

4. Owner of Property

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY/TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

For individual buildings, structures, sites, and objects, enter the name and mailing address of the owner(s) of record.

For districts, enter the names and mailing addresses of all owners of record pursuant to National Register notification procedures (36 CFR 60.12).

For nominations prepared by Federal agencies (Form 10-306), enter the name of the Federal agency owning or administering the property, the name of the regional headquarters (if applicable), the address of the regional headquarters, and the State in which the headquarters is located.

5. Location of Legal Description

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY/TOWN

STATE

Enter the name of the place where the legal description of the property is maintained. The legal description is usually kept on file in the Recorder's Office of the county courthouse. The chain of title, and book and page reference to the title are not necessary.



Structure

Old Point Loma Lighthouse
(San Diego, CA)

District

Martin Luther King, Jr.,
Historic District
(Atlanta, GA)

Site

Texarkana Phase Archeological
District
(Texarkana vic., TX)

Object

Lucy, the Margate Elephant
(Margate City, NJ)

Building

Fairntosh Plantation
(Durham vic., NC)



6. Representation in Existing Surveys

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE			
DATE			
☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		STATE	
CITY/TOWN		STATE	

Many properties nominated to the National Register have already been recorded in historical, architectural, or archaeological surveys (including those conducted by the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and/or State and Federal agencies), and this fact should be noted in this block. Informa-

tion supplied here serves as a reference to identify such surveys and locate the repository for survey records. Copies of existing survey records are not required. List the year the survey was made and file number, if available.

If the nominated property has already been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, list the Federal agency that requested the determination, the date of the request, and the name under which the determination was made.

If the nominated property is already part of a National Register district, give the name of the district.

7. Description

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	ORIGINAL SITE
GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED
FAIR	UNEXPOSED		DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A description of the physical appearance and condition of a property is important in making an accurate assessment of its significance. To be useful, the description of the property should be concise, factual, detailed, and well organized. Information on preparing descriptions of archaeological sites and districts may be found in Appendix II.

A. Building, Structure, Object

Individual buildings, structures, or objects should be described in detail using appropriate professional terminology. Unique details or unusual features should be noted and should be visible in the accompanying photographs. Marcus Whiffen's *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (The M.I.T Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1969) provides a standard guide to American architectural styles and may be consulted when questions of terminology arise. If local terms or styles are used, they should be accompanied by a description or explanation.

It is appropriate to include the following types of information in descriptions of buildings, structures, and objects:

1. Type of building (dwelling, church, store, mill, etc.)
2. Building placement (detached, row, etc.)
3. General characteristics:
 - Overall shape or plan (rectangle, ell, etc.)
 - Number of stories
 - Number of vertical divisions or bays
 - Construction materials (brick, frame, masonry, etc.) and wall finish (kind of bond, coursing, shingle, etc.)
 - Roof shape (gabled, hipped, shed, etc.)
4. Specific features, including location, number, and appearance of:
 - porches (verandas, stoops, attached sheds, etc.)

windows
doors
chimneys
dormers

5. Decorative elements
6. Major interior features contributing to the significance of the building:
 - stairs
 - interior trim, including mantles and wall coverings
 - hardware
 - floors
 - lighting fixtures
7. Number, type, and location of outbuildings, as well as dates, if known
8. Other manmade elements (roadways, contemporary structures, landscaping) included within the nominated area.

B. Site (historic)

The present condition of a historic site and its environment should be described. The overall integrity of the site—the degree to which the setting is a visual reminder of the events and activities that took place there—should also be thoroughly discussed in the nomination.

C. District

Architectural and Historic When a district is nominated for its architectural quality or historical associations, it is appropriate to include the following types of information:

1. General descriptions of the natural and man-made elements of the district: structures, buildings, sites, objects, prominent geographical features, density of development.
2. General description of types, styles, or periods of architecture represented in the district: scale, proportions, materials, color, decoration, workmanship, design quality.
3. General physical relationships of buildings to each other and to the environment: facade lines, street

plans, parks, squares, open spaces, structural density, plantings, important natural features; changes in these relationships over time.

- 4. General description of the district during the period(s) when it achieved significance.
- 5. Building types found in district: commercial, residential, etc.; present and original uses of buildings.
- 6. General condition of buildings: restoration or rehabilitation activities, alterations.
- 7. Qualities that make the district distinct from its surroundings.
- 8. General discussion of the archeological potential within the district.
- 9. List of all buildings, regardless of age, contributing to the character of the district, with short descriptions where appropriate (keyed in with sketch map).
- 10. List of nonconforming intrusions which detract from the integrity of the district (keyed in with sketch map).
- 11. Approximate number of buildings in the district.

Industrial In addition to the information listed above include:

- 1. General description of the industrial activities and processes taking place within the district; important natural and geographical features; power sources;
- 2. General description of original machinery still in use; and/or
- 3. General description of linear systems within district (canals, railroads, roads) and their terminal points with approximate length and width of area to be encompassed in district.

Rural In addition to the information listed above include:

- 1. General description of geography and topographical features (valleys, bodies of water, soil conditions, climate, changes in elevation, vistas, etc.) that convey a sense of cohesiveness; and/or
- 2. General description of the outbuildings and other examples of vernacular rural architecture within district boundaries.

Condition

Check the blank or blanks that best describe the present condition of the resource.

Unaltered/Altered

The conditions *altered* and *unaltered* refer to the present state of the property as compared to its condition *at the time it achieved significance*. Alterations can include: an addition; a change of exterior or interior materials; and/or the replacement of original windows, doors, ornamentation, or structural elements. A restoration is considered an alteration if original fabric has to be removed and replaced. Normal weathering ordinarily does not constitute an alteration.

Known alterations should be described in the written statement of appearance with dates documented or estimated. Where numerous alterations have occurred, it would be helpful to include a floor plan or sketch with additions clearly marked and dated.

Moved or Original Site

Check the appropriate blank.
If a property has been moved, the following information should be given in the description wherever possible:

- 1. Date of move
- 2. Original location and description
- 3. Distance the property has been moved
- 4. Explanation of the effect of the move on the historical integrity of the property and upon its new location
- 5. Reasons for the move.

8. Significance

8 SIGNIFICANCE				
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE		CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHAEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400 1499	ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500 1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600 1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN
1700 1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800 1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DATES		BUILDER ARCHITECT		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE				

The statement of significance should convey, in concise terms, why the nominated property deserves to be included in the National Register. An opening paragraph summarizing the importance of the property being nominated should be followed by a more detailed account of the events, personalities, prehistoric or historic occupations, or activities that contribute to the property's significance.

Nominations for properties that are less than 50 years old; moved; reconstructed; cemeteries and grave sites; birth-places; primarily commemorative in nature; or owned or used by religious institutions will not be accepted unless the statements of significance discuss the specific exceptions set forth in the National Register criteria. These exceptions should be specifically addressed in a summarizing paragraph.

Discussion of family geneology, a list of past owners, or a general history of the town where the property is are less important than a clear statement of why the particular property is worthy of preservation. The statement of significance should address itself to the significance of the *particular resource being nominated* as it now exists; it should relate to a broad historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural context on a local, regional, State, or national level.

Additional facts should be included where relevant, such as: period of construction or use, historically significant events, data concerning individuals associated with the property, and data that the property has yielded or may likely yield. Supplemental information, such as newspaper articles or letters from professional architects, architectural historians, or archeologists may also be submitted as appropriate. Any quoted material that appears in this section should be footnoted. Quotations taken out of context should faithfully represent the meaning of the original source.

Period

Check the period or periods during which the property achieved significance. Because this may mean date of construction, major alteration, or association with an individual, event, or culture, it may be necessary to check more than one area.

Areas of Significance

All areas of significance checked must be explained in the statement that follows. These areas of significance should relate *directly* to the property being nominated.

Definitions or explanations of the historical areas of significance follow:

Archeology-Prehistoric: the scientific study of the life and culture of indigenous peoples before the advent of written records.

Archeology-Historic: the scientific study of the life and culture of indigenous peoples after the advent of written records; and the scientific study of the life and culture of nonindigenous peoples (European, African, Asiatic) in the New World.

Agriculture: farming, livestock raising, and horticulture.

Architecture: the style and construction of buildings and structures.

Art: concerning creative works and their principles; fine arts and crafts. Do not include architecture, sculpture, music, or literature here; specific categories are established for these areas.

Commerce: production and exchange of goods and the social contacts thereby encouraged.

Communications: art or science of transmitting information.

Community Planning: the design of communities from predetermined principles.

Conservation: official maintenance or supervision of natural or man-made resources.

Economics: the science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

Education: formal schooling that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

Engineering: the applied science concerned with utilizing products and sources of power for supplying human needs in the form of structures, machines, etc.

Exploration/Settlement: the investigation of regions previously unknown or little known; the establishment of a new colony or community.

Industry: enterprises producing goods and services.

Invention: something originated by experiment or ingenuity. (Properties connected with the inventors themselves would be classified here.)

selfes would be classified here.)

Landscape Architecture: the art or practice of planning or changing land and water elements for the enhancement of the physical environment.

Literature: the production of writings, especially those of an imaginative nature.

Military: concerning the armed forces and individual soldiers.

Music: the art of combining vocal or instrumental sounds or tones.

Philosophy: a system of principles for the conduct of life; the theory or analysis of the principles of underlying thought or knowledge and the nature of the universe.

Politics/Government: an established system of political administration by which a nation, State, district, etc., is governed and the processes which determine how it is to be conducted.

Religion: systems and expressions of belief in a supra-human power that have made a contribution to the patterns of culture.

Science: a systematic study of nature.

Sculpture: the art of forming material into three-dimensional representation.

Social/Humanitarian: concerning human beings living together in a group or the promotion of the welfare of humanity.

Theater: the dramatic arts and the places where they are enacted.

Transportation: concerning the work or business or means of conveying passengers or materials.

Specific dates, architect/builder.

This blank may be used to give the date of construction, later additions, dates of occupancy of the most significant residents, or date of significant event connected with the property.

Give the name of the builder or architect, if known.

Checking Statements of Significance

Statements of significance should be able to answer the following questions, which are listed in three broad categories. These questions may be used as a checklist to help ensure that the property being nominated meets National Register criteria and that the statement of significance contains sufficient information for review by the National Park Service.

Information on preparing statements of significance for archeological sites and districts may be found in Appendix II.

A. Building, Structure, Object

1. If a building or structure is nominated for its significance in architecture, does it retain enough of its significant design, aspect, or feeling to be recognizable? Could the important elements of design or appearance be restored?
2. How have alterations or additions contributed to, or detracted from, the significance of the property?
3. If the building, structure, or object is nominated for

historical significance, does the existing building have an identifiable relationship to the history described? Does it retain sufficient integrity to convey the feeling of the historical period when it achieved significance?

4. Are there other properties in the vicinity which also have strong associations with the individual?
5. Are significant individuals associated with the building, structure, or object, and if so, how long did they live there, how long were they associated with the building, and during what period of their lives?
6. What was the building or structure used for during the period it achieved historical significance?
7. If the building, structure, or object is no longer at the original location, are the reasons for the move fully explained? How does the new location affect the historical and architectural integrity of the building or structure?
8. Does the building, structure, or object have an unusually important association with its location?
9. How does the building, structure, or object compare with similar resources in the State, region, or locality?

B. Site (historic)

1. How does the site relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there?
2. How have alterations (destruction of original buildings, change in land use, changes in foliage or topography) affected the integrity of the site?

C. District

Architectural and Historic

1. Are the origins and historical developments of the district clearly stated?
2. Are preservation and/or restoration activities within the district discussed?

3. How does the district convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness? (through design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, etc.) Is this sense expressed in the statement of significance?
4. How do architectural styles or elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place?
5. How have significant individuals or events contributed to the development of the district?
6. How has the district affected the historical development of the overall community, region, or State?
7. What effect do intrusions have on the integrity of the district?
8. How were district boundaries chosen? (Considerations may include boundaries at specific time in history; the presence of a visual barrier or edge, such as a river, highway or new development; change in character of the area or decline in concentration of significant properties to the point where the integrity of the district has been lost.)
9. Are the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings identified and described?
10. How does the district compare to other similar areas in the State, region, or locality?

Industrial In addition to the questions above:

1. Does the statement of significance provide a general analysis of the industrial functions, processes, or periods in relation to the broader industrial or technological developments of the county, region, State, or Nation?
2. Does the statement of significance contain information on the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers and planners who contributed to the development of the district?

Rural In addition to the questions above:

How are the elements of the rural district linked historically, architecturally, by function, or by common ethnic or social background?

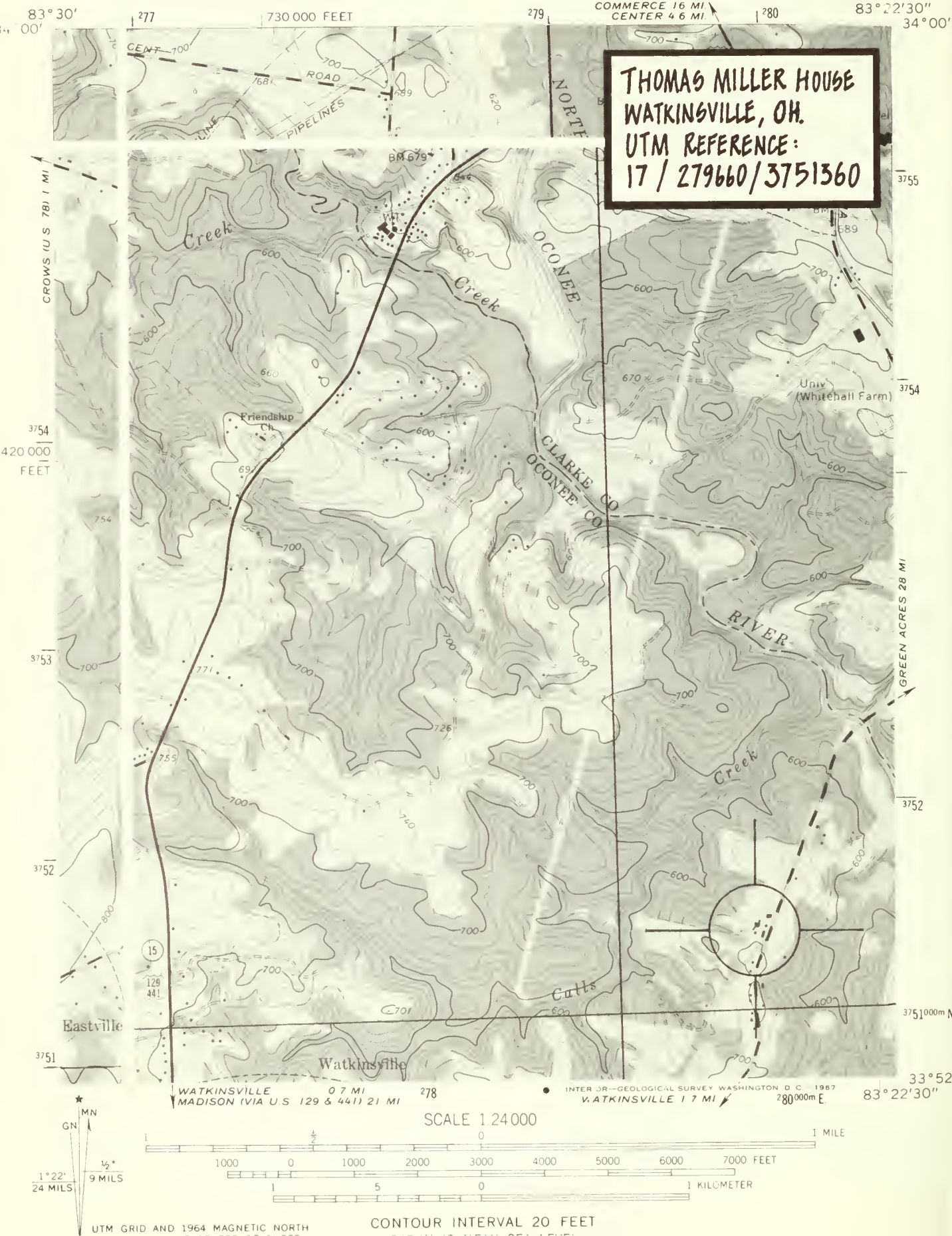
9. Major Bibliographical References

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

This block should contain a list of sources from which information on the form was compiled. General reference works on architecture, archeology, etc., should *not* be included unless they provide specific information which is

of assistance in evaluating the property. Use a standard bibliographical style listing author, full title, date and location of publication, and publisher.

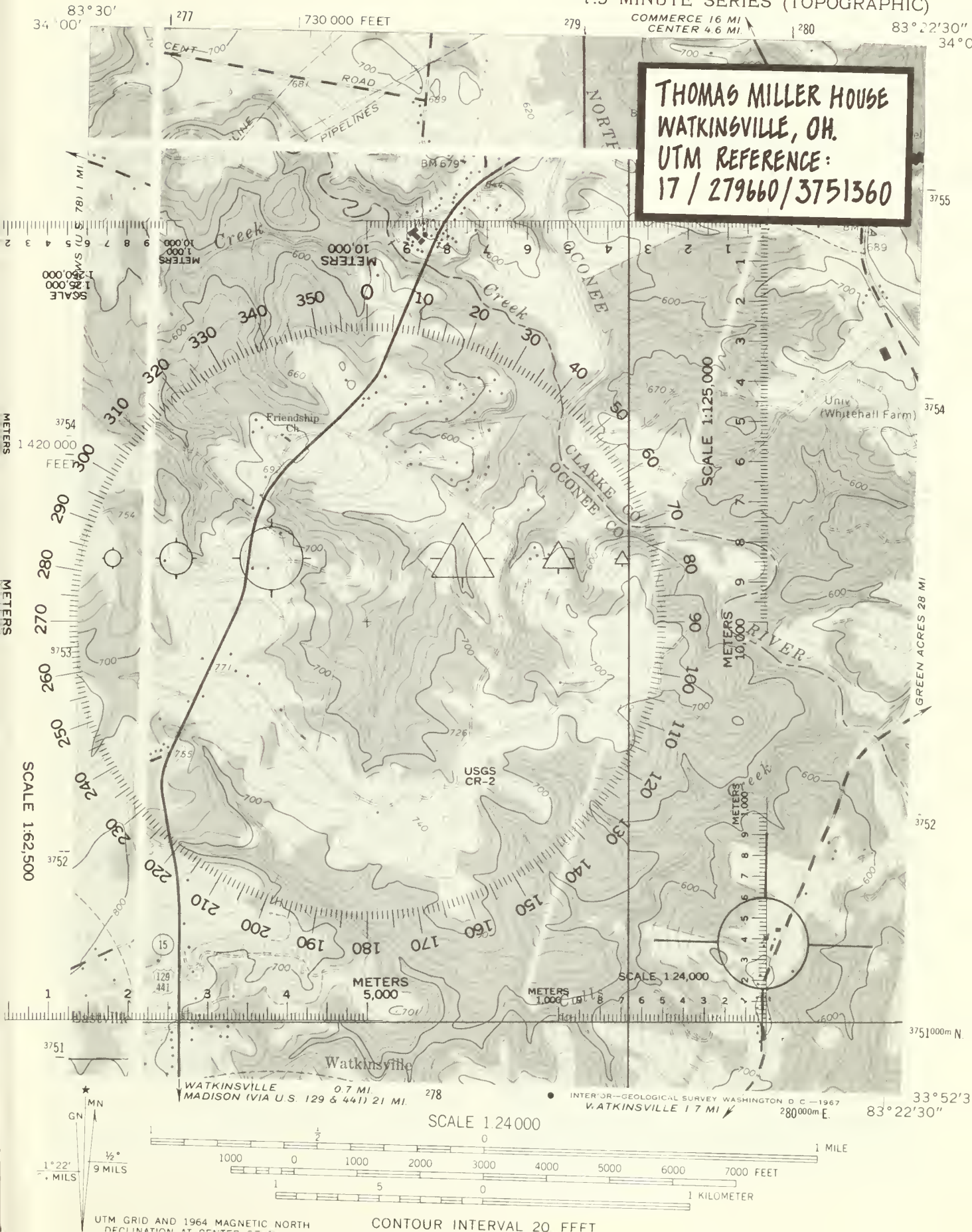
For an article, list the magazine or journal from which it was taken, volume number and date. For unpublished manuscripts, indicate where copies are available. Interviews should also be listed with the date of the interview.



7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

COMMERCE 16 MI
CENTER 4.6 MI.

THOMAS MILLER HOUSE
WATKINSVILLE, OH.
UTM REFERENCE:
17 / 279660 / 3751360



UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT 20°E

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

10. Geographical Data

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	OR	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	OR	COUNTY	CODE

Acreage

The area nominated should be large enough to take in all features of the historic, architectural, or archeological resource. Do not include acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property. If an exceptionally large area is being nominated, the reasons for doing so should be discussed in blocks 7 or 8. The figure given in this blank should be accurate to the nearest acre.

UTM reference

The UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) Grid System provides a simple and accurate method for recording the geographic location of an historic site. The UTM Grid System has a number of advantages over the Geographic Coordinate System (latitude/longitude), particularly speed and precision, and the use of linear, metric units of measure. UTM involves no complicated geometric constructions, and in its simplest application, requires only a straightedge, a "coordinate counter," and a sharp pencil as working tools. (The coordinate counter is a plastic measuring tool. Information on ordering counters may be obtained by writing the National Register.)

The UTM grid location ("reference") of a point may be found if the point can be located on a USGS quadrangle map that has the blue UTM grid tick marks along its edges. Most USGS quadrangles published since 1950, and all published since 1959, regardless of scale, have these ticks. If no USGS map with UTM ticks exists for a location, its coordinates in terms of latitude and longitude, or any State grid system, may be used instead, although complex mathematical formula must be applied at the Register to convert such coordinates to UTM grid references. Computer programs are available to perform this task, but the initial recording of locations in UTM grid terms is always preferable to any translated value.

In the UTM system, the Earth is divided into 60 "zones," running north and south, each 6 degrees wide. Each zone is numbered (most of the USA is included in zones 10 through 19), beginning at the 180-degree meridian near the International Date Line. On a map, each zone is flattened, and a square grid is superimposed upon it. The grid is marked off in meters, and any point in the zone may be referenced by citing its zone number, its distance in meters from the Equator ("northing") and its distance in meters from a reference line ("easting"). These three figures,

the zone number, easting, and northing, make up the complete "UTM grid reference" for any point, and distinguish it from any other point on Earth.

The simplest method of determining a UTM reference is based on drawing part of the UTM grid on the map, and measuring from the grid lines to the point. It requires the following:

- a flat work surface on which the map may be spread out in full
- a straightedge (ordinary rulers may not be quite straight) long enough to reach completely across the map—generally about 30" to 36" long
- a very sharp pencil
- an ink pen for marking reference points
- and a UTM coordinate counter

For each point to be measured, follow these steps:

- Draw a line from the top of the map to the bottom, connecting the UTM ticks directly west of the point, i.e., with the highest easting value less than that of the point.
- Draw a line from the left to the right side of the map, connecting the grid ticks directly south of the point, i.e., with the highest northing value below the point. This will intersect the previous line somewhere to the southwest of the point.
- Copy the zone number onto a worksheet.
- Copy onto a worksheet the portions of the easting and northing values given with the map ticks through which the lines have been drawn.
- Locate the scale on the coordinate counter that matches that of the map. Align the counter on the map so that:
 - the side of the scale that reads from right to left lies along the east-west line.
 - the side of the scale that reads from left to right passes directly through the point.
 Check the alignment to be sure that it is precise.
- Read the coordinate counter scales, right-to-left for the easting and upward for the northing. Enter the measured values onto the form.
- Check the readings for plausibility—are all figures in the correct decimal place?
- Check the figures for accuracy by remeasuring.
- Be sure that the correct order is observed: zone number, easting, northing (Z,E,N).

If the area of a property is less than 10 acres, only one UTM reference for a point centered on the site has to be completed. If the property includes 10 or more acres, the area nominated must be enclosed by a 3-or-more sided figure with a UTM reference for each corner. Boundaries need not follow straight lines between the points.

For more information on the UTM Grid System, guidelines are available from the National Register. If USGS maps are not available, a State map with longitude and latitude coordinates may be used.

Verbal Boundary Description

The purpose of this information is to define and explain boundaries of the nominated property. *A verbal boundary description should be given for all properties, regardless of acreage.* If a survey plat map is included with the nomination, a simple reference to the boundary line on the map may be sufficient. If such a map is not available, a careful and accurate description should be provided, including street names, property lines, geographical features, etc., which separates and distinguishes the property from its surroundings.

Examples:

1. The boundary of Livermore Plantation is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Survey, Livermore Plantation, 1958."
2. The nominated property occupies city lot 78 and is roughly 50' × 100' in size.
3. Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Lazy

River and 60' south of the center of Maple Avenue, proceed east 150' along the rear property lines of 212–216 Maple Ave. to the center of Main Street. Then proceed due north 150' along the center of Main Street, turning west for 50' following the rear property line of 217 Maple Avenue. Then proceed north 50' to the rear property line of 215 Maple Avenue, turning west for 100' to the east bank of the Lazy River. Then proceed south along the river bank to the point of origin.

Additional examples may be found in the sample nominations in Appendix IV.

Overlapping State or County Boundaries

This section should be completed only if the property nominated extends over more than one State or county.

11. Form Prepared By

11 FORM PREPARED BY	
NAME TITLE	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
CITY OR TOWN	STATE

Write in this section the name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of the persons *directly* involved in compiling the information contained in the form. This information will enable the National Register staff to contact the person responsible, if necessary, after consultation with the State office or Federal Representative.

12. Certification

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION		
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:		
NATIONAL ☐	STATE ☐	LOCAL ☐
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.		
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE		DATE
TITLE		

sessing national significance will automatically be forwarded to the Historic Sites Survey (National Historic Landmarks Program) for consideration. The appropriate signature and date in this section are of utmost importance for the legal protection of the property. Nomination cannot be accepted unless this section is complete.

State Nominations

The signature of the State Historic Preservation Officer on a State nomination certifies that the property has been evaluated and reviewed at the State level before being forwarded to the National Park Service, according to the procedures in "Nominations by States and Federal Agencies" (36 CFR Part 60).

Three suggested levels of significance are listed on the form, and the certifying official is asked to make an evaluation. His choice represents an opinion, and is for information only. These distinctions will not appear in any printed version of the National Register. Regardless of their evaluated level of significance, all properties receive the same protection under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Properties evaluated by State Historic Preservation Officers as pos-

Federal Nominations

The signature of the State Historic Preservation Officer on a Federal nomination indicates that the State has reviewed the property and has come to a conclusion concerning the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. This recommendation is *not* the State Historic Preservation Officer's opinion of the quality of the form, but rather of the significance of the property.

The signature of the Federal representative on the nomination indicates that the Federal agency has recognized the property as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register, and has given the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer an opportunity to evaluate the significance of the property, in accordance with section 60.11 of "Nominations by States and Federal Agencies" (36 CFR Part 60).

Three suggested levels of significance are listed on the form, and the Federal Representative is asked to make an evaluation. This choice represents an opinion, and is for information only. These distinctions will not appear in any printed version of the National Register. Regardless of their level of significance, all properties receive the same protection under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Properties evaluated by Federal Representatives as possessing national significance will automatically be forwarded to the Historic Sites Survey (National Historic Landmarks Program) for consideration.

National Register Verification

This is to be completed *only* by the National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. When a property is accepted for the National Register, this section will be signed and dated by the Chief of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and by the Keeper of the National Register.

Accompanying Documentation

A. Continuation Sheet (Form 10-300a)

The continuation sheet is designed to provide additional space for information requested on this form. The name of the property and the block or item number that is continued should be filled in for each continuation sheet used.

If several items do not fit into the spaces provided on the nomination form, they may be continued on one continuation sheet. An example of this may be found in the sample historic district nomination in Appendix IV.

B. Maps

United States Geological Survey Maps

A map clearly locating the property within a city or broader context must accompany each nomination. Whenever possible, 7.5- or 15-minute series USGS maps are to be used. Fragments of USGS maps cannot be checked for UTM reference points, as discussed in Section 10 and are therefore unacceptable.

Information to be indicated on the map must include:

- 1) name of property
- 2) boundaries (if 10 acres or over) enclosed in a three- or more sided figure
- 3) north arrow (magnetic or true), if not printed on map
- 4) appropriate UTM references and computations.

Map forms (10-301) are no longer in use.

Sketch Maps

All district nominations and nominations containing a number of sites or structures must be accompanied with at least one detailed map or sketch map. Plat books, insurance maps, bird's-eye views, district highway maps, and hand-drawn maps may be used for this purpose. All maps submitted must be archivally stable, on acid-free paper,

and should fit into an 8 1/2" × 11" folder. It is not necessary for a sketch map to be precise in scale, but it should include:

- 1) all buildings contributing to the character of the district, numbered to correspond with the buildings discussed in the nomination form and pictured in the photographs;
- 2) extent of district boundaries, carefully delineated;
- 3) street and place names, including inclusive street numbers;
- 4) highway numbers;
- 5) major architectural styles or periods;
- 6) pivotal structures and important spaces (parks, squares, etc.);
- 7) all intrusions or other elements not contributing to the character of the district;
- 8) north arrow (magnetic or true), if not printed on map;
- 9) approximate scale; and
- 10) land use in rural districts, eg., woods, fields, swamps, etc.

Required information may be transferred and displayed on district maps by systems of color coding, cross-hatching, numbering, transparent overlays, or other means as appropriate.

C. Photographs

Along with written documentation and maps, photographs form the basis of the National Register evaluation. For this reason, photographs should give an honest visual

representation of the historical integrity and significance of the property and should illustrate those qualities discussed in the description and statement of significance.

Photographs submitted with nomination forms are often used in National Register publications, so it is important for prints to be of high quality. Photographs should be contemporary with the nomination, although historical prints may be submitted as supplemental documentation.

Building, structure, or object

Include only as many photographs as are necessary for depicting the property clearly. One of the photographs should show the environment or context in which the property is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions and dependencies should appear in the photographs. If the property is nominated for its significant interiors or other unusual details, representative views should be included.

Site (historic and archeological)

Photographs should document the condition of the site and present features. If relevant to the evaluation of significance, photographs may also show artifacts that have been recovered from the site; drawings of artifacts may be submitted as supplemental material as appropriate. Site submissions must include at least one photograph, however, showing the physical environment and land configuration of the site.

District

Districts should be represented by selected street, landscape, or aerial views. Include as many photographs as necessary to relate in visual terms the variety of styles and buildings included in the district. Views of individual buildings may not be necessary as streetscapes often reveal the architectural qualities of a district better than photographs of individual buildings. Pivotal structures,

however, and elements that help define the quality of the district should be clearly shown. Streetscape views should depict a cross-section of building types, styles, and uses. Important topographical or spatial elements should be included, as well as representative types of intrusions, in their settings. It is useful to indicate on the sketch map the location of the photographer and the direction of the view.

Photographs should be numbered to correspond with the buildings listed in the inventory of significant buildings required in the description (block 7). Prints should be medium weight, black and white, glossy finished, and unmounted. They may vary in size from 4" × 5" to 8" × 10" (the preferred size). One copy of each view is sufficient, although the number of photographs required for a complete nomination varies according to the complexity of the property.

Identification

Identification of photographs should be detailed but concise. The following information should be included on a pressure-sensitive or self-adhesive label and applied to the back of each photograph. If possible, the information should be given in the following order:

- 1) name of property (for districts, list the name of the individual building shown, followed by the name of the district)
- 2) city and State where located
- 3) name of photographer
- 4) date of photograph
- 5) location of photograph negative
- 6) description of view indicating direction of camera
- 7) photograph number

Property photograph forms (10-301a) are no longer in use.

Appendix I.

National Register Nominations by States and Federal Agencies—Chapter 1, Title 36 (CFR) Part 60

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

CHAPTER 1—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PART 60—NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Nominations by States and Federal Agencies

§ 60.1 The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

In the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, the Congress found and declared:

(a) That the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past.

(b) That the historic and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.

(c) That, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) That, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major effects initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

§ 60.2 Authorization and expansion of the National Register.

(a) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. Previously, the

National Register included only nationally significant properties that were historical or archeological units of the National Park System, or that had been declared eligible for designation as national historic landmarks. Because they must meet exacting criteria of national significance, such properties are few in number. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides a means for States to nominate properties of State and local significance, regardless of location within the State and whether publicly or privately owned, for placement in the National Register.

(b) The National Register is an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment. It is also the legal instrument to insure that registered properties affected by undertakings that are executed, licensed, or financially assisted by the Federal Government will be the subject of review and comment in accordance with section 106 of the Act. Such review and comment is the function of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council has adopted procedures concerning, inter alia, their commenting responsibility in 36 CFR Part 800.

(c) The National Register was designed to be and is administered as a planning tool without restraint upon private property interests. Federal agencies undertaking a project having an effect on a listed property must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800. Having complied with this procedural requirement the Federal agency may adopt any course of action it may feel appropriate. While the Advisory Council comments must be taken into account and integrated into the decisionmaking process, the program decision rests with the agency implementing the undertaking. No requirements of any kind are imposed upon private initiative.

(d) The National Register is enlarged by:

(1) Acts of Congress and Executive orders which create areas of the National Park System administered by the National Park Service, all or portions of which may be determined to be of historic significance consistent with the in-

tent of Congress;

(2) Properties declared by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for designation as national historic landmarks;

(3) Nominations prepared by the States and approved by the National Park Service; and,

(4) Nominations of Federal properties prepared by Federal agencies as directed by Executive Order 11593 and approved by the National Park Service.

§ 60.3 Grants for historic preservation.

The National Historic Preservation Act also authorizes 50 percent matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Grants to the States are authorized for comprehensive statewide historic site surveys and preservation plans and for preservation projects in accordance with approved statewide plans. With the exception of grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, all grants are made through the States. The State Historic Preservation Officer may then distribute the funds to other approved public and private recipients. Funds may be used for acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of properties included in the National Register. For further information relating to the historic preservation grants-in-aid program, consult Chief, Division of Grants, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

§ 60.4 Federal nominations pursuant to Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971 (36 FR 8921, see 16 U.S.C. 470).

(a) The Executive order states that the Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Federal agencies are directed to administer cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations and to initiate measures to direct their activities in such a way that federally owned properties of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

(b) Section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593 provides that Federal agencies shall locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites,

buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(c) Additional responsibilities of Federal agencies are detailed in Executive Order 11593, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archeology and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, procedures developed pursuant to these authorities, and other related legislation. Detailed administrative procedures for the further implementation of Executive Order 11593 are being developed to set forth inter alia criteria and procedures to be applied by Federal agencies in the review and nomination required by section 2(a).

§ 60.5 Appointment and responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(a) Implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 is accomplished primarily by the State Historic Preservation Officers (formerly known as State Liaison Officers), who are responsible for administering the National Register program within their jurisdictions. These officers are appointed by the Governors of the 50 States, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(b) The State Historic Preservation Officer is responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive State historic preservation plan, based clearly on the State's history and established in conformance with local, State, and Federal legislation and mechanisms, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The State Historic Preservation Officer supervises a professional staff in conducting a statewide survey of historic resources addressed to every aspect of the State's history. From this continuing inventory of historic resources, an integral part of the State historic preservation plan, the State Historic Preservation Officer should nominate properties for inclusion in the National Register. The nominated properties which are approved by the National Park Service are entered in the National Register by the Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

(c) The State Historic Preservation Officer has been requested to assume certain responsibilities for compliance under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as outlined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

(d) The following officials have been designated by their Governors to act as State Historic Preservation Officers responsible for State activities under the National Historic Preservation Act:

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

ALABAMA

Chairman, Alabama Historical Commission, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Archives and History Building, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

ALASKA

Director, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 323 East Fourth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

ARIZONA

Director, State Parks Board, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

ARKANSAS

Director, Department of Natural and Cultural Heritage, The Old State House, 300 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

CALIFORNIA

Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Resources Agency, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California 95811.

COLORADO

Chairman, State Historical Society, Colorado State Museum, 200 14th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80203.

CONNECTICUT

Director, Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106.

DELAWARE

Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware 19901.

FLORIDA

Director, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, 401 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32304.

GEORGIA

Chief, Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street SW., Room 403-C, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

HAWAII

State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 621, Honolulu, Hawaii 96808.

IDAHO

Director, Idaho Historical Society, 610 North Julia Davis Drive, Boise, Idaho 83706.

ILLINOIS

Director, Department of Conservation, 602 State Office Building, 400 South Spring Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

INDIANA

Director, Department of Natural Resources, 608 State Office Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

IOWA

Director, State Historical Department, Division of Historic Preservation, B-13 MacLean Hall, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

KANSAS

Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th Street, Topeka, Kansas 66612.

KENTUCKY

Director, Kentucky Heritage Commission, 401 Wapping Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

LOUISIANA

Director, Department of Art, Historical and Cultural Preservation, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801.

MAINE

Director, Maine Historical Preservation Commission, 31 Western Avenue, Augusta, Maine 04330.

MARYLAND

Director, Maryland Historical Trust, The John Shaw House, 21 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

MASSACHUSETTS

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

MICHIGAN

Director, Michigan History Division, Department of State, Lansing, Michigan 48918.

MINNESOTA

Director, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

MISSISSIPPI

Director, State of Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.D. Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

MISSOURI

Director, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 178, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

MONTANA

Administrator, Recreation and Parks Division, Department of Fish and Game, Helena, Montana 59601.

NEBRASKA

Director, The Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

NEVADA

Administrator, Division of State Parks, 201 South Fall Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Commissioner, Department of Resources and Economic Development, P.O. Box 856, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

NEW JERSEY

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

NEW MEXICO

State Planning Officer, State Capitol, 403 Capitol Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

NEW YORK

Commissioner, Parks and Recreation, Room 303, South Swan Street Building, Albany, New York 12223.

NORTH CAROLINA

Director, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

NORTH DAKOTA

Superintendent, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Liberty Memorial Building, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

OHIO

Director, The Ohio Historical Society, Interstate #71 at 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

OKLAHOMA

State Historic Preservation Officer, 1108 Concord Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102.

OREGON

State Parks Superintendent, 300 State Highway Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

PENNSYLVANIA

Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120.

RHODE ISLAND

Director, Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, 150 Washington Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29211.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Director, Office of Cultural Preservation, Department of Education and Cultural Affairs, State Capitol, Pierre, South Dakota 57501.

TENNESSEE

Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission, 170 2nd Avenue North, Suite 100, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.

TEXAS

Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711.

UTAH

Director, Division of State History, 603 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102.

VERMONT

Director, Vermont Division of Historic Sites, Pavilion Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

VIRGINIA

Executive Director, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

WASHINGTON

Director, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, P.O. Box 1128, Olympia, Washington 98504.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 937, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505.

WISCONSIN

Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

WYOMING

Director, Wyoming Recreation Commission, 604 East 25th Street, Box 309, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Director, Office of Housing and Community Development, 14th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Territorial Historic Preservation Officer, Department of Public Works, Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

State Historic Preservation Officer, Institute of Puerto Rico Culture, Apartado 4184, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00905.

GUAM

Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 682, Agaña, Guam 96910.

TRUST TERRITORY

Chief, Land Resources Branch, Department of Resources and Development, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Planning Director, Virgin Islands Planning Board, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801.

(e) When a new State Historic Preservation Officer is appointed by a Governor, a letter must be sent to the Director of the National Park Service providing notice of the appointment. Similar written notification must also be sent in cases involving a successor to the State Historic Preservation Officer

when the original appointment was made to the office rather than specifically to the individual (by name) holding the office. The National Park Service also requires notification when the State Historic Preservation Officer delegates authorities to other parties. Changes of address, telephone number, or personnel should also be brought promptly to the attention of the National Park Service.

(f) Questions concerning authorized signatures should be addressed to the Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

§ 60.6 Criteria for evaluation.

The criteria applied to evaluate properties for possible inclusion in the National Register are listed below. These criteria are worded in a manner to provide for the diversity of resources. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating properties for nomination to the National Register, by the National Park Service in reviewing nominations, and for evaluating National Register eligibility of properties affected by Federal agency undertakings.

National Register criteria for evaluation. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historical person or event.

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical

figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

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

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

§ 60.7 The State historic preservation plan.

(a) Before properties are nominated for inclusion in the National Register, a continuing statewide survey of historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural resources is undertaken. This survey may be conducted with matching funds from the grants-in-aid program of the National Park Service.

(b) The survey is the basis of a State historic preservation plan which is organized into three volumes. Volume I of this document provides a summary of the State's history and background of its preservation activities, a statement of its long-range goals, and its methods of operation. Volume II, an inventory of the State's cultural resources, identifies significant districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects regardless of title, boundaries, or ownership so that properties which meet the criteria for evaluation can be nominated to the National Register. Volume III is the annual work program, which must be submitted annually with an apportionment warrant stating and explaining the State's request for historic preservation grants-in-aid. This volume includes a review of the past year's work, updates of volumes I and II, and plans for the next fiscal year.

(c) A State's eligibility to participate in the National Register program and the grants-in-aid program depends upon its submission of an acceptable State historic preservation plan to the National Park Service.

(d) More detailed information on the State historic preservation plan may be obtained by writing the Branch of Plans, National Register Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

§ 60.8 State professional staff.

The State plan and all nominations submitted to the National Register by a State for consideration must first be prepared under the supervision of a full-time professional staff, responsible to the State Historic Preservation Officer. The staff must possess professionally recognized qualifications by education and experience in the fields of history, archeology, architecture (architectural history), and other appropriate disciplines, such as planning, as may be neces-

sary. The credentials for each proposed staff member must be presented to the National Park Service for approval as part of the State historic preservation plan, volume III, or whenever there is a change in the composition of the staff.

§ 60.9 State Review Board.

(a) Volumes I and II of the State plan and all nominations submitted to the National Register by a State Historic Preservation Officer must first have been approved by a professional review board. The State Historic Preservation Officer must identify the proposed members of the review board and present their credentials to the National Park Service for approval in volume III of the State historic preservation plan or whenever there is a change in the composition of the board. The members of the review board may be proposed to the National Park Service either by the Governor or by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(b) A minimum membership of five is required, including an authority in each of the following fields: history, archeology, architectural history, or architecture, and such other professional disciplines as may be appropriate (i.e. urban or regional planning). Employees of the State agency having the responsibility for survey and planning under the provisions of the act may be members of this body but may not vote on documents which they have supervised or have prepared themselves. Employees of the State agency may not fill one of the five professional positions except with special written permission of the National Park Service.

§ 60.10 Nomination forms.

All nominations to the National Register are to be made on standard National Register forms (revised October 1974) as follows:

No	Form title	User	Color
10-300	Inventory-nomination	State.....	White.
10-300a	do.....	Federal	Blue.
10-300a	Continuation sheet.	State and Federal.	White.
10-301	Property map.....	do.....	Do.
10-301a	Property photograph.	do.....	Do.

These forms are provided upon request to the State Historic Preservation Officers and to the participating Federal agencies by the National Park Service. For archival reasons, no other forms, photocopied or otherwise, will be accepted.

§ 60.11 Concurrent State and Federal nominations.

(a) State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Representatives are encouraged to cooperate in locating, inventorying, evaluating, and nominating all properties possessing historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural value.

(b) When a portion of the area included in a Federal nomination is not located on land under the jurisdiction or control of the Federal agency, but is an integral part of the cultural resource, the completed nomination form should be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer for submission to the State review board, notification to property

owners, and the solicitation of written comments.

(c) If the review board approves the nomination, the form should be signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and returned to the Federal agency initiating the nomination along with a letter confirming that the nomination has been reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the review board, that the appropriate owner or owners have been notified, and that all other State procedures have been fulfilled. Comments received by a State concerning the significance of the property should be included.

(d) Federally owned properties may be nominated by the State as well. In such cases the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify the appropriate Federal representative in writing and, if possible, an agency official within the State before the nomination is forwarded to the National Park Service.

§ 60.12 Notification.

(a) As indicated previously in § 60.2 (c), the National Register was designed and has been implemented as a planning tool. Federal agencies that undertake a project having an effect on such a listed property must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800. Having complied with this requirement, the agency may adopt any course of action it may feel appropriate. While the Advisory Council comments must be taken into account and integrated into the decisionmaking process, the program decision rests with the agency implementing the undertaking. No requirements of any kind are imposed upon private initiative.

(b) The State Historic Preservation Officer concept has been developed within the various States at the urging of the Secretary of the Interior both to expand the National Register and to implement the historic preservation grants-in-aid program created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq. (1970 ed.). As such, this position has come to serve as a vital link between a State's participation in these programs and the National Park Service, and as a blending of State and Federal programs. This is particularly true of the identification and nomination of properties to the National Register by a State, which is required as a portion of the comprehensive statewide historic and cultural survey and a condition precedent to participation in the grants-in-aid program.

(c) The identification and nomination of historic and cultural resources, as a function that has been assumed by the various States, is essentially a State action. The nomination of a property is a proposal to the National Park Service and does not constitute listing. However, nominations received from the various States are, in the vast majority of situations, accepted by the National Park Service. Listing on the National Register is a Department of the Interior decision. As a part of the nomination process, each State is required to notify

property owners in writing at least once of the State's intent to nominate a property and to allow a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of written comments concerning the property's significance prior to review board consideration. The various States are also strongly encouraged to notify appropriate county or municipal authorities and to allow them a reasonable opportunity to present written comment concerning that property's significance prior to review board consideration.

(d) In the event of a nomination of a historic district of multiple ownerships where notice to individual property owners is not practicable, each State is required to notify appropriate county or municipal authorities; to provide other means of general notice concerning the State's intent to nominate the district; and, to allow a reasonable opportunity for the presentation of written comments concerning the district's significance prior to review board consideration.

(e) State Historic Preservation Officers are required to inform property owners or appropriate local authorities, as appropriate, when properties are added to the National Register.

(f) In consultation with the State's Attorney, each State should adopt general notification procedures consistent with the considerations of this section and provide the National Register with a copy of these procedures when completed, and thereafter in the annual State historic preservation plan or whenever changes are made.

§ 60.13 Publication in the Federal Register.

(a) When a nomination is received, the National Park Service shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER that the property is being considered for listing and shall receive additional written comments concerning the significance of the property under National Register criteria for evaluation whenever possible.

(b) The National Register will notify the State Historic Preservation Officer of the listing of the property. The National Register will also place notice of listing in the FEDERAL REGISTER on a regular basis and in a cumulative edition which will appear once a year, usually in February.

§ 60.14 Other State and local programs.

State and local authorities that utilize the National Register nomination as the base for more restrictive provisions, such as halt-in-demolition provisions, must be aware that such uses of the information provided to the National Register are purely matters of State and local initiative and subject to the scope of a State's police powers. Such State and local provisions must be clearly separated from the role of the National Register as a planning tool and as the basis for participation in the historic preservation grants-in-aid program.

§ 60.15 Processing of nominations.

Nominations of properties to the National Register follow the process set forth below.

(a) Nominations by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(1) Nomination forms (10-300) are prepared under the supervision of the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(2) Notice is provided of the intent to nominate the property and written comments are solicited. With regard to property under Federal jurisdiction or control, completed nomination forms should be submitted to the Federal representative for review and comment regarding the significance of the property. After receiving the comments of the Federal representative, or if there has been no response within 45 days, the State Historic Preservation Officer may approve the nomination and forward it to the Keeper, National Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240. The comments of the Federal representative are appended to the nomination; or, if there are no comments, an explanation is attached.

(3) Completed nomination forms or the documentation proposed for submission on the nominations forms are submitted to the State review board for approval prior to submission to the National Register.

(4) Nomination forms approved by the State review board are reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and, if approved, signed with the affirmation that all appropriate procedures have been followed.

(5) The State Historic Preservation Officer submits the completed nomination and comments received by a State concerning the significance of the property to the Keeper, National Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

(6) Notice will be provided in the FEDERAL REGISTER that the nominated property is being considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and comments will be received whenever possible concerning the significance of the property. Copies of these written comments will be supplied to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(7) Nominations are reviewed by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation to determine technical and professional sufficiency and conformance to the National Register criteria for evaluation and comments are considered.

(8) Nominations found to be technically and professionally sufficient and in conformance with the National Register criteria for evaluation will be approved by the Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and entered in the National Register. Nominations found technically or professionally inadequate will be returned for correction and resubmission. When a property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation, the nomination will be returned with an explanatory letter.

(b) Nominations by a Federal agency.

(1) Nomination forms (10-306) are prepared under the supervision of the Federal Representative designated by the head of a Federal agency to fulfill agency responsibilities under Executive Order 11593.

(2) Completed nominations are submitted to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer for review and com-

ment regarding the significance of the property and its eligibility for the National Register.

(3) After receiving the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer, or if there has been no response within 45 days, the Federal Representative may approve the nomination and forward it to the Keeper, National Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240. The comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer are appended to the nomination, or, if there are no comments, an explanation is attached. Concurrent nominations cannot be submitted, however, until the nomination has been approved by the State in accord with § 60.11, *supra*. Comments received by the State concerning concurrent nominations must be submitted with the nomination.

(4) Notice will be provided in the FEDERAL REGISTER that the nominated property is being considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and comments will be received whenever possible concerning the significance of the property. Copies of these written comments will be supplied to the Federal representative and to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(5) Nominations are reviewed by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation to determine technical and professional sufficiency and conformance to the National Register criteria for evaluation and comments are considered.

(6) Nominations found to be technically and professionally sufficient and in conformance with the National Register criteria for evaluation will be approved by the Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and entered in the National Register. Nominations found technically or professionally inadequate will be returned for correction and resubmission. When a property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation, the nomination will be returned with an explanatory letter.

§ 60.16 Changes and revisions to properties listed in the National Register.

(a) *Boundary changes.* (1) A boundary alteration should be handled as a new property nomination supplanting the old nomination form. All forms, criteria, and procedures used in nominating a property to the National Register must be used at both the State and Federal levels. A professionally justified recommendation by the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Representative must be presented to the National Park Service. During this process, the property is not taken off the National Register. If the National Park Service finds the recommendation in accordance with the National Register criteria for evaluation, the change will be accepted. If the boundary change is not accepted, the old boundaries will remain.

(2) Two justifications exist for altering a boundary: Professional error in the initial nomination or loss of historic integrity. In some cases, accretion of additional significance may also be reason for altering property boundaries. No enlargement of a boundary should be recommended unless the additional area

possesses previously unrecognized significance in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture. No diminution of a boundary should be recommended unless the properties being removed have lost the characteristics that endowed them with such significance and qualified them for the initial nomination. Any proposal to alter a boundary has to be documented in detail in order to avoid the necessity of an on-site inspection by National Park Service personnel. Specifically, the structures or other historic resources falling between the existing boundary and the other proposed boundary should be photographed.

(3) Attention should be given to the "Criteria for Effect," promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), for use in the application of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. According to these criteria a project need not fall within the boundaries of a National Register property for an effect to exist.

(b) *Relocating properties listed in the National Register.* (1) Properties listed in the National Register should be moved only when there is no feasible alternative for preservation. When a property is moved, every effort should be made to reestablish its historic orientation, immediate setting, and general environment.

(2) If it is proposed that a structure listed in the National Register be moved and the State or Federal agency wishes the property to remain in the National Register during and after the move, the State or Federal agency must submit documentation prior to the move which should discuss:

(i) The reasons for the move;

(ii) The effect on the property's historical integrity; and

(iii) The new setting and general environment of the proposed site, including evidence that the proposed site does not possess historical significance that would be adversely affected by the intrusion of the structure.

In addition, photographs showing the proposed location must be sent along with the documentation. Any such proposal submitted by a State must be approved by the State review board and will continue to follow normal review procedures.

(3) If the National Park Service approves the proposal, the property will remain on the National Register during and after the move unless the integrity of the property is, in some unforeseen manner, destroyed. If the National Park Service does not approve the proposal, the property will be automatically deleted from the National Register when moved. If the State or Federal agency has proof that previously unrecognized significance exists, or has accrued, the State or Federal agency may resubmit a nomination for the property as outlined below.

(4) In the event that a structure is moved, deletion from the National Register will be automatic unless the above procedures are followed prior to the move. If the property has already been moved, it is the State or Federal agency's

responsibility to notify the National Register. Assuming that the State or Federal agency wishes to have the structure re-entered in the National Register, it must be nominated again on new forms which should discuss:

- (i) The reasons for the move;
- (ii) The effect on the property's historical integrity, and
- (iii) The new setting and general environment, including evidence that the new site does not possess historical significance that would be adversely affected by the intrusion of the site.

In addition, new photographs showing the structure at its new location must be sent along with the revised nomination. Any such nomination submitted by a

State must be approved by the State review board.

(5) Properties moved in a manner consistent with the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in accord with its procedures (36 CFR Part 800), are granted an exception to § 60.16 (b). Moving of properties in accord with the Advisory Council's procedures should be dealt with individually in each memorandum of agreement.

§ 60.17 Removing properties from the National Register.

(a) Properties nominated by the States or Federal agencies will be removed from the National Register only when they have ceased to meet the criteria for th-

National Register: when the qualities which caused them originally to be nominated have been lost or destroyed; upon proof that an error in professional judgment has been made; or, for failure to follow the procedures set forth herein. Information concerning the loss of integrity, error in judgement, or procedural error should be submitted through the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal representative to the Keeper, National Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Dated: January 5, 1976.

GARY EVERHARDT,
Director, National Park Service.
[FR Doc.76-785 Filed 1-8-76;8:45 am]

Appendix II.

Directions for Completing Archeological Nominations

The following guidelines are designed to assist States and Federal agencies in compiling professional documentation on properties with *archeological* values. While much of the preceding information provided is applicable to archeological sites and districts, additional specialized documentation is required by the National Park Service to fully evaluate the value of the resource for research purposes. Instructions for naming archeological properties are also included in this section.

Archeological properties do not have to be large or rich in artifacts or categories of data to qualify for listing in the National Register, nor do they have to be suitable for public interpretation. An archeological property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register if it is associated with cultural patterns, processes, or activities significant in our past or contributes to the understanding of the lives of persons or groups or of events that shaped the history or

prehistory of a locality, region, or the United States. Properties that have lost their integrity by being completely excavated or otherwise totally disturbed normally do not qualify, unless they are of particularly noteworthy historical significance for the data they have yielded.

Both historic and prehistoric properties may be considered archeological if they are valuable for scientific study to elucidate patterns important in history or prehistory. Historic (and some prehistoric) properties may, of course, also be important for nonarcheological reasons; for example, a historic archeological property may include a building with important architectural characteristics. Archeologists engaged in identifying properties for nomination to the National Register should therefore be sensitive to nonarcheological values, and obtain professional assistance in describing and evaluating them.

Name

If the name was recorded prior to the abandonment or destruction of an archeological property, then this name should be entered in the blank marked "Historic Name." A historic name may also be derived from information included in blocks 7 or 8 or from a State agency, academic institution, or museum that maintains an inventory of archeological properties in the State or region. States maintaining an inventory usually assign names and numbers to reported sites; whenever possible these should be included in this block. Any site number assigned during a Federal, State or local survey should also be listed in this block. In the case of an archeological district containing numerous sites, a single name that reflects the area as a whole should be chosen.

The common or presently used name of an archeological property may be derived from the name of the current owner, the location, or geographic features, e.g. Smith Farm or Silver Creek Archeological District. This method is used most often for sites when the historic name is not known. Another example of a common name is one that is generally known in published literature but which was not used historically.

When both common and historic names are listed, the preferred name to be entered in the National Register should be indicated.

Description

The following types of information should be provided in this block.

1. **Contextual data** should place the property in a frame-

work understandable to the general public, and should include information on:

a) the nature of the survey or other study that led to the

identification of the property. How was the property searched for? What lands were surveyed and what methods were used in finding it? Were other properties discovered that might also be eligible for the National Register?

- b) the historic or prehistoric context of the property, historic descriptions, assignment to a place or places in a local culture-historical framework, and possible activities represented by the property's characteristics. Assumptions about age, cultural affiliation, and function should be substantiated with supporting data.
2. **Descriptive data** should include:
- a) boundaries and justification—location, boundaries, and size of the property; reasons for the selection of boundaries; and location maps and planimetric or sketch maps of the property.
 - b) internal composition—for a district: descriptions of sites, structures, buildings, and objects that make

up the property; for a site: structure, building or object, descriptions of important component parts, features, strata, rooms, artifacts, attributes, etc. (may be summarized, tabulated, or mapped).

- c) environment—pertinent elements of the surrounding natural environment, biological and geological features, and microenvironments.
- d) intrusions—impinging development, agricultural practices, erosion, vandalism, etc. that affect the integrity of the property.
- e) archeological activities—subsurface testing or other special studies (may be summarized with maps and plans as appropriate).
- f) data limitations—any areas of uncertainty concerning the nature of the property that should be considered.
- g) previous investigations—a list of previous investigations at the property, including dates, institutions or organizations responsible.

Significance

Specific Dates:

The date of occupation should be expressed by the name(s) of the prehistoric or historic cultural groups at the property (with the oldest given first). Uncertain chronological associations should be preceded by a qualifier such as "possibly" or "probably." Absolute dates if known should follow the culture groups' name in parentheses; if the absolute age is uncertain, it should be followed by a question mark. For example, "Probably late 19th—early 20th century," or "Paleo-Indian—Late Archaic (c. 10,000–2000 B.C.); or "Spanish Colonial mission site of Apalachee (1645–1703)."

Statement of Significance:

A statement of significance should be more than a simple professional opinion that the property is significant or that it meets one or more of the National Register criteria. A well-reasoned and substantiated argument for the property's usefulness to research is appropriate.

The statement of significance should be directed to a whole property, rather than some segment. Thus it is inappropriate to discuss a mound and not an associated village, burial area, etc., or to submit a house and not the associated outbuildings.

If a State, regional, or local plan or research design has been developed or is being developed that sets forth standards for the preservation or other treatment of archeological resources, the significance of particular properties should be discussed with reference to these standards. In any case, the following three steps are typically involved in developing a statement of research significance. These steps are not rigidly required for statements of significance, but should serve as general guides.

1. Consider all known and/or expected data categories and cultural features of the property in terms of the

information they may yield. Does the site contain any strata that might yield information on culture-change? Does it consist of a single stratum or surface assemblage that might provide data on activity patterns during a short time span? Does the building contain papers, artifacts, or patterns of materials that could yield information on social interaction, use of space, or economic activities? Does the district represent a settlement pattern that could be studied to learn about land use or social organization? Is the object a petroglyph rock that might yield information on concepts of space and symbolism?

2. Consider any research topics that might form a basis for study of the property, including topics currently addressed in the area and topics suggested by one's professional training as future possibilities.
3. Discuss how study of the data categories and features represented by the property may (or may not) contribute to study of the research topics.

Should the property appear to be significant for additional reasons other than those connected with research (intrinsic historic or artistic value, public interpretation, importance in maintaining the fabric of a neighborhood, etc.), these values should also be discussed by a historian, architectural historian, or other professionally qualified person.

In addition to the documentation given above, the statement of significance for archeological *districts* should include:

1. A summary statement concerning the significance of individual properties that together give the district cohesion as a unit of study. Reasons why the properties should be considered collectively as a district rather than individually. Categories of data that might be derived from study of the district that would not be derived from individual properties within it.
2. An evaluation of the data categories (cultural features, natural environment, etc.) represented in the district

and a discussion of the adequacy (known or predicted) of the data base to pursue research problems.

3. Several individual site summaries which illustrate the range of properties and data values within the district.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The location, boundaries, acreage, and internal and external characteristics of the property or district should be described as fully as possible. The boundaries of the site or district should also be justified in this section. Considerations may include natural geographic barriers such as a river or drainage divide; a project boundary if it de-

lineates a property or group of properties; man-made features such as highways or other structures; or decline in settlement density etc. If the boundaries of the site or district are unknown and the boundary selection is arbitrary this should be noted.

Appendix III.

Technical Information for Structures of Engineering or Industrial Significance

Special engineering structures may require additional technical information in block 7. For additional information on engineering structures, write the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 18th and C Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Bridges

Dates of construction
 Manufacturer (if prefabricated)
 Engineer, if known
 Association with particular railroad, road, etc.
 Substructure (structure below deck)
 Height above feature spanned
 Material of abutments and piers
 Superstructure (above deck)
 Type of truss, arch, etc.
 Number of spans and lengths
 Construction depth
 Width of road

Trestles and Viaducts

Dates of construction
 Number of spans and lengths
 Engineer, if known
 Association with particular railroad, road, etc.
 Number of piers (bents)
 Materials of construction
 Double or single track
 Manufacturer and/or contractor
 Feature spanned (river valley, gorge, etc.)
 Width
 Major height (water level to deck level)

Tunnels

Dates of construction
 Engineer, if known
 Association with particular railroad, road, etc.
 Feature transversed
 Length
 Dimensions of bore
 Double or single track (if a railroad tunnel)
 Materials of construction (liner, portals, etc.)
 Ventilation system
 Engineering problems encountered

Lighthouses

Approximate dimensions of lighthouse; dimensions at base and top; height of focal plane above sea level
 Material used in construction: brick, stone, iron, wood-painted, etc.
 Form of lighthouse: conical, octagonal, rod or steel screw pile tower
 Distinguishing architectural details
 Type of illuminant and lenses used: existing and previous light source; shape of lantern panes. Range of light beam
 Special signaling equipment: fog horns, radio signals, etc.
 Description of all associated structures included within boundaries: keeper's house, oil house, sheds and cisterns, etc.
 Alterations, if any

Canals

Dates of construction
 Engineer, if known
 Elevation at one terminus, the summit level, and the other terminus
 Number of locks
 Source of water supply
 Average speed and type of navigation (steamboat, tow-path or batteau)
 Typical lock dimensions
 Typical boat dimensions
 Lengths should be broken down into canalized mile and slackwater mile
 Historical summary (original aims of company, etc.)

Railroad Lines

Dates of construction
 Length in miles; terminal points
 Grade: highest and lowest points
 Gauge (standard or narrow)
 Principal engineers, if known
 Major structures along right-of-way (list and describe briefly)
 Cuts
 Earthfills

Stationary Steam Engines

Date of construction

Cylinder bore and stroke

Horsepower

R.P.M.

Pounds per square inch (of steam)

Type of valves and gear

Type of crosshead guides

Type of connecting rod ends

Type of crank

Method of drive (rope, direct, etc.)

Flywheel diameter and face

Type of condenser

Uses of exhaust steam

Changes to engine

Boiler history, if known

Earlier power sources on site

Appendix IV. Sample Nomination Forms

Because each building, structure, object, site, and district is unique, no two nomination forms are exactly alike. The three nominations included in this appendix were chosen to illustrate what completed nomination forms should look like. An individual building, archeological district, and a historic district were selected to show the format, kinds of information, and depth of detail expected by the

National Register. For publication reasons, complete U.S. Geological Survey maps have not been reproduced.

Names of sample nominations:

1. Thomas Miller House—page 35
2. Wooster Archeological District—page 40
3. Limerock Village Historic District—page 50



Thomas Miller House
Front elevation
James Cliff, Watkinsville Historical Society
1975



Thomas Miller House
Rear elevation
James Cliff, Watkinsville Historical Society
1975

Thomas Miller House

Form No. 10-300
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Thomas Miller House

AND/OR COMMON

Ashton Lumber Company

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Green Acres Road

CITY, TOWN

Watkinsville

☒ VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

10

STATE

Ohio

CODE

39

COUNTY

Green

CODE

141

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES RESTRICTED

☐ YES UNRESTRICTED

☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ MUSEUM

☒ COMMERCIAL

☐ PARK

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ MILITARY

☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Charles Ashton, III

STREET & NUMBER

Grosvenor Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Watkinsville

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE

Ohio

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Green County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Lemon Street

CITY, TOWN

Madison

STATE

Ohio

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1965

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated near Calls Creek, the Thomas Miller House is a two-story rectangular building of broken course cut sandstone construction. Twenty feet wide by forty-nine feet long, it is five bays wide with radiating sawn-stone lintels above the windows. Two single stack chimneys, flush with the gables, straddle the ridge on either side of the house. Above the front door is a single transom light and a radiating wooden lintel. The roof is tin and in poor condition. The entrance hall is flanked by single rooms, which are of equal size, with fireplaces centered in the north and south walls. Floor to ceiling cabinets of pre-Victorian design can be found in the south room on the ground floor. Ca. 1850 mantles, dating from when Mott owned the house, are still intact in two rooms on the second floor.

Structurally the house has been altered by a one-story metal lean to shed which runs the length of the back and north side of the building. The structural integrity of the original exterior is not affected by the shed, which was built ca. 1940; it could be dismantled without injury to the house.

Also on the property is a barn with metal siding, built in 1954. Located twenty feet from the front of the house, it is used to store lumber.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☒ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1815

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Morris Bros., Masons

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomas Miller House, built ca. 1815, is significant for its historic associations with the development of Watkinsville and early industry in Ohio. The house is a rare example of stone architecture common to this area, and is significant for the excellence of its craftsmanship and detailing.

Thomas Miller was one of the early settlers of the community, and numerous deeds show that Miller acquired a large amount of property in and around Watkinsville in the first two decades of the 19th century. It is not known precisely when the house was constructed, but the earliest deeds pertinent to the property show an increase from \$2,250 paid by Henry Watkins, the founder of Watkinsville, to \$12,000 paid November 1, 1815 by Thomas Miller for the same tract of land. This would indicate that the edifice was constructed during that time.

Miller and subsequent owners, James Mott and Charles Aston, were closely associated with the industrial development of Ohio and the Midwest. In 1815, Miller established a ropewalk and cloth mill on Calls Creek near the house. One of the earliest industries in Ohio, the mill was equipped to weave cotton, flax, and wool, and by 1820 it included two carding machines and one mule of 204 spindles. (The site of the early mill is now completely occupied by a factory.) Miller quickly expanded his industrial and commercial activities to Tennessee and Kentucky, and supplied provisions to the Army posts of the Southwest, such as Fort Smith, and to expeditions such as the one of Colonel Atkinson to the upper reaches of the Missouri River.

In 1884 the house and land were sold to James Mott who continued milling operations along Calls Creek. Managers of the mill lived in the house, after Mott and his family built an Italianate villa in Watkinsville. In 1902 the house and twenty acres of land were purchased from the Mott family by Charles Ashton. Ashton was responsible for building an asbestos shingle factory on the land immediately adjacent to the house. For the past thirty years, the house has served as the office of a lumber yard, owned by a descendant of Ashton.

Architecturally, the house is similar in construction to Ohio's first Capitol building in Adena and consequently may have used the same masons, the Morris brothers, for the exterior stonework. The interior wood trim is in good condition, although not original to the house. No other house of this early period survives in Watkinsville. Despite the large factory buildings surrounding the house and its inappropriate present use, the Thomas Miller house retains much of its original fabric and character.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Evans, S. A History of Watkinsville Green Acres: Farm Press, 1957

Lutz, M.C. The Early Architecture of Green County. Madison: Madison State College Press, 1970

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 7 2 7 9 6 6 0 3 7 5 1 3 6 0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property nominated is a rectangular lot 200' by 215', bounded on the north, west, and east by the Ashton Asbestos Company.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE James Cliff

ORGANIZATION

Watkinsville Historical Society

DATE

10-25-76

STREET & NUMBER

Nelson Street

TELEPHONE

514/567-8901

CITY OR TOWN

Watkinsville

STATE

Ohio

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 11/5/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

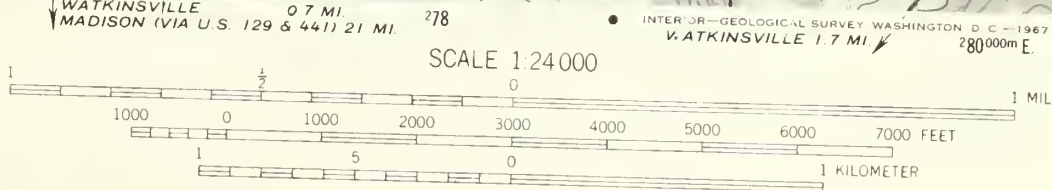
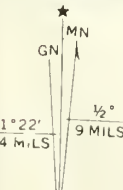
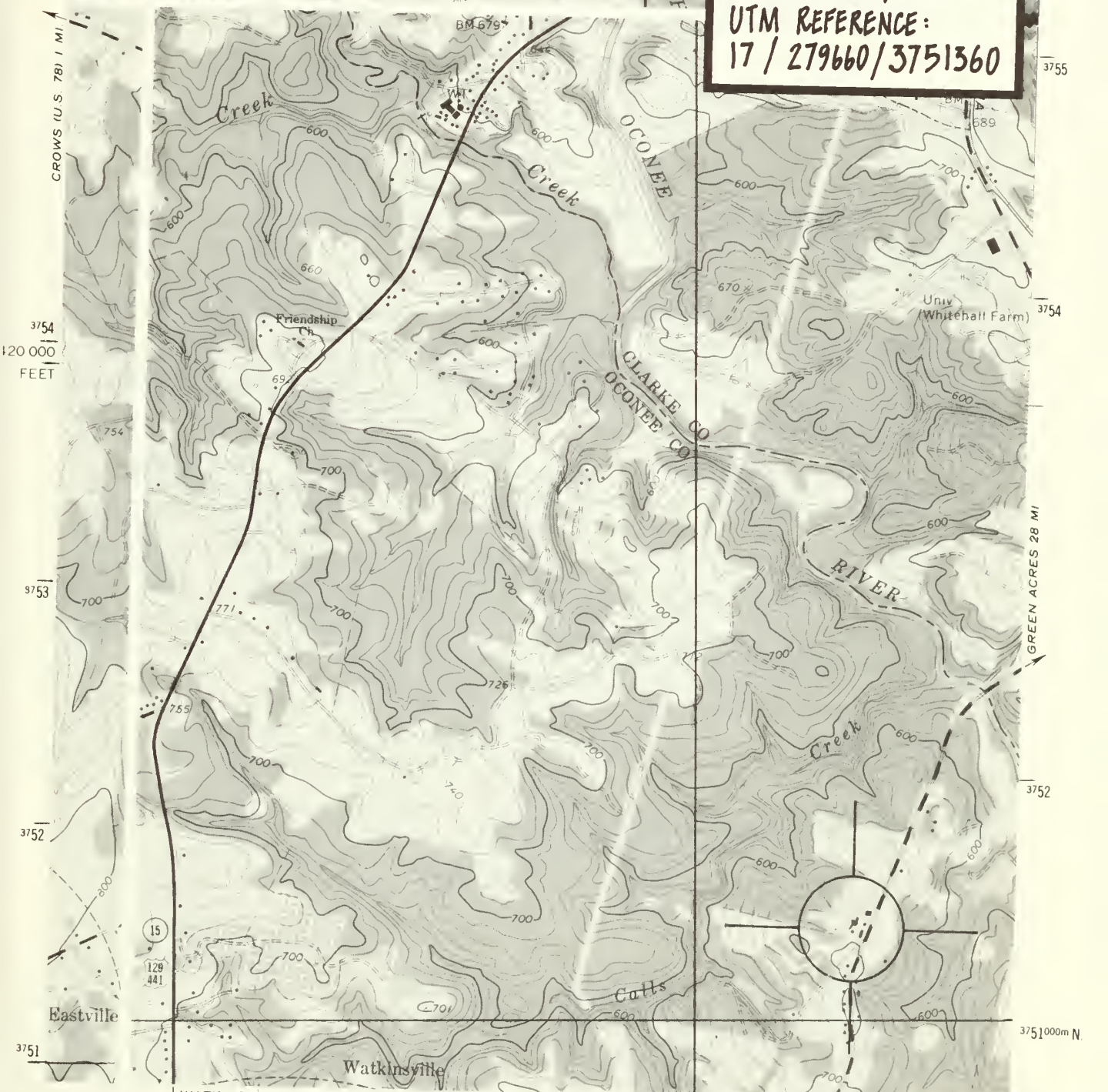
ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

83°30' 34°00' 277 730 000 FEET 279 280 83°22'30" 34°00'

THOMAS MILLER HOUSE
WATKINSVILLE, OH.
UTM REFERENCE:
17 / 279660 / 3751360



UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DATUM: NAD 83

• INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D.C. - 1967
 WATKINSVILLE 1.7 MI
 280 000m E. 33°52'30" 83°22'30"

Worcester Archeological District

Form No 10-300
(Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Worcester Archeological District

AND/OR COMMON Worcester Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Worcester - E. Worcester

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE New York

CODE 36

COUNTY Otsego

CODE 077

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
☒ DISTRICT	☐ PUBLIC	☐ OCCUPIED	☒ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ BUILDING(S)	☒ PRIVATE	☐ UNOCCUPIED	☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ BOTH	☐ WORK IN PROGRESS	☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ OBJECT	☒ IN PROCESS	☐ YES RESTRICTED	☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
	☐ BEING CONSIDERED	☒ YES UNRESTRICTED	☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
		☐ NO	☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

☐ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE County Clerk
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Otsego County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Cooperstown

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Report of the I-88 Archeological Salvage Program.
I-88 Archeological Project: 1974 season.
I-88 Archeological Project: 1975 summer season.

DATE 1973, 1974, 1975

☒ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Public Archeology Facility, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Binghamton

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Binghamton

New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☐ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Context:

Sites in the Worcester Archeological District were located during a survey undertaken for the New York State Department of Transportation. Field investigations began in 1973. Transects were surveyed along the proposed route of Interstate 88 at 100 m. intervals. Shovel test pits were placed at 20 m. intervals along each transect, to a depth of 1 m. on floodplains and 40 cm. on gravel knolls. Dirt was screened through 3/8-inch mesh. Areas devoid of ground cover were inspected for surface material. Approximately 800 shovel tests were made, and 14 prehistoric sites located (indicated on the USGS map).

Diagnostic artifacts indicate that the district was occupied between 6500 B.C. and 1700 A.D. Most of the 14 sites contain multiple clusters of artifacts, defined here as activity loci. It is impossible to assign each of the 33 loci to a specific period. Table I shows cultural affiliations where assignable. Table II shows one of the major sites, SUBi-74, and gives detailed descriptive data on the assemblage associated with this site, for exemplary purposes.

The sites probably represent seasonal camps. Very little analysis of such upland sites has ever been undertaken in the Northeast, so it is difficult to define the role these sites played in the local settlement system.

Evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation is absent. Two early Archaic projectile points from SUBi-74 mark the earliest evidence of occupation. The most extensive evidence of occupation is of the Late Archaic and Transitional periods, discussed at length by Funk et al (1973). Archaic materials include a Lamoka-like point and a Brewerton Side-Notched point. Lithic assemblages in the Archaic loci are similar to those discovered by Funk (personal communication 1975) at the Russ Site, 20 miles east, except that anvil stones, net sinkers, and hammerstones are lacking.

All of the Late Archaic loci can be classified as small open camps following Ritchie and Funk (1973). These camps are:

...usually inland, frequently on small streams, on marshes, or near copious streams. The artifact inventories are small and consist largely of chipped stone projectile points and other hunting gear...These camps are small in area (often under ¼ acre). Many were probably fall-winter camps utilized by small bands of extended families. Others were spring-summer fishing and hunting stations (Ritchie and Funk 1973:337).

The only evidence of Woodland occupation is SUBi-74, which appears to be a Late Woodland "camp." Following Ritchie and Funk (1973:359), this would represent a spring-summer fishing station or a temporary fall-winter hunting post. Artifacts include Onandaga flint bifaces, unifaces, and points, fire-cracked rock, worked stone, and netsinkers. The ratio of lithic debris to pottery is 400:1. This high ratio suggests that SUBi-74 is a specialized hunting, gathering, and fishing camp complementary to local agricultural village sites.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Boundary Justification:

The District is in the Schenevus Creek Valley between Worcester and East Worcester. It includes 608 acres (2.59 sq. km.). Boundaries are defined to (1) include all prehistoric sites discovered in the region and (2) enclose a natural geographic area. The northwest and southeast boundaries are at the valley margins, along the railroad line on the north and the abandoned rail bed on the south. The southwest boundary corresponds to a moraine deposit that almost spans the valley floor. The northwest boundary includes the last site recorded at this end of the valley.

Environment:

The District is composed of floodplain deposits and gravel knolls in a narrow valley. Two geological features probably account for the area's prehistoric use. The first is Hudson Lake, situated in the center of the District; the other is the Worcester bog. These features, and the floodplain, provided a wide variety of resources in a restricted area. This zone of the Valley is a mosaic of microenvironmental niches, closely tied to drainage and water levels. The Valley is marginally suitable for agriculture, because of a short growing season and a pattern of cool, wet summers with cold, snowy winters. Native trout, yellow perch, pickerel and several species of pan fish inhabit Hudson Lake and Schenevus Creek. The hillsides and Valley floor are now covered with secondary growth indicative of an original flora typical of the northern hardwood zone.

Archeological Investigations:

Activity loci occur in 4 types of topography: (1) on bluffs adjacent to Schenevus Creek and Hudson Lake, (2) in floodplains, (3) on backwater swamps and bogs, and (4) on slopes adjacent to Schenevus Creek. Preliminary data suggest that the largest sites are on the high bluffs while the smallest are adjacent to the swamps and bogs.

SUBi-502 was tested in 1975; 23 test units were dug to 50 cm. through undisturbed forest podzolic soils. Several possible features and a Brewerton side-notched point were found. SUBi-141 was subjected to limited testing and the spatial extent of SUBi-216 has been approximated through analysis of plowzone materials. Data from these sites support the hypothesis that sites vary in size according to landform association. 35 test units were opened at the confluence of the Hudson Lake drainage channel and Schenevus Creek, where a buried site, SUBi-142, was located in 1974. Cultural materials were found between 30 and 60 cm. below surface. Lithic materials include bifaces, unifaces, and flakes. Features include a flake cluster and a hearth. The radiocarbon date obtained from the hearth places the site with the Susquehanna Tradition, Frost Island Phase. SUBi-74, on the high bluff adjacent to Hudson Lake, was subjected to extensive surface collection and limited testing in 1975 (see tables I and II).

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

Flooding and erosion have not had much impact on the sites. There has been some minor slope wash at SUBi-74. The most destructive geological characteristic is acid soil; unless organic materials are carbonized they are usually preserved only a few hundred years.

The sites have been disturbed by plowing, lumbering, and burrowing. The last two have had little effect, but the first has seriously damaged several sites. Testing has indicated that portions of pits and other features remain at the base of the plowzone, and the surface assemblages still reflect the original distribution of materials. Information from these sites is not of the same quality as from undisturbed contexts, but research programs can be designed to maximize data yield from plowzone sites, without which our impression of the local settlement system would be greatly distorted.

Item Number 8 -- continued

Funk (1973:264) have proposed that this growth continued through the Late Woodland, while Weide (1976) has suggested that the seeming increase in large sedentary villages during the Late Woodland represents change in population distribution rather than size--a change from diffuse toward focal adaptations.

Worcester Archeological District is important because it will furnish data on differences in adaptive systems between the uplands and the Susquehanna River floodplain. Using Cleland's model, it is possible to predict what attributes the sites of the District should display given Weide's and Ritchie and Funk's alternative hypotheses. General tests can then be organized around questions like: "is intersite variation in lithic technology, at each of several points in time, the result of focal or diffuse adaptations?" More specific questions can be asked of individual sites, such as the Late Woodland locus at SUBi-74: "is the decline of lithics on the floodplain village sites, which has been attributed to increasing dependence upon agriculture, really due to the establishment of hunting camps in the uplands?"

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___ COMMUNITY PLANNING	___ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___ RELIGION
___ 1400-1499	___ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___ CONSERVATION	___ LAW	___ SCIENCE
X 1500-1599	___ AGRICULTURE	___ ECONOMICS	___ LITERATURE	___ SCULPTURE
X 1600-1699	___ ARCHITECTURE	___ EDUCATION	___ MILITARY	___ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
___ 1700-1799	___ ART	___ ENGINEERING	___ MUSIC	___ THEATER
___ 1800-1899	___ COMMERCE	___ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___ PHILOSOPHY	___ TRANSPORTATION
___ 1900-	___ COMMUNICATIONS	___ INDUSTRY	___ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The assemblages of the District are limited and discrete, typical of small specialized sites. There are three major sets of data which can be studied:

(1) Artifactual data are limited to lithics and carbonized floral remains. Ceramics are present only at the Late Woodland locus and not in sufficient quantity to allow substantial analysis. On the basis of these data, technological and subsistence activities can be studied through time.

(2) Environmental data may be obtained from pollen cores and macrobotanical samples. This information can provide the data necessary to correlate prehistoric human activities with environmental changes.

(3) The sites represent almost the whole span of human occupation in New York. Because of the District's location, the activity loci are considered to represent a segment of a seasonal subsistence round.

Environmental change and the readjustment of human populations to changing habitats are thought to have led to population growth and increasing social complexity, beginning in the Late Archaic period in the Northeast. A model has been proposed recently to explain the relationships between settlement types and resources exploited. Cleland (1976) has proposed the study of long-term change using the concept of focal and diffuse economies:

"The focal-diffuse model may be visualized as a continuum in which the two types of adaptations are polar extremes...Although few adaptations are purely focal or diffuse, they do cluster towards the poles...the complexities of energy commitment, in the context of particular potential energy sources, precludes the development...(of those)... in the middle... (Cleland 1976:60).

The study of population dynamics and their relationships to environmental changes requires regional data, including data from all parts of the settlement system. Recent studies by Funk (1973) near Oneonta have focused on building a regional chronology through excavation of stratified floodplain sites. Meanwhile, systematic highway survey by SUNY Binghamton has resulted in the recording of nearly 300 sites between Binghamton and Albany. Many of the sites are within 30 miles of the Oneonta area. It is evident that most of the sites represent the Late Archaic and Transitional periods. This supports Funk's (1973) hypothesis of rapid population growth during this period. Ritchie and

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 608

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,8 5|2,7|3,6,0 4,7|1,8|9,5,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1,8 5|2,7|5,8,0 4,7|1,8|7,7,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,8 5|2,3|6,0,0 4,7|1,5|3,6,0D 1,8 5|2,3|4,0,0 4,7|1,5|8,8,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district is situated along the proposed corridor of Interstate 88, bounded on the north and south by Delaware Hudson railroad tracks.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Pandora E. Snethkamp

ORGANIZATION

Public Archeology Facility, Department of Anthropology

DATE

10/25/76

STREET & NUMBER

State University of New York at Binghamton

TELEPHONE

798-4786

CITY OR TOWN

Binghamton

STATE

New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 3

Broyles, Bettye J. "The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia: Second Preliminary Report," West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Morgantown, West Virginia (1971).

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_____, Bruce E. Rippeteau and Ralph M. Houck. "A Preliminary Cultural Framework for the Upper Susquehanna Valley." New York State Archeological Association Bulletin, No. 57 (March 1973).

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Worcester Archeological District
SUBi 572 site
Pandora Snethkamp, Anthro. Dept.
SUNY Binghamton
1976



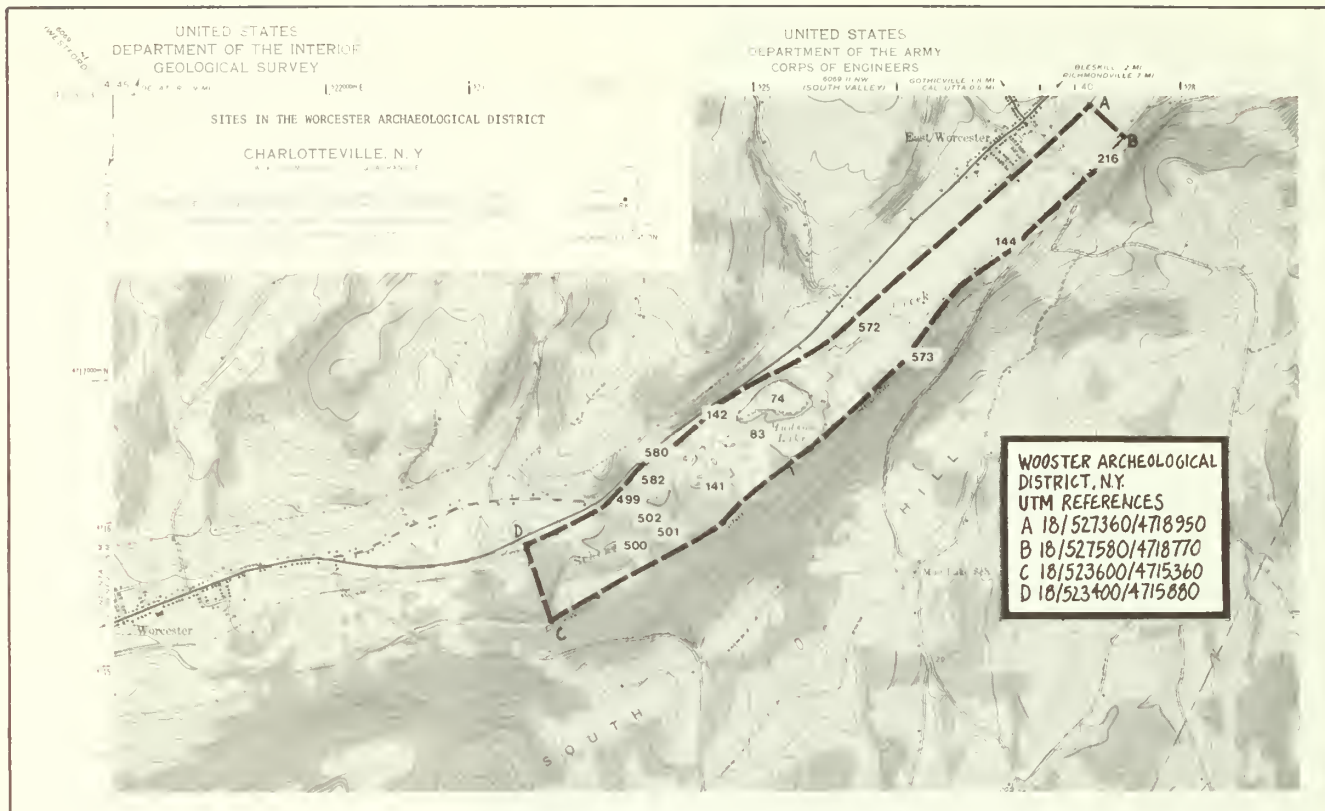
Worcester Archeological District
Worcester bog, with SUBi 502 site
adjacent
Pandora Snethkamp, Anthro. Dept.
SUNY Binghamton
1976



Worcester archeological District
SUBi 142 site, hearth
Pandora Snethkamp, Anthro. Dept.
SUNY Binghamton
1976



Worcester Archeological District
SUBi-74 site, bluff above Hudson Lake
Pandora Snethkamp, Anthro. Dept.
SUNY Binghamton
1976



SITE SUMMARY DATA - WORCESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Table 1

SITE	AL	TOPOGR.	INVEST.	DIST.	FEA.	DATA VAL.	AREA (m.)	CULT. AFFL.
		Bluff Slope Swamp Fld pin Shovel Surf/Col Exc.	Plow Forest Buried	Hearth Pit Other	Flake Tool Ceramic Stone Floral			
74	1	x	x	x	UK	x	900	UK
	2	x	x	x	x	x	2375	EA, LA
	3	x	x	x	x	x	1950	LW
	4	x	x	x	UK	x	225	LA
	5	x	x	x	UK	x	625	EA, UK
	6	x	x	x	UK	x	3600	UK
	7	x	x	x	UK	x	300	LW
	8	x	x	x	UK	x	1250	UK
	9	x	x	x	x	x	6000	UK
	10	x	x	x	x	x	4000	UK
83	1*	x	x	x	UK	x	200	UK
141	1*	x	x	x	x	x	400	UK
142	2*	x	x	x	x	x	240	TRANS
144	4*	x	x	x	UK	x	3600	UK
216	2	x	x	x	UK	x	2400	UK
500	1	x	x	x	x	x	4800	UK
501	1	x	x	x	x	x	4800	UK
502	2*	x	x	x	x	x	4800	UK
503	1	x	x	x	UK	x	4800	UK
572	4*	x	x	x	UK	x	13950	UK
573	2*	x	x	x	UK	x	3200	UK
580	1	x	x	x	UK	x	100	UK
582	1	x	x	x	UN	x	400	UK

KEY

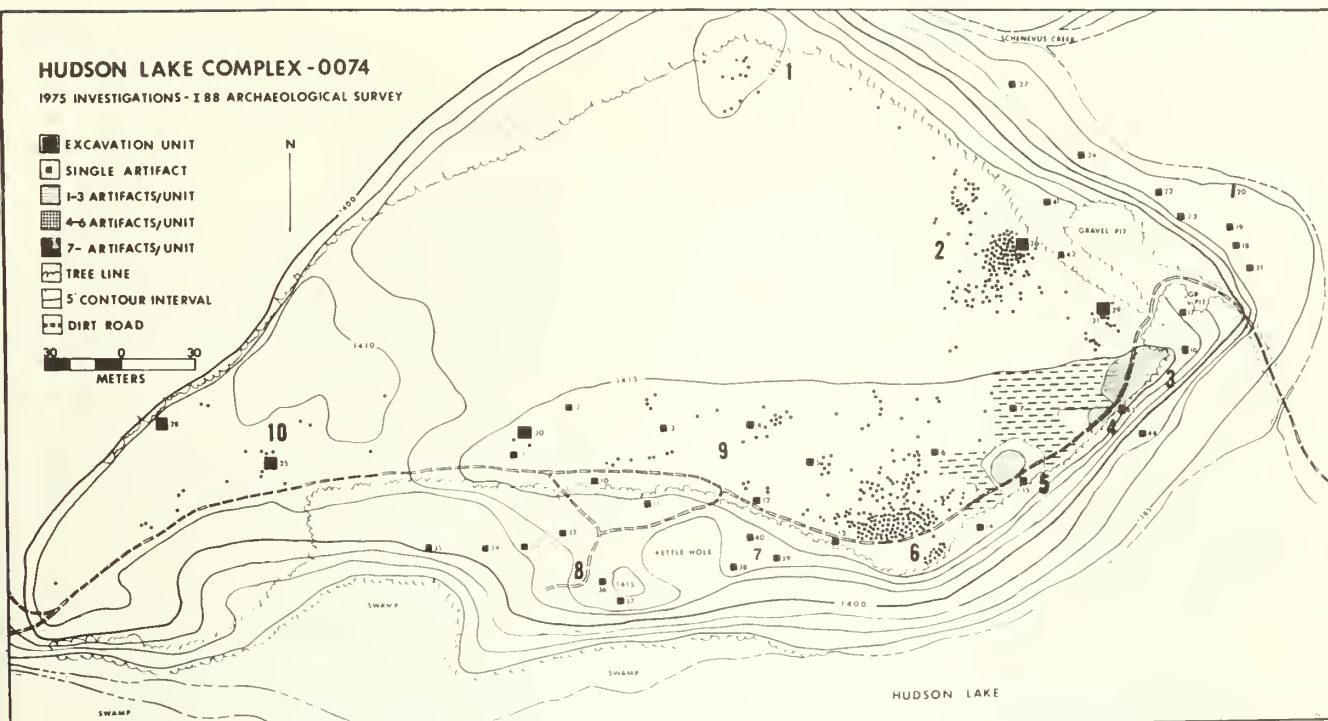
* Estimated number
 UK Unknown
 EA Early Archaic
 LA Late Archaic
 BR Brewerton
 UK Transitional
 TRANS Transitional
 LW Late Woodland

HUDSON LAKE COMPLEX - 0074

1975 INVESTIGATIONS - IBB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

- EXCAVATION UNIT
 ■ SINGLE ARTIFACT
 ■ 1-3 ARTIFACTS/UNIT
 ■ 4-6 ARTIFACTS/UNIT
 ■ 7- ARTIFACTS/UNIT
 --- TREE LINE
 --- 5' CONTOUR INTERVAL
 --- DIRT ROAD

0 30 30
METERS



SITE SUMMARY DATA - SUBI-74

Table II

Artifact Densities, Surface Collection

Locus	Technique	Total	Area(m.)	Density
1	indiv.	15	900	.016
2	indiv.	177	2375	.074
3	square	1195	450	2.560
4	square	340	225	1.511
5	square	715	625	1.144
6	indiv.	242	3600*	.130
9	indiv.	57	6000	.009
10	indiv.	14	4000	.004

* only 1/2 area collected

Artifact Densities, Excavated Squares

Locus	Square	Bifaces	Points	Flakes	Debitage	Total
2	29	2		12	28	42
	26			39	111	150
	27					0
	31					0
	41		1	10	27	38
	42					0
3	16			4	8	12
	17			43	57	100
	18	3	1	206	727	940
	19	3		104	353	460
	20					0
	21	10		334	1469	1814
	22			not catalogued		1000*
	23			19	24	43
	24				15	15
	43	2		29	89	120
	44	1		74	225	300
5	6			13	17	30
	15			10	34	44
6	13			2	10	12
	14			23	75	98
7	38	1		31	61	93
	39	1		6	25	32
	40			2	5	7
8	36			14	24	38
	37			7	15	22
9	1			6	5	13
	2				2	2
	3				1	1
	4			5	10	15
	5			1	2	3
	10			1	5	6
	11			1	7	8
	12				7	7
	30			7	9	16
10	25			13	14	27
	28			5	3	8

Squares 8,9,32,33,34,&35 not assigned to an activity locus.
A total of 7 pieces of debitage recovered

Limerock Village Historic District

Form No. 10-300
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Limerock Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER in irregular pattern along Old Louis Pike,
Wilbur Road, and Great Road

CITY/TOWN

Limerock

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#1

STATE

Anystate

CODE

43

COUNTY

Washington

CODE

063

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES RESTRICTED
☒ YES UNRESTRICTED
NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☒ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY/TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registry of Deeds, Washington Town Hall

STREET & NUMBER

100 Old Creek Road

CITY/TOWN

Washington

STATE

Anystate

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1958

☒ FEDERAL

STATE

☐ COUNTY

LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY/TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR
☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Limerock Village Historic District comprises some twenty architecturally or historically significant buildings, three lime quarries, and the ruins of several lime kilns. Dating from the late 17th through the 19th centuries, few of the district's buildings have undergone major alterations. Limerock is located at the intersection of two rural roads and with a population of 243 retains the scale and density of a late-18th- to early-19th-century village. Primarily residential in character, the district contains two churches, two taverns, and several additional commercial structures.

Buildings and sites contributing to the character of the district:

1. Thorman-Halbig House (10 Great Road): Greek Revival, 1 ½ stories, clapboarded Doric portico.
2. Wolf Inn (17 Great Road): 19th c. doubled in size with 5 bays on the east, 2 stories, shingled, west doorway has fanlight, broken pediment, fluted pilasters.
3. Barn (12 Great Road): 1 ½ stories, shingled.
4. Store (14 Great Road): 1 ½ stories, clapboarded (presently Herrington Studio.)
5. House of Lime Rock Bank (16 Great Road): 1823, Greek Revival, 1 ½ stories, clapboarded, Doric portico.
6. Smith General Store (18 Great Road): 18th c., 2 ½ stories, clapboarded, store and post office.
7. Mount Airy Masonic Lodge (20 Great Road): 1804, 1-story schoolhouse enlarged for lodge, brick, 2 stories, circular emblem in each gable.
8. Wilford Cole Barn (19 Great Road): late 19th c., 2 stories, clapboarded, cupola.
9. Shull House (21 Great Road): 1846 Greek Revival, 1 ½ stories, clapboarded, 20th c. porch.
10. Luce House (1 Wilbur Road): 1834, Greek Revival, 1 ½ stories, clapboarded, site of 18th c. potash business.
11. Roland David House (28 Great Road): 1694, stone ended, 2 stories, shingled.
12. Henry Ward House (4 Wilbur Road): between 1750 and 1775, 2 ½ stories, clapboarded, 1 ½-story ell on east with Doric porch, pedimented entrance, splayed window lintels.
13. Limerock Methodist (9 Wilbur Road): 1886, clapboarded, "Stick Style": detail in front gable.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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14. Wilbur Road Schoolhouse (6 Wilbur Road): c. 1850, Greek Revival, 1 ½ stories, clapboarded, high brick foundation.
15. Barnes House (10 Wilbur Road): 18th c., 1 ½ stories, shingled originally had portico.
16. Greek Revival House (12 Wilbur Road): 1 ½ stories, clapboard.
17. Armstrong Kiln (14 Wilbur Road): cylinder on base with 4 arched openings, stone, brick, iron.
18. Middle Hill Quarry: water-filled lime quarry.
19. Armstrong Limestone Company (17 Wilbur Road): site of earlier Barnes Lime Rock Company buildings.
20. South Hill Quarry: presently being quarried by Armstrong Limestone Company.
21. Limerock Grange (4038 Old Louis Pike): built in 1807 as a tollhouse, 20th c. additions on south end, 2 stories, shingled.
22. Cable House (4038 Old Louis Pike): ca. 1800, 2 ½ stories, clapboarded, pedimented doorway, splayed window lintels, original outbuildings.
23. Wiggins House (1 Dynes Road): 1742, 2 ½ stories, clapboarded, pedimented Doric portico, splayed window lintels with keystone on first story.
24. North Hill Quarry or "Jointa Hole:" water-filled lime quarry named for hornblende rock in the limestone.
25. Lime kiln: cylinder on base with 4 arched openings, made of rubble stone, brick, cut stone, sheet iron.
26. Lime kiln: earlier than #25, single-arched, cut into edge of embankment and faced with stone.
28. Samuel Dynes House (5 Dynes Road): ca. 1790, 2 ½ stories, clapboarded, pedimented entrance with fanlight, splayed window lintels, on west.
30. Ruins of 5 buildings.

Nonconforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district

27. Kathy's Hamburger Haven (Old Louis Pike): 1972, 1 story, glass and masonry
29. St. Katherine's Church (4027 Old Louis Pike): 1-story, contemporary wooden structure, flat roof.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☒ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☒ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☒ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☒ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Limerock is a well-preserved New England village, with good examples of vernacular architecture dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The village maintains a strong link to the past not only through its architecture but through its lime quarries, "probably the oldest continuous industry in America."¹ Limerock was also the stage stop on the road between Easton and Phillipsburg in the early 19th century, and two inns still exist from this period. The district forms the center of modern Limerock Township and contains the greatest concentration of significant buildings and sites. Despite several intrusions and alterations to buildings within the district, Limerock retains the scale and ambience of a mid-19th-century village.

The Roland David House possesses the massive fireplaces, chamfered timber frame, and floor plan characteristic of late-17th-century building. The Wiggins House (1742), the Henry Ward House (ca. 1760), the Samuel Dynes House (ca. 1790), and the Cable House (ca. 1800) span over half a century in their date of construction, but their form and classical detail are remarkably similar. All are two-and-a-half story, gabled, five-bay-wide buildings, and each exhibits some combination of splayed lintels, pediment, and fluted pilasters. The Greek Revival Style reached Limerock in the 1820's and influenced the design of several small houses in the village.

Due to its central location on the Great Road between Easton and Phillipsburg, Limerock became a well-known place for travelers between the two cities. The first Wolf Tavern was licensed by Jeremiah Wolf in 1747 in the former Eleazer White House. The second Wolf Tavern (still extant) was run by Nathaniel Wolf from 1817 to 1841 and later by his son-in-law, William A. Bradley. The stages which ran daily during this period between Easton and Phillipsburg all stopped at the Wolf Tavern to change horses. In 1807 the newly formed Turnpike Company voted to erect a gate of toll at Limerock for the purpose of housing the tollkeeper and holding meetings of the company. The traffic to Easton from Phillipsburg and the commercial activity due to the lime business must have been great enough to promise large revenues, for members of all the leading families in Limerock invested in the company. The company did permit the teams drawing lime rock on the pike and turning off onto Wilbur Road to pay only half of the lawful toll.

1. Lebovich, William. "Limerock at the Crossroads" Anystate Historical Journal, vol. 7, 1965, p. 26.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Major Nathaniel, as he was called due to his rank in the state militia, gave legal advice at his tavern, served as auctioneer when the occasion arose, and owned considerable real estate in the eastern part of Limerock. The first Wolf in the Limerock area owned a share of 2,000 acres as early as 1666. His descendants remained influential in town affairs and local business into the mid-19th century. Today there is only one building remaining in Limerock which is directly associated with Major Wolf: the tavern on Great Road.

It is believed that the first limestone quarried and burned in America was in 1692 at Weston, a village four miles west of Phillipsburg. Reverend Gregory Lester, a distant relative of Peter Stuyvesant, owned land containing limerock southeast of the present village of Limerock. His son, Stephen, settled there in the 1670's and began burning lime at what became known as Lester Ledge. It was the Barnes family, though, which first settled and burned lime in the late 17th century in Limerock. The descendants of Thomas Barnes controlled this industry until 1823 when the Barnes Lime Rock Company was incorporated. The Lester Lime Rock Company, incorporated in 1854, later merged with Barnes to form what is today the Armstrong Limestone Company.

The lime industry, and the village of Limerock, thrived for a period of roughly 100 years between 1750 and 1850. David Barnes (1714-1797) was responsible for transforming the part-time efforts of a few individuals in Limerock into the area's major industry. By 1772 Barnes owned three kilns, and paid local residents for quarrying stone, burning lime, making hogsheads, and carting the lime to market. They also sold or leased the rights to cut timber in their wood lots, as the lime kilns consumed wood in large quantities.

When David Barnes died in 1797, his lime was being sold from Boston and New York to the southern states and the West Indies, and at a good price because of its high quality. His descendants inherited the three kilns, and under their management the Barnes "Lime-rock manufactories" sold nearly 2,000 casks of lime each year until the War of 1812 and continued a high volume business after the slump caused by the War. The company's "Counting House" stood where the present Armstrong Limestone Company is located.

With the completion of the Easton and Phillipsburg Railroad in 1849 which bypassed Limerock, the village ceased to be a busy waystation. The Barnes Lime Rock Company continued to produce large quantities of superior quality lime, and as Portland cement became widely used in America in the late 19th century, the lime industry, which had been so much a part of life in this community for almost two centuries, slowly declined. Today lime is being quarried only in the South Hill by the Armstrong Limestone Company.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Jones, E. Griffin. A History of the American Lime Industry. New York: Greenberg House, 1942.

Lebovich, William. "Limerock at the crossroads," Anystate Historical Journal, vol. 7, 1965. Pages 22-38.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 240

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,9 2,9,7 2,8,0 4,6 4,4 6,9,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C 1,9 2,9,5 6,0,0 4,6 4,3 7,3,0

B 1,9 2,9,7 2,5,0 4,6 4,3 6,7,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D 1,9 2,9,5 6,0,0 4,6 4,4 7,3,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The southern boundary of the Limerock Village Historic District starts at a point 250 feet east of the junction of Simon Road and Great Road. From this point it runs west along Simon Road and continues in a straight line to the intersection of Old Louis Pike and the southern property line of the Cable House. From there it follows the property line of the Cable House northwest until it meets the property line of St. Katherine's Church. It follows the west and north property lines of St. Katherine's Church to Dynes Road. From Dynes Road it continues in a straight line 250 feet along the western

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Veronica Spector, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Anystate Historical Commission

DATE 10/24/76

STREET & NUMBER 82 Lee Street

TELEPHONE 800/237-2436

CITY OR TOWN Phillipsburg

STATE Anystate

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Anystate State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 11/1/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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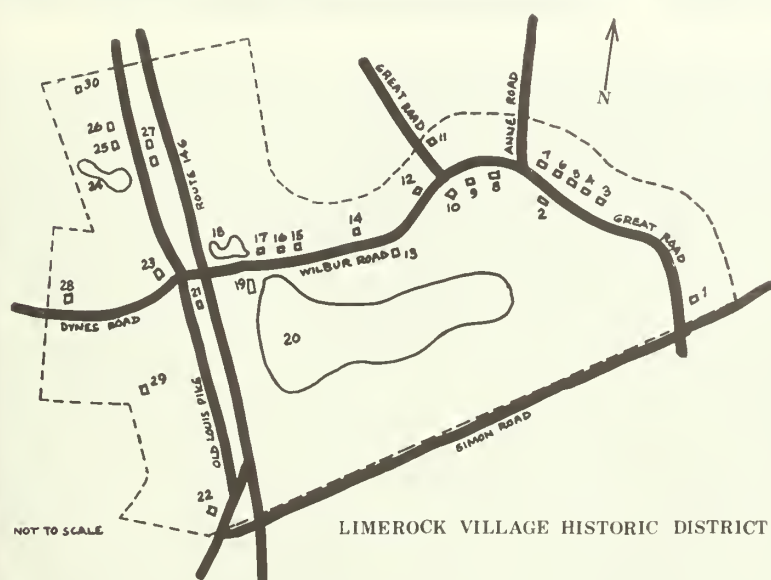
property line of the Dynes House and turns east along the north property line of the Dynes House. From the northeast corner of the Dynes property it turns north following the west boundaries of the Armstrong Limestone Company and continues northeast along the northern boundaries of the company, crosses both Old Louis Pike and Route 146, and continues to a point 350 feet east of Route 146. It then turns south along the eastern boundary of the company property until the property lines of the Barnes House, the Wilbur Road Schoolhouse, and the Henry Ward House. The line then crosses Great Road and continues along the rear property line of the Roland David House, crosses Anne Road and continues along the rear property lines (running southeast) of Mt. Airy Lodge, Smith General Store, House of Lime Rock Bank, and the Thorman-Halbig House, to the beginning point of the boundary.



Wolf Inn (2), view from northeast
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



Limerock Bank (5) and Smith General
Store (6), north side of Great Road
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



Wilford Cole Barn (8) and
Shull House (9)
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical
District
April 1974

Armstrong Limestone Company (19),
view from the west
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



South Hill Quarry, Armstrong
Limestone Co. (20), view from
south of quarry
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



Limerock Grange (21), view from the
southeast
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



Cable House (22), view from the
northeast
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Bill Wyman, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



Roland David House (11)
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Brian Jones, Anystate Historical Commission
April 1974

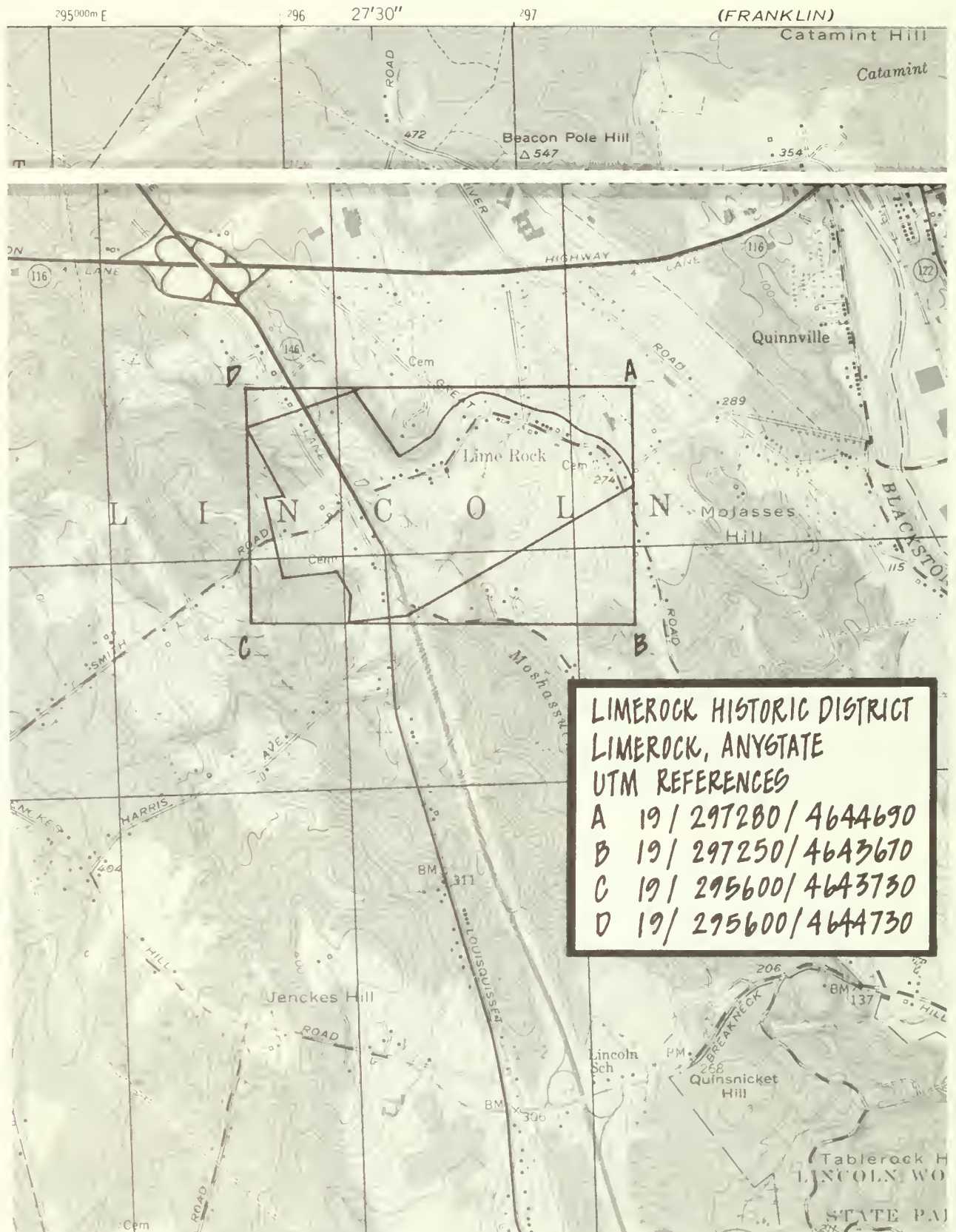


Wiggins House (23), view from the
southeast
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Bill Wyman, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974

Lime kiln (25)
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Charles Watts, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



North Hill Quarry (24), view from
the east
Limerock Village Historic District
Limerock, Anystate
Keith Richard, Anystate Historical
Commission
April 1974



Appendix V. Legislation

Public Law 89-665

80 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 89-665—OCT. 15, 1966

Public Law 89-665

AN ACT

To establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

October 15, 1966
[S. 3035]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The Congress finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

Historic properties.
Preservation program established.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public

Buildings and objects, etc.
Expansion and maintenance of National Register.

Grants to states.

National Trust
for Historic
Preservation.

16 USC 468-
468d.

"State."

"Project."

"Historic
preservation."

"Secretary."
Conditions for
grants.

16 USC 460l-4
note.

Waiver.

Apportionment.

Limitation.

benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the development of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(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 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

SEC. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

SEC. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

Coordination
with other Fed-
eral programs.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

SEC. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Records.

SEC. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Exemptions.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

SEC. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

Appropriation.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

Advisory Coun-
cil on Historic
Preservation,
membership.

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Terms of
office.

Chairman,
selection.

Duties.

Report to
President and
Congress.

Other Federal
agencies, coop-
eration.

Compensation.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend 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;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

SEC. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

SEC. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compensation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

SEC. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

Executive
Director.

68 Stat. 483.

Personnel.

Ante, p. 288.

60 Stat. 810.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Approved October 15, 1966.

Public Law 91-243

Public Law 91-243

AN ACT

To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

May 9, 1970
[H. R. 14896]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470) is amended as follows:

(a) Section 108 is amended by deleting the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$7,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this title for fiscal year 1971, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1972, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1973."

Historic properties preservation program, extension.
16 USC 470h.

(b) Section 201(a) is amended by—

Advisory Council, membership increase.
16 USC 470i.

(1) striking out "seventeen" and inserting "twenty";

(2) inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) The Secretary of Agriculture

"(8) The Secretary of Transportation

"(9) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and"

(3) redesignating paragraphs "(7)" and "(8)" as "(10)" and "(11)", respectively.

(c) Section 201(b) is amended by striking out "(6)" and inserting "(10)".

(d) Section 201(c) is amended by striking out "(8)" and inserting "(11)".

(e) Section 201(f) is amended by striking out "Eight" and inserting "Eleven".

16 USC 470l.

(f) Section 204 is amended by striking out "(7)" in the first sentence and inserting "(10)", and by striking out "(8)" in the second sentence and inserting "(11)".

16 USC 470m.

(g) Section 205(d) is amended by striking out "(6)" in the first sentence and inserting "(9)".

International
study centre.
U.S. participa-
tion.

SEC. 2. The following new section is added to the Act of October 15, 1966, *supra*:

"SEC. 206. (a) The participation of the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is hereby authorized.

"(b) The Council shall recommend to the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and other public and private organizations concerned with the technical problems of preservation, the members of the official delegation which will participate in the activities of the Centre on behalf of the United States. The Secretary of State shall appoint the members of the official delegation from the persons recommended to him by the Council.

Appropriation.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$100,000 annually for fiscal year 1971 and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years."

Approved May 9, 1970.

Public Law 93-54

Public Law 93-54

AN ACT

July 1, 1973
[S.1201]

To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

Historic property
preservation pro-
gram.

Extension.

84 Stat. 204.
16 USC 470h.

International
study centre, U.S.
participation.
16 USC 470n.

Advisory Coun-
cil, time exten-
sion.
16 USC 470i.

16 USC 470a.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470) is further amended in the following respects:

(a) Section 108 is amended by deleting the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "To carry out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$15,600,000 in fiscal year 1974, \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1975, and \$24,400,000 in fiscal year 1976."

(b) Section 206 is amended by deleting all of subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) For the purposes of this section there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$100,000 in fiscal year 1974, \$100,000 in fiscal year 1975, and \$125,000 in fiscal year 1976: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1974, no appropriation is authorized and no payment shall be made to the Centre in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organization."

(c) Section 201 is amended by inserting the following new subsection:

"(g) The Council shall continue in existence until December 31, 1985."

(d) Section 101(b)(1) is amended by deleting "and American Samoa." and inserting "American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

Approved July 1, 1973.

Public Law 94-422



Public Law 94-422
94th Congress, S. 327
September 28, 1976

An Act

To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, to establish the National Historic Preservation Fund, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE II—NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

SEC. 201. The Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), is amended as follows:

(1) Amend section 102 to read as follows:

“SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

“(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

“(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 (78 Stat. 897);

“(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

“(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

“(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

“(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

“(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

“(c) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this section for the purposes of making grants for the preparation of statewide historic preservation plans and surveys and project plans. Any grant made pursuant to this subsection may not exceed 70 per centum of the cost of a project, and the total of such grants made pursuant to this subsection in any one fiscal year may not exceed one-half of the funds appropriated for that fiscal year pursuant to section 108 of this Act.

“(d) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.”

(2) Amend section 103(a) by deleting “*Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.”

(3) Amend section 106 by inserting after the words “included in” the phrase “or eligible for inclusion in”.

(4) Amend section 108 to read as follows:

“SEC. 108. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby established the Historic Preservation Fund (hereafter referred to as the ‘fund’) in the Treasury of the United States.

“There shall be covered into such fund \$24,400,000 for fiscal year

Grants.
16 USC 470b.

16 USC 460l-4
note.

Waiver.

Waiver.

Post, p. 1320.

16 USC 470c.

16 USC 470f.

Historic Preser-
vation Fund,
establishment.
16 USC 470h.

43 USC 1331 note.	1977, \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1978, \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, and \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, from revenues due and payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462, 469), as amended (43 U.S.C. 338), and/or under the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 813), as amended (30 U.S.C. 191), notwithstanding any provision of law that such proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act and shall be available for expenditure only when appropriated by the Congress. Any moneys not appropriated shall remain available in the fund until appropriated for said purposes: <i>Provided</i> , That appropriations made pursuant to this paragraph may be made without fiscal year limitation."
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Membership. 16 USC 470i.	(5) Amend section 201 to read as follows: "Sec. 201. (a) There is established as an independent agency of the United States Government an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the 'Council') which shall be composed of twenty-nine members as follows: "(1) The Secretary of the Interior; "(2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; "(3) The Secretary of Commerce; "(4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration; "(5) The Secretary of the Treasury; "(6) The Attorney General; "(7) The Secretary of Agriculture; "(8) The Secretary of Transportation; "(9) The Secretary of State; "(10) The Secretary of Defense; "(11) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; "(12) The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; "(13) The Chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities; "(14) The Architect of the Capitol; "(15) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; "(16) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; "(17) The President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; and "(18) Twelve appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council. "(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (17) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department, agency, or organization to serve on the Council in his stead. "(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (18) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.
Term.	"(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term). "(e) The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President. During the absence or disability of the Chairman or when the office is vacant, the Vice Chairman shall act in the place of the Chairman. "(f) Fifteen members of the Council shall constitute a quorum."
Vacancies.	(6) Amend section 204 by deleting the term "(10)" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the term "(17)", and by striking the term "(11)" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the term "(18)". (7) Amend section 205 to read as follows: "Sec. 205. (a) There shall be an Executive Director of the Council who shall be appointed in the competitive service by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Council. The Executive Director shall
Quorum. 16 USC 470l.	
Council, Executive Director. 16 USC 470m.	

report directly to the Council and perform such functions and duties as the Council may prescribe.

"(b) The Council shall have a General Counsel, who shall be appointed by the Executive Director. The General Counsel shall report directly to the Executive Director and serve as the Council's legal advisor. The Executive Director shall appoint such other attorneys as may be necessary to assist the General Counsel, represent the Council in courts of law whenever appropriate, assist the Department of Justice in handling litigation concerning the Council in courts of law, and perform such other legal duties and functions as the Executive Director and the Council may direct.

General
Counsel.

"(c) The Executive Director of the Council may appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees in the competitive service as are necessary to perform the functions of the Council at rates not to exceed that now or hereafter prescribed for the highest rate for grade 15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided, however,* That the Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Chairman, may appoint and fix the compensation of not to exceed five employees in the competitive service at rates not to exceed that now or hereafter prescribed for the highest rate of grade 17 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

Compensation.

"(d) The Executive Director shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

"(e) The Executive Director of the Council is authorized to procure expert and consultant services in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

Experts and
consultants.

"(f) Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665(g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further,* That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

Financial
and administrative serv-
ices.

"(g) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, with or without reimbursement as may be agreed upon by the Chairman and the members, with such funds, personnel, facilities, and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such funds, personnel, facilities, and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties."

Ante, p. 1320.

(8) Amend section 206(c) to read as follows:

"(c) For the purposes of this section there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$175,000 per year for fiscal years 1977, 1978, and 1979: *Provided,* That no appropriation is authorized and no payment shall be made to the Centre in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organization."

16 USC 470n.
Appropriation
authorization.

(9) Add the following new sections:

"Sec. 207. So much of the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, programed, or available or to be made available by the Department of the Interior in connection with the functions of the Council, as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine, shall be transferred from the Department to the Council within 60 days of the effective date of this Act.

Transfer of
personnel and
property.
16 USC 470o.

"Sec. 208. Any employee in the competitive service of the United States transferred to the Council under the provisions of this section shall retain all the rights, benefits, and privileges pertaining thereto held prior to such transfer.

16 USC 470p.

Exemption.
16 USC 470q.
5 USC app. I.
5 USC note
prec. 551.
Legislative
recommendations, trans-
mittal to
congressional
committees.
16 USC 470r.

Rules and
regulations.
16 USC 470s.

Budget.
16 USC 470t.
Appropriation
authorization.

Budget esti-
mate, trans-
mittal to
congressional
committees.

"SEC. 209. The Council is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), and the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (80 Stat. 381) shall govern the operations of the Council.

"SEC. 210. Whenever the Council transmits any legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to the President or the Office of Management and Budget, it shall concurrently transmit copies thereof to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Council to submit its legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review, prior to the submission of such recommendations, testimony, or comments to the Congress. In instances in which the Council voluntarily seeks to obtain the comments or review of any officer or agency of the United States, the Council shall include a description of such actions in its legislative recommendations, testimony, or comments on legislation which it transmits to the Congress.

"SEC. 211. The Council is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to govern the implementation of section 106 of this Act.

"SEC. 212. (a) The Council shall submit its budget annually as a related agency of the Department of the Interior. To carry out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,500,000 in fiscal year 1977, \$1,750,000 in fiscal year 1978, and \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1979.

"(b) Whenever the Council submits any budget estimate or request to the President or the Office of Management and Budget, it shall concurrently transmit copies of that estimate or request to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs."

SEC. 202. Section 5316 of title 5 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(135) Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation."

Executive Order 11593

Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and in furtherance of the purposes and policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), and the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Policy.* The Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Agencies of the executive branch of the Government (hereinafter referred to as "Federal agencies") shall (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved, restored and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3), in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (16 U.S.C. 470i), institute

procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance.

SEC. 2. Responsibilities of Federal agencies. Consonant with the provisions of the acts cited in the first paragraph of this order, the heads of Federal agencies shall:

(a) no later than July 1, 1973, with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved, locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) exercise caution during the interim period until inventories and evaluations required by subsection (a) are completed to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered. The agency head shall refer any questionable actions to the Secretary of the Interior for an opinion respecting the property's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary shall consult with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory

(c) expedite action upon nominations to the National Register of Historic Places concerning federally owned properties proposed for sale, transfer, demolition or substantial alteration.

(d) encourage State and Territorial liaison officers for historic preservation to furnish information upon request to Federal agencies regarding their properties which have been evaluated with respect to historic, involved in arriving at his opinion. Where, after a reasonable period in which to review and evaluate the property, the Secretary determines that the property is likely to meet the criteria prescribed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal agency head shall reconsider the proposal in light of national environmental and preservation policy. Where, after such reconsideration, the Federal agency head proposes to transfer, sell, demolish or substantially alter the property he shall not act with respect to the property until the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall have been provided an opportunity to comment on the proposal.

(c) initiate measures to assure that where as a result of Federal action or assistance a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places is to be substantially altered or demolished, timely steps be taken to make or have made records, including measured drawings, photographs and maps, of the property, and that copy of such records then be deposited in the Library of Congress as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey or Historic American Engineering Record for future use and reference. Agencies may call on the Department of the Interior for advice and technical assistance in the completion of the above records.

(d) initiate measures and procedures to provide for the maintenance, through preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration, of federally owned and registered sites at professional standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) submit procedures required pursuant to subsection (d) to the

Secretary of the Interior and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation no later than January 1, 1972, and annually thereafter, for review and comment.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Richard Nixon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 13, 1971.

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