

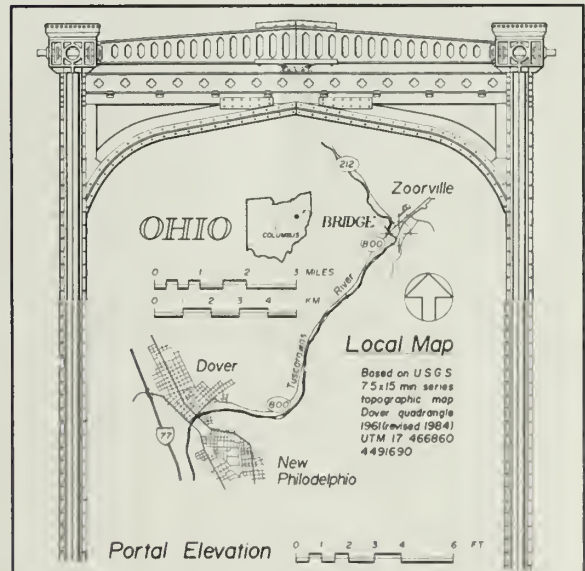


FEDERAL PUBLICATION



HABS/HAER 1992 ANNUAL REPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CULTURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD



2. **What does the organization produce?** That external organizations are willing to pay for HABS/HAER research is encouraging but it is not conclusive in judging effectiveness. Dollars received, after all, is an input measure; the output of any organization must still be assessed. In terms of HABS/HAER, the most usual output measure is that of transmittals--the number of drawings, photographs and histories that are transmitted to the permanent collection. In the last twelve years HABS/HAER has doubled the size of its collections at the Library of Congress -- and is well on its way to tripling what existed in 1980. HABS/HAER transmittal statistics continue at very high levels, usually at twenty or more times the level typically experienced during the 1970s. In FY 1992, this meant 573 sheets of measured drawings, 6,417 large format photographs, and 4,971 data pages. Another measure is the annual production of the organization's publications. HABS/HAER currently has twenty-four publications under development (the largest number produced to date, by far). In terms of quantity, HABS/HAER is an extremely productive government organization.

3. **What is the quality of the organization's production?** Production numbers, however impressive, do not indicate organizational effectiveness. Research organizations need to have their work evaluated in terms of quality -- and HABS/HAER is no different. One method is to assess the number of publications published by university presses and the professional press. Government publications do not provide a good indication of quality, as the Government Printing Office will print whatever it is paid to print. University presses, on the other hand, submit proposed manuscripts to peer and critical review by a publishing committee. The lack of funds requires that only the very finest of manuscripts be published -- one acquisitions editor for a press that is currently publishing a HABS/HAER manuscript told me that she rejects 400 book proposals for every one that she accepts! In this respect, HABS/HAER has forthcoming books with the Smithsonian Institution Press, the Johns Hopkins University Press, the American Society of Civil Engineers and others. The standard work on HABS/HAER recording is published by American Institute of Architects Press. In addition, HABS/HAER staff are routinely published by the professional journals dealing with historic architecture, engineering and industry. HABS/HAER needs to do more in this area, but much is already being accomplished. Reviews of these publications have been excellent.

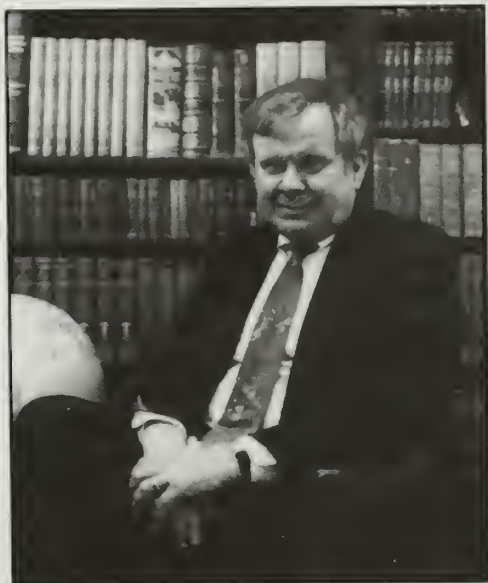
4. **How good is the research staff?** Research organizations such as HABS/HAER are labor-intensive enterprises--as much of 90 percent of the annual budget goes to people. Further, this labor intensity is a very special kind--research is a mentally intense activity. This annual report is a compilation of the many, many contributions made by HABS/HAER staff to their respective fields, their awards and honors.

Judging the effectiveness of this nation's public and private organizations is a priority for a country whose people are concerned about American competitiveness and long-term economic health. The HABS/HAER Division receives less direct appropriations than virtually any organization within the National Park Service and, perhaps, the Department of the Interior. Yet, the quantity and quality of the historical research produced continues at exceptionally high levels. The division's effectiveness can be assessed by reviewing this annual report to answer the above four questions. We invite you to peruse the pages of this annual report for those ends.



HABS/HAER Finalizes Senior Management Positions

In 1992, HABS/HAER finalized all senior management positions for the division. Development of the new senior management team began with the formalization of Eric DeLony's position as chief of HAER. Next came the appointment and promotion of John Burns, long-term HABS architect, as HABS/HAER deputy chief. Finally came the appointment and promotion of Paul Dolinsky as chief of HABS, and Kim Hoagland as HABS senior architectural historian. This management team will stand HABS/HAER in good stead throughout the 1990s.



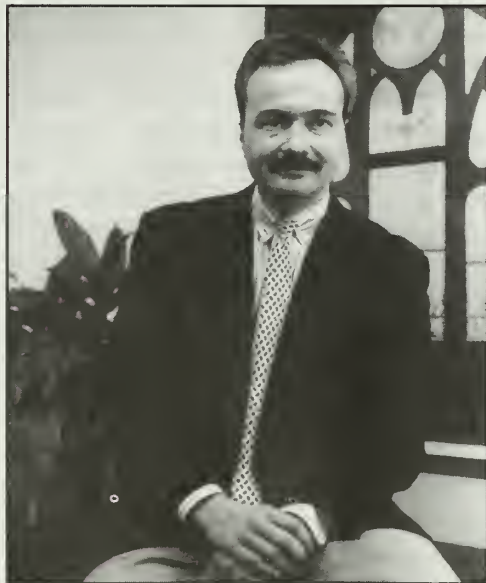
Robert J. Kapsch, Ph.D., HABS/HAER Chief. Thirteen years as division chief and twenty-eight years of Federal service, where he served in a number of managerial positions with a variety of Federal agencies, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Center for Building Technology, departments of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Air Force, and the Central Intelligence Agency. Trained as an engineer, he has master's degrees from George Washington University in management and historic preservation. Kapsch recently completed the first draft of his dissertation, "Labor History of the Construction and Reconstruction of the White House, 1793-1817," from the University of Maryland's American Studies Program. Award of his second doctorate is expected in 1993. Kapsch was awarded his first Ph.D. in engineering and architecture from Catholic University in 1983. He was an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellow. He is a long-time member of many organizations including the American Society of Civil Engineers, a liaison member of the AIA Committee on Historic Resources, the Society of Architectural Historians, the Society for Industrial Archeology, the National Railway Historical Society and others.



John A. Burns, AIA, HABS/HAER Deputy Chief. A graduate from the Pennsylvania State University with both a bachelor of architecture degree and a bachelor of arts degree in Art History, he has twenty years of Federal service, starting as an architect with HABS and rising to become principal architect of HABS before becoming deputy chief of the division in 1990. He was editor-in-chief for Recording Historic Structures and authored the pages on HABS documentation in Architectural Graphic Standards. Recently, he has specialized in computer applications in architecture and photogrammetry, successfully implementing the HABS/HAER CAD/photogrammetry laboratory. He is an active member of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Architectural Historians, the Society for Industrial Archeology, and the Association for Preservation Technology. He has taught preservation courses at Marymount University and at Mount Vernon College.



Eric N. DeLony, HAER Chief. A twenty-one-year veteran of HAER (and HAER's first professional employee), he first became interested in industrial archeology as a Fulbright Scholar at the Center for the Study of the History of Technology, Bath University, and Ironbridge. Well known for his interest in historic bridges, his first book on that subject will be published in spring 1993, by the American Society of Civil Engineers. A graduate of Ohio State University in architecture, DeLony is a product of Columbia University's historic preservation program. He is a long-time and active member of the Society for Industrial Archeology. DeLony is trustee and vice chairman of the James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust, a program established by the originator and first director of Columbia University's program in historic preservation, and Beyer Blinder Belle, architects. Recently, he was appointed to the Board of Architectural Review, Old and Historic District, Alexandria, Virginia.



Paul D. Dolinsky, HABS Chief. A fourteen-year employee of HABS, he has directed hundreds of HABS projects at some of the nation's most prestigious sites--the White House, Monticello, historic Charleston, and numerous others. He also provided the leadership for the very successful HABS initiative in landscape architecture. A graduate of Penn State University in architecture and landscape architecture, he has led the way in implementing the CAD-photogrammetry approach to measured drawings, currently being used to document Washington, D.C.'s Lincoln and Jefferson memorials. He is an active member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and a liaison member of the AIA Committee on Historic Resources.

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HABS Architect Mark Schara and HAER photographer Jet Lowe are captured in a photogrammetric image taken by the Linhof Metrika camera at the cornice level of the Lincoln Memorial. The empty frame provides four control points of known separation, used to determine orientation and scale during the process, whereby the photograph is digitized and transformed into a computer drawing file. The resulting drawing can be seen on page 77.

HABS/HAER AT A GLIMPSE

How to Use the HABS/HAER Collections

The HABS/HAER collections contain documentation (measured drawings, large format photographs and histories) on approximately 28,000 historic structures and buildings throughout America. Not all structures and buildings are represented by all three types of documentation. All HABS/HAER documentation is reproducible, copyright free, and available to the public. With the exception of current projects, all HABS/HAER documentation is housed in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress (Room 339, James Madison Building, First and Independence Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C. 20540). The best way to use the HABS/HAER collections is to visit the Prints and Photographs Division during normal working hours (Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). Some recently received material may not be available for review as yet; it is advisable to contact the Reference Desk at 202-707-6394 to be certain documentation has been processed. No appointment is necessary to review processed HABS/HAER material. For out-of-town users, the HABS/HAER collections have been made commercially available by the firm of Chadwyck-Healey in microfiche and are available in numerous libraries throughout the United States. There are numerous catalogs, finding guides and other publications available to the HABS/HAER user. A list of these can be obtained from the Prints and Photographs Division.

"Review of 'The Historic American Buildings Survey: California and Washington, Parts One and Two':

"The Historic American Buildings Survey, on microfiche, is the most comprehensive record of American architecture available. Parts One and Two are the complete collection of photographs, texts, and measured drawings for the most architecturally significant structures found in each state. Combined with the Oregon segment, already owned by the library, these materials constitute a major resource of primary documentation for research in architecture, historic preservation, art history, and history of the western United States."

-- Library Notes, Vol. 8, No. 3, Spring 1992

How to Work for HABS/HAER

HABS/HAER hires approximately 100-150 student architects and historians each year, most through its summer employment program. Interested individuals need to submit a U.S. Government Standard Form 171, Application for Federal Employment, a sample of their work, and letters of recommendation from a dean or someone familiar with their work to the Summer Program Administrator, HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Competition for these positions is tough on the average--one out of every eight applicants is selected--so individuals are encouraged to submit their best work. Applications must be postmarked by the cutoff date, usually the beginning of March. HABS/HAER also hires a few temporary and term positions, and these are advertised through normal NPS procedures. Like the rest of the historic preservation field, permanent positions are not readily available and are usually filled by individuals with HABS/HAER experience.

How to Start a HABS/HAER Project

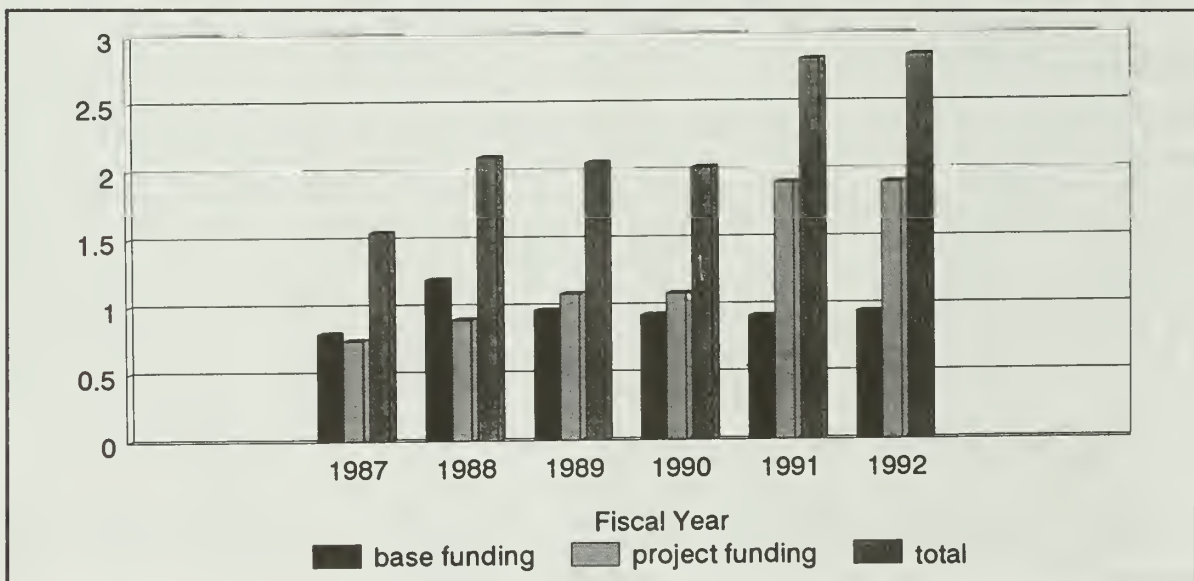
All proposed HABS/HAER projects must typically meet two criteria: (1) the structure or building proposed for documentation must be nationally significant or a primary unit of the National Park Service, and (2) the project sponsor must be willing to assume 100 percent of the direct costs of the project. HABS/HAER projects are usually initiated by contacting the chief of HABS/HAER, Robert J. Kapsch; the chief of HABS, Paul Dolinsky; or the chief of HAER, Eric DeLony. We also encourage donations of documentation that meet HABS/HAER standards.

FACTS AND STATISTICS

Funding

Category	FY 1992 Funding	Compared to	
		1991	1990
Base Funding (Appropriations)	\$ 945,000	+ 2.8%	-2.7%
Add-On Appropriations	444,000	-11.7%	-5.9%
Project Funding (Public/Private)	<u>1,533,000</u>	+ 9.4%	+80.7%
Total HABS/HAER Funding	\$2,922,000	+ 3.5%	+30%

The overall funding for HABS/HAER in FY 1992 demonstrated a 3.5 percent increase over FY 1991 levels. Base funding (appropriations) showed a modest increase. For the last twelve years base funding of HABS/HAER, like most Federal organizations, has remained relatively flat, expressing Congress's concern for the Federal deficit. HABS/HAER congressional add-ons for specific projects decreased 11.7 percent, reflecting the 1990 Andrews Air Force Base Officers' Club agreement between the administration and Congress to pursue progressively lower yearly funding targets to balance the Federal budget -- made increasingly difficult by the subsequent recession. Other public and private funding for HABS/HAER increased 9.4 percent--a healthy increase but nowhere near the 75 percent increase experienced in FY 1991. This category now comprises two-thirds of the division's annual budget. The outlook for FY 1993 is for HABS/HAER funding to be at or below the funding levels of FY 1992. Base funding is expected to remain essentially the same, perhaps adjusted upwards for pay raises. Add-on appropriations are expected to continue to decline, reflecting the targets established in the Andrews Accords. Public-private project funding is more difficult to predict, however. FY 1993 may be the first year, after twelve years of continuing expansion, where HABS/HAER's budget will contract--perhaps significantly.



HABS/HAER In Legislation

The Department of the Interior Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1992 included the following additional line items for HABS/HAER:

- * \$197,000 for continuation of HAER work in support of America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP). Under the leadership of HAER Engineer/Historian G. Gray Fitzsimons, this is the fifth year of HAER support to the nine-county area of Pennsylvania comprising AIHP.
- * \$494,000 for the West Virginia Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, under the leadership of its director, Dr. Emory Kemp.
- * In a late development in the Fiscal 1992 appropriations bill, Congress approved \$247,000 to fund HABS/HAER work in Birmingham, Alabama. HAER's early work on steel and iron manufacturing in Birmingham led to National Historic Landmark designation and successful preservation of the Sloss Furnace in 1981. HAER Chief Eric N. DeLony is the program manager.



Left-right, Ford Peatross, curator of architectural design and engineering collection, Library of Congress; John E. Durrant, district director, district four, American Society of Civil Engineerings; Rowland Bowers, deputy associate director for cultural resources, National Park Service; and Susan Maxman, first vice president, the American Institute of Architects, testify on behalf of HABS/HAER at the oversight hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, held in Philadelphia, PA, on May 11. See page 18 and Appendix II for more information on hearings.

FACTS AND STATISTICS

HABS/HAER Collections

In 1992, the HABS/HAER collections passed the 28,000 mark for number of historic sites and structures documented. HABS/HAER transmitted documentation on 1,031 historic sites and structures to the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. The HABS/HAER collections are primarily known for their drawings, photographs and histories, but these collections also include field notes, photogrammetric plates and other forms of documentation useful to HABS/HAER users. Collection management is under the supervision of Georgette R. Wilson. The size of the collections, as of October 1, 1992, were:

		<u>HABS</u>	<u>HAER</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of historic structures	-	24,417	3,600	28,017
No. of sheets of drawings	-	46,759	2,084	48,843
No. of large format photographs	-	112,571	35,471	147,992
No. of data pages	-	60,357	28,027	88,384

Use of the Collections

The HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress are the most widely used of all of its special collections. According to an informal study done a number of years ago, authors, publishers, and doctoral candidates represented about 40 percent of the users. Another 40 percent were composed of architects, engineers, historians, planners and others who were going to undertake work on a specific site or structure recorded by HABS/HAER. The remaining users were model builders, house builders, and others.

Students

HABS/HAER has employed more than 2,500 architects, historians and photographers over the years, approximately one-quarter of whom were employed in the last decade (about 100 of whom were from other countries). Most were students, usually undertaking their first professional work experience. In fiscal year 1992, HABS/HAER employed 110 students, nineteen of which were from other countries (see page 15). Student employment with HABS/HAER is very competitive. During this fiscal year, for example, only one architectural student was selected for every eight who applied; for historians, one in ten.

Projects

Fiscal 1992 was a record-high year for HABS/HAER recording, continuing a trend established almost ten years ago. HABS/HAER projects are selected on the basis of two criteria: (1) the resource proposed for documentation must be nationally significant and useful in explaining, understanding and explicating America's architectural and engineering heritage, and (2) the cosponsor provides 100 percent of the project's direct costs. HABS/HAER projects are normally initiated through direct contact with the chiefs of HABS/HAER. A memorandum of agreement is entered into, covering the scope of the project.

HONORS AND AWARDS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

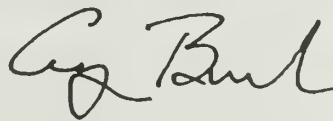
December 4, 1992

I am delighted to send greetings to all those who are gathered in Washington, D.C. as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation presents the National Historic Preservation Awards and the President's Historic Preservation Awards.

America's historic buildings, grounds, and monuments embody our national identity, and we owe a special tribute to those who help to preserve them. The men and women who are being honored on this occasion, and all who participate in this vital work, serve as guardians of our heritage -- of the events, ideals, and individuals that have shaped our collective history. In safeguarding this history they perform another crucial service as well: they help to unify our people by recalling our common link to a rich and distinguished past.

This year, as we commemorate both the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the 200th anniversary of the White House, I am especially pleased to salute those individuals who are committed to protecting the architectural symbols and cultural resources of our Nation and her people.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for an enjoyable awards ceremony.



Presidential letter to winners of the President's Historic Preservation Award, of which HAER was a recipient. See article on page 16.

HONORS AND AWARDS



1992 Peterson Prize winners at the awards ceremony are (left to right), Kevin Milstead (University of Texas at Austin), Marc Roehrle (University of Virginia), Brian Ambroziak (University of Virginia), Mira Metzinger (University of Illinois), William Meredith (University of Illinois), Michelle Brancaeleone (University of Illinois), and Timothy Sheridan (University of Illinois).

Photographer: Christopher Gibbs, 1993

1992 Peterson Prize Winners

The Historic American Buildings Survey and The Athenaeum of Philadelphia announced the winners of the 1992 Charles E. Peterson Prize at the November meeting of the American Institute of Architects' Committee on Historic Resources in Charlottesville, Virginia. The Peterson Prize is an annual award for the best sets of architectural measured drawings of an historic building produced by students and given to the Historic American Buildings Survey. The prize honors Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, founder of the HABS program, and is intended to increase awareness and knowledge of historic buildings throughout the United States. The drawings are deposited in the HABS Collection in the Library of Congress.

First Place and a \$1,500 award was won by a team of fourteen students: Michelle Brancaeleone, Gary Cole, Christopher Colson, Michael Coonen, Bryan Fish, Lisa Jaracz, Sheila McCarthy, William Meredith, Mira Metzinger, Elizabeth Rutherford, Timothy Sheridan, Gerald Sullivan, Steven Turner, and John Yopp from the School of Architecture at the University of Illinois. They produced drawings of the Macoupin County Courthouse in Carlinville, Illinois. The Macoupin County Courthouse was designed in 1867 by architect Elijah Meyers, who later would design the Michigan, Colorado, and Texas state capitols. Capped by a monumental dome nearly 40' in diameter, this Renaissance Revival courthouse is the dominant architectural feature in the small town of Carlinville. Faculty sponsor for the team was Professor John S. Garner.

The \$1,000 award for Second Place was won by seventeen students from the School of Architecture at the University of Texas at Austin and the College of Architecture at the University of Houston: Melissa Barnett, Carolyn Campbell, Quana Childs, Hugo Gardea, Linda Glaze, Diane Gray, Monica Griesbach, Dana Hutt, Barre Klapper, Theiu Luong, Kent Millard, Kevin Milstead, Laura Ostlind, David Payne, Matthew Rodda, Myoe Than, and Tara Travis. Faculty sponsors were Professors Wayne Bell, FAIA, and Barry Moore, AIA. The students produced drawings of the Neuhaus Complex, which includes three buildings built by a German immigrant family: a two-story fachwerk homestead, a stone general store, and a Greek Revival wood frame house. The Neuhaus Complex illustrates the contribution of one German immigrant family to the settlement of Hackberry in Lavaca County, Texas.

HONORS AND AWARDS

The \$750 award for Third Place was given to Brian M. Ambroziak, Salvatore J. Canciello, and Marc A. Roehrle of the University of Virginia's School of Architecture. The students produced measured drawings of Barclay House, the brick Federal-style home of Dr. James Turner Barclay. In 1850, Dr. Barclay founded the Disciples Church in Scottsville, Virginia. The Barclay House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The faculty sponsor for this documentation project was Professor K. Edward Lay.

In addition to the top prizes, the jury awarded three other entries Honorable Mention in the competition. They were:

School: University of Southwestern Louisiana
Students: Steven Becnel, John Campbell, Mark Connor, Britt Herring, Wang Qian, Chee Siew, and Steve Wright
Faculty Sponsor: Professor Dan P. Branch, AIA
Building: Crowell Lumber Mill, Longleaf, Louisiana

School: Texas A & M University
Students: Mark Brooks, Donna Kacmar, David Knapp, David Hawthorne, Ronn Phillips, and Charles Smith
Faculty Sponsor: Professor David G. Woodcock, AIA, RIBA
Building: Coulter House, Bryan, Texas

School: University of Kansas
Students: Kurt Brunner, Steve Harrington, Joseph Stramberg, Dennis McGrath, and Eric Zabilka
Faculty Sponsor: Professor Barry Newton
Building: Hollenberg Pony Express Station, Hanover, Kansas

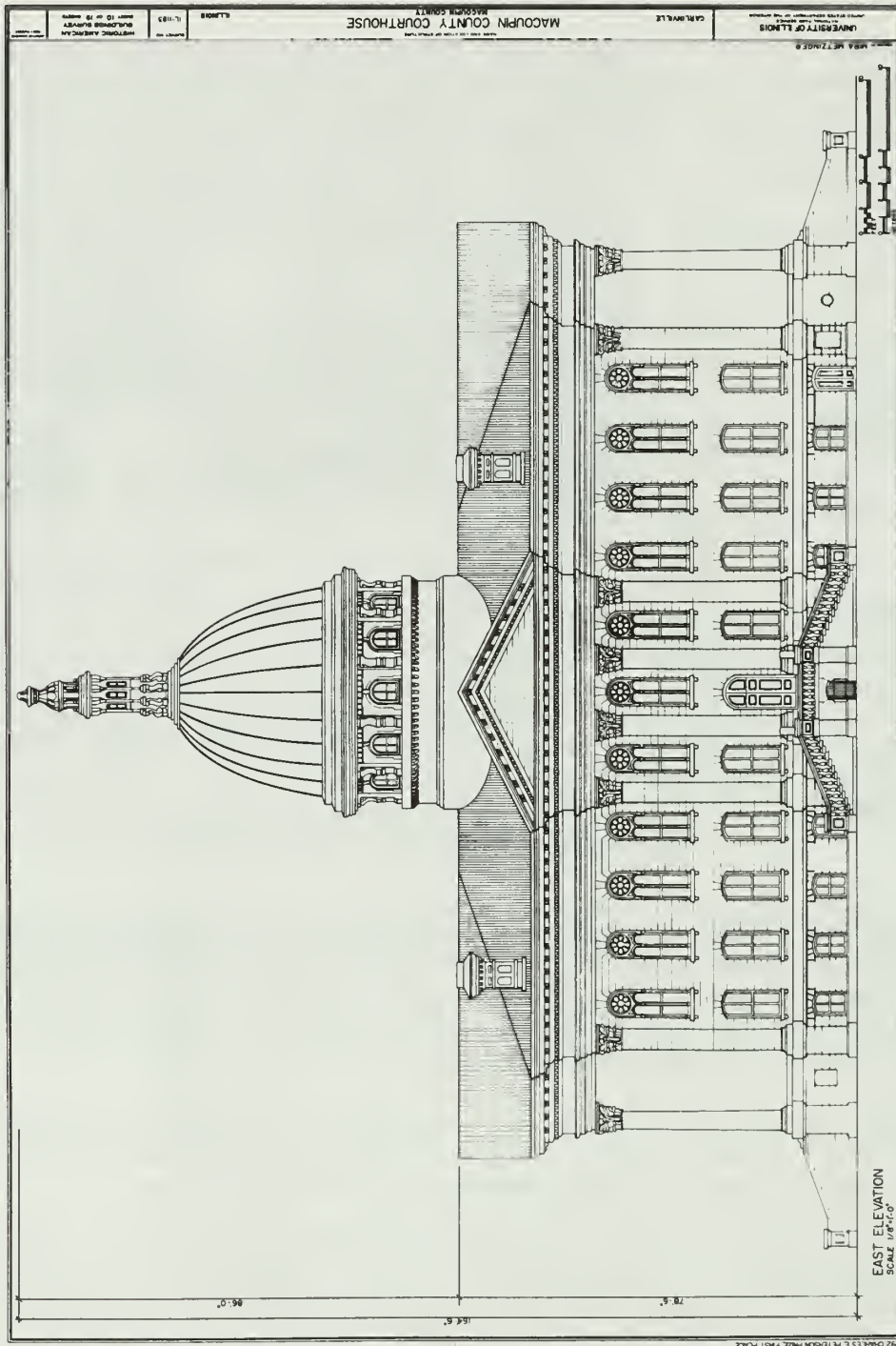
The Charles E. Peterson Prize is a joint program of HABS, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and the American Institute of Architects. Each year, the jury selecting the Charles E. Peterson Prize winners is composed of representatives from these organizations. The 1992 jurors were Bruce Laverty from The Athenaeum of Philadelphia; Donald Swofford, AIA, representing the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources; and Herbert Levy, FAIA, a Philadelphia architect representing HABS.

It was an excellent year for the Peterson Prize competition. There were a total of twenty entries from fifteen universities. Sixteen of the entries are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The 156 students who participated produced 251 measured drawings for inclusion in the HABS collection.

The monies for these prizes come from a special fund administered by Roger Moss, executive director, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, initially established in 1983 through donations made by Friends of Charles E. Peterson, to honor his 75th birthday in 1981, and the cash award accompanying the 1983 National Trust for Historic Preservation Crowninshield Award made to HABS.

The Charles E. Peterson Prize is administered by HABS/HAER Deputy Chief John A. Burns, AIA.

HONORS AND AWARDS

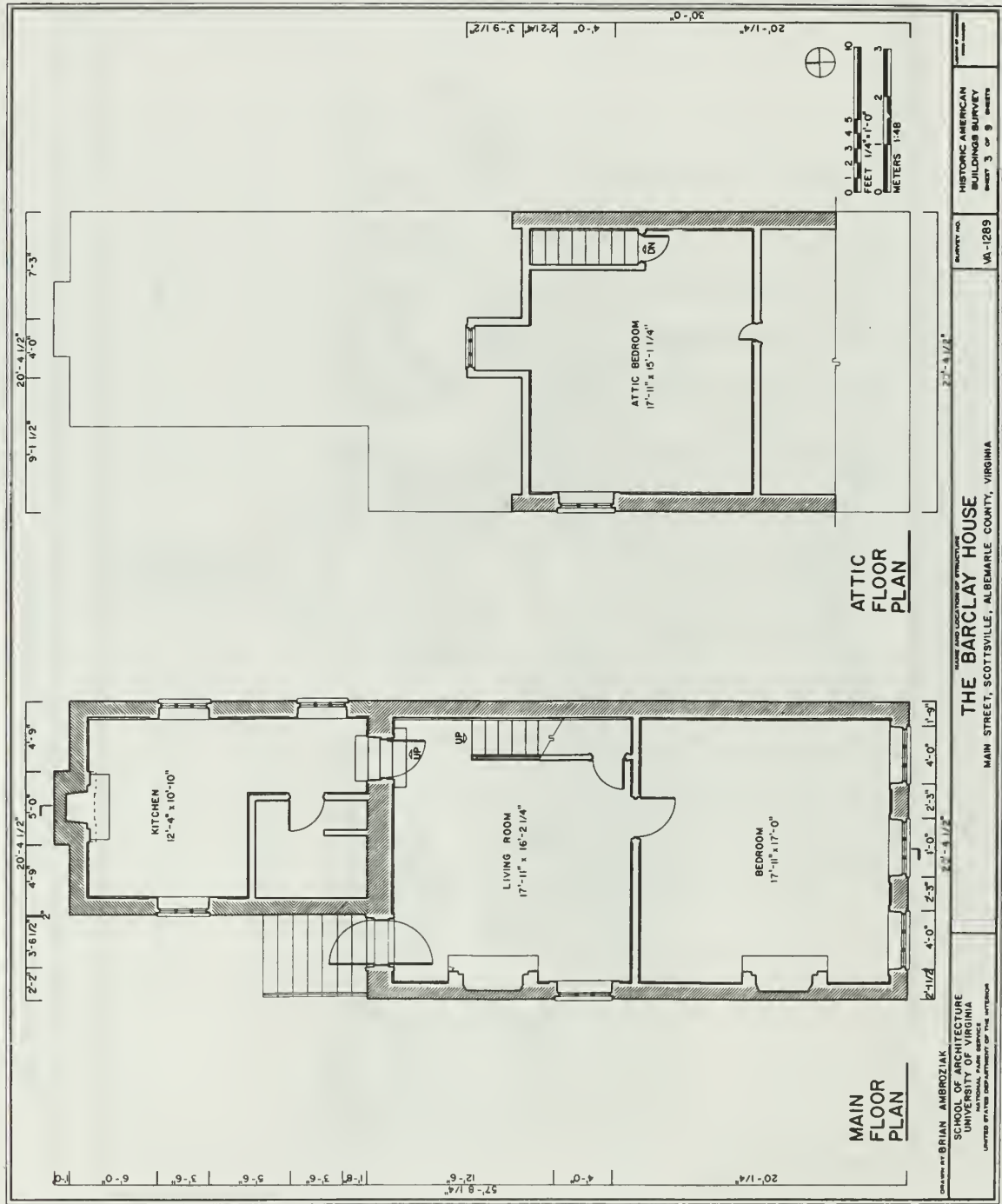


First Prize: Macoupin County Courthouse, Carlinville, Macoupin County, Illinois. Delineator: Mira Metzinger.



Second Prize: The Neuhaus Complex - C. L. Neuhaus King House, Hackberry, Lavaca County, Texas. Delineators: Matthew Rodda, Melissa Barnett, Carolyn Campbell, Barre Clappet, and Myoe Thian.

HONORS AND AWARDS



Third Prize: *The Barclay House, Scottsville, Albemarle County, Virginia. Delineator: Brian Ambrozziak.*

SAH/Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship

Dena L. Sanford of the University of Oregon was this year's winner of the Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship, cosponsored by the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) and HABS/HAER. The Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship, established in memory of the former deputy chief of HABS/HAER, permits an architectural historian to work on a HABS summer team. A SAH-HABS jury was composed of curator Ford Peatross from the Library of Congress, Judith Lanus from the Society of Architectural Historians, and senior historian Kim Hoagland from HABS/HAER. They selected Dena Sanford based on her thesis, which analyzed Finnish homesteads in Montana. Sanford worked on the HABS team in Natchez, Mississippi, documenting the antebellum house of a free black man, William Johnson. Sanford was presented with the fellowship award by HABS/HAER Deputy Chief John A. Burns, AIA, at the business meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians' annual meeting, April 1-5, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Funds for this fellowship are administered by David Bahlman, executive director, Society of Architectural Historians.

Those wishing to contribute to the Sally Kress Tompkins Fund may do so by sending their checks to the Sally Kress Tompkins Fund, c/o David Bahlman, Executive Director, Society of Architectural Historians, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107-5944. Those wishing to apply for the Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship, or desiring additional information on the program, may write to A. Kim Hoagland, HABS Senior Historian, HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.



Left to right: Ford Peatross, Kim Hoagland, Dena Sanford, Marian Donnelly, and John Burns, at the SAH annual meeting in Albuquerque. Sanford is the second individual to be named the SAH-HABS Sally Kress Tompkins Fellow in Architectural History. Photographer: Sara Amy Leach, 1992.

HONORS AND AWARDS

CAMM/HAER Sally Kress Tompkins Maritime Internship

Immediately following the death in 1989 of HABS/HAER Deputy Chief Sally Kress Tompkins, senior members of the maritime preservation community contacted Chief Robert Kapsch and stated that they would like to have a separate program in honor of Sally's considerable contributions to maritime recording and in order to continue training of young professionals in it. What resulted was the Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM)/HAER Sally Kress Tompkins Maritime Internship. Half of the funding is contributed by CAMM and half by HAER. The fund is administered by Peter Neill, South Street Seaport Museum, on behalf of CAMM.

The first CAMM/HAER Sally Kress Tompkins Maritime Intern, selected in 1992, was Karl Bodensiek of Roger Williams College in Bristol, Rhode Island. Karl worked as a member of the HAER team that prepared drawings of the bow of the Clipper ship SNOW SQUALL, at the Spring Point Museum at South Portland, Maine. The drawings, which are archeological in character because the only remains are sections of the bow, will aid in understanding clipper ship design and construction, and will be used by the museum to curate and interpret the SNOW SQUALL bow as an exhibit.

Kenneth L. Anderson Award

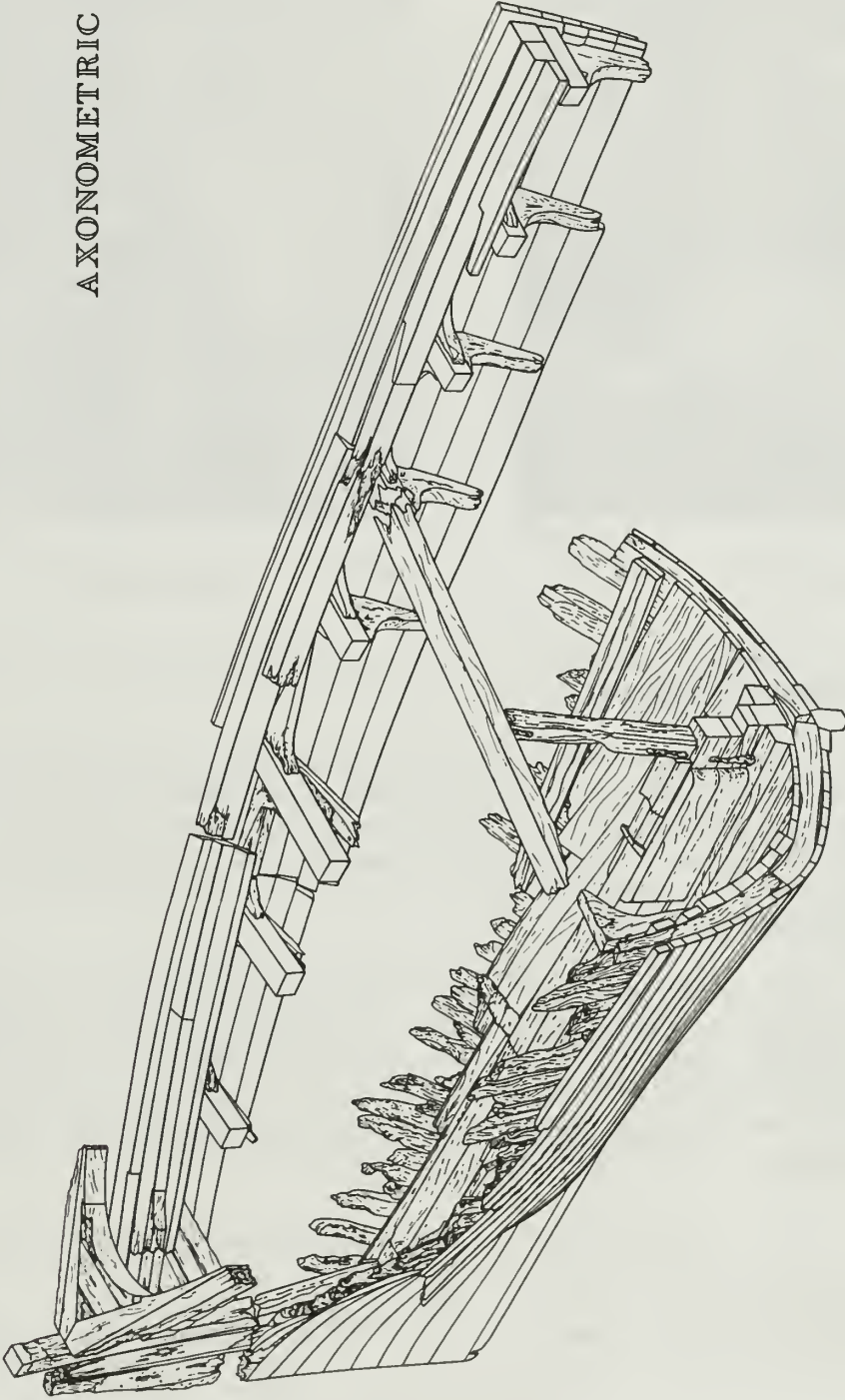
Kenneth L. Anderson, Jr., former chief of the HABS, passed away on September 18, 1991. In his memory, HABS, in cooperation with the Department of Architecture at Texas Tech University, his alma mater, has established the Kenneth L. Anderson Memorial Fund. The fund will provide a monetary gift to a student who produces the finest set of measured drawings to HABS standards of a Texas structure, donated for inclusion in the HABS collection in the Library of Congress. The competition is open to all students from the five accredited schools of architecture in Texas.

For further information, and for those wishing to make a donation, contact: Professor John White, Department of Architecture, P.O. Box 4140, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

HAER/SIA Fellowship Awarded

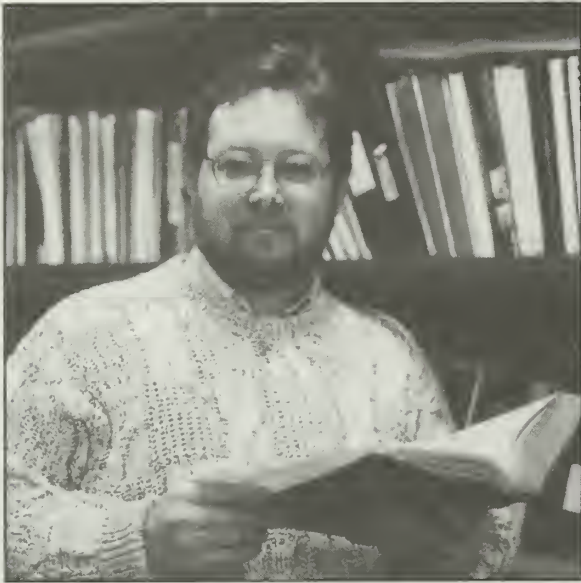
The recipient of the HAER/Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA) fellowship was Susan Appel of Illinois State University for research, travel, writing time, and supplementary materials in preparation of a publication on the architectural history of the pre-Prohibition brewery. Her work centers on the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and thus document the Midwest's contribution to this significant American building type. The award was made at the annual meeting of the SIA in Buffalo by SIA President David Salay.

AXONOMETRIC



Clipper Ship SNOW SQUALL. Bow. Delineator: Karl N. Bodensiek, 1992.

HONORS AND AWARDS



Dean A. Herrin



Kenneth D. Rose

HAER Historians Awarded Doctorates

Dean Herrin, HAER staff historian, received his doctorate in American history from the University of Delaware in January 1992. He was a fellow in the Hagley Program in the History of Industrial America, a program jointly sponsored by the Hagley Museum and the University of Delaware's History Department. His dissertation was titled "'Breaking the Stillness': The Coal Industry and the Transformation of Appalachian Virginia, 1880 - 1920." Herrin is currently the supervisory historian on the Mon Valley program, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and other projects.

Kenneth D. Rose received his master's degree from the University of Washington in 1985 and, in 1986, was admitted into the doctoral program in history at the University of California, Los Angeles. He completed his doctorate in fall 1992, while working for HAER. Rose's duties have centered on the production and publication of industrial inventories of the nine-county region of the America's Industrial Heritage Project in southwest Pennsylvania. He is currently revising his dissertation, "American Women and the Repeal of Prohibition," for publication.

HONORS AND AWARDS

US/ICOMOS and HABS/HAER

In 1992, the HABS/HAER/ICOMOS intern program was once again in full swing. This year, nineteen students from fifteen countries made major contributions to this summer's documentation program. The exchange program, established by HABS/HAER and US/ICOMOS in 1984, is under the overall direction of Terry B. Morton, president, US/ICOMOS, and Russell V. Keune, vice president for programs, US/ICOMOS. Ellen Delage, program officer, US/ICOMOS, administers the intern program, which locates qualified applicants through the various ICOMOS committees in the participating countries. The program is administered at HABS/HAER by Deputy Chief John Burns. Since the program's inception in 1984, HABS/HAER has sponsored 108 interns from eighteen countries -- HABS/HAER remaining, by far, the largest sponsor of ICOMOS interns. Once they have applied, the applicants are evaluated by the same criteria as their American counterparts and must possess equivalent skills in their chosen disciplines. They are also paid a stipend equivalent to that of their American coworkers. HABS/HAER transferred approximately \$79,000 to US/ICOMOS in fiscal year 1992 to support the stipends paid to these interns.

1992 US/ICOMOS-HABS/HAER Summer Interns

Argentina

Daniella Trettel, National University of Cordoba

Austria

Albert Aflenzer, Technical University of Vienna

Bulgaria

Orlin K. Boyanov, The University of Architecture,
Construction & Geodesy, Sofia

Canada

Martine Dion, McGill University

Croatia

Zvonimir Franic, The Institute for the Preservation
of the Historical Monuments and Nature of
Dubrovnik

Denmark

Eva S. Mollnitz, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts

Finland

Kirsi Heininen, Tampere University of Technology

Guatemala

Flor de Maria Argueta Pineda, Universidad
de San Carlos de Guatemala

Hungary

Atilla Kovacs, Technical University of Budapest

Italy

Elena Garlini, Graduate School of Architecture,
Venice; Columbia University

Japan

Junne Kikata, Tokyo National University of Fine
Arts

Lithuania

Vita Ruskyte, Institute of Monuments Restoration
& Design

Poland

Dorota Pape-Siliwiczuk, Board of Historical
Palaces and Garden Restoration

Russia Federation

Natalya Kalinina, Moscow Institute of Architects

United Kingdom

Sarah C. Ball, University of Edinburgh
Tanya Ann English, Ironbridge Institute
Joanne McAllister-Hewlings, Sheffield University
David C. Eve, Ironbridge Institute

In addition, Emma Jane Dyson of the United Kingdom completed a year working in HAER, the third ICOMOS student selected to undertake a year's assignment in the HABS/HAER offices in Washington, D.C.

HONORS AND AWARDS

HAER Historic Bridge Initiative Wins Preservation Award

HAER was recently honored by a Presidential Historic Preservation Award, in recognition of its nationwide historic bridge-survey project. Deemed exceptional by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, presenter of the award under the auspices of the White House, the HAER project was recognized for identifying the importance of the prefabricated metal truss bridge as one of the nation's greatest engineering and manufacturing achievements, and compiling a visual record of it before federal and state bridge-replacement programs destroyed them.

Bridges became the first category of historic resources to be comprehensively inventoried by HAER and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As the result of the HAER project and increased public awareness of the bridges' importance, their replacement has substantially decreased.

Eric DeLony, chief of HAER and an expert on historic U.S. bridges, accepted the award at a December 1992 ceremony in Washington, D.C., in the Cash Room in the U.S. Treasury Building. DeLony has compiled the volume Landmark American Bridges, to be published by the American Society of Civil Engineers later this year.

"... You are doing important work, and we are privileged to view it first-hand. ASCE is proud of our association with HAER, and I am particularly pleased that we have several joint projects in the works."

— James E. McCarty, P.E., President, American Society of Civil Engineers in a November 17, 1992, letter to HABS/HAER Chief Robert Kapsch

"Held in Common," HABS/HAER Exhibition Receives Recognition

"Held in Common: Historic Architecture in America's National Parks," another current exhibition at the [National Building Museum], honors the National Park Service on its 75th anniversary. The show is a photo-and-text narrative that succinctly proves its point: Buildings in astonishing variety and number (more than 20,000 of them) make up an important aspect of the Park Service mission, which is usually thought of exclusively in terms of preserving the natural environment. It is a delightful, absorbing, compact story. One begins at the beginning, with the archaeological remains of ancient Anasazi religious structures--kivas--in the Frijoles Canyon of Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico, and arrives in our own time with the Victorian mansions and shotgun houses of the Martin Luther King National Historic Site in the Sweet Auburn section of Atlanta. In between are stops at Skagway, Alaska, site of the Klondike gold rush; the Lowell, Mass., cotton mills; the fabulous Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone; and other terrific sites.

— Benjamin Forgey, The Washington Post, December 14, 1991.

The exhibition was on display at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C., December 6, 1991, to February 2, 1992. Developed by HABS/HAER historian Caroline R. Bedinger, the exhibition is currently traveling to other locations by way of the Harper's Ferry Travelling Exhibit Program.



Above, HABS/HAER collections management specialist Georgette Wilson and collections management assistant Monica Paprocki set up exhibit at the National Archives, commemorating the transfer of HABS/HAER records to the archives. For more information on the transfer of records and exhibit, see page 24. Photographer: Amy Young, 1992.

ACTIVITIES

Congressional Hearings

On May 11, 1992, an oversight hearing was held before the subcommittee on Energy and the Environment of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at the First Bank of the United States in Philadelphia on the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), Chairman Peter H. Kostmayer presiding.

This was the first congressional oversight hearing held on HABS/HAER. In his opening statement, Kostmayer stated that the reason for the hearing was to review "the ability of HABS and HAER to respond to new projects" in light of "infrequent and small appropriation increases over the past years," and to review the "advisory boards for HABS and HAER [that] were sunsetted in the 1970s," and "the need to reestablish these noncompensated advisory boards."

Oral testimony was presented by Susan Maxman, first vice president of the American Institute of Architects; Rowland Bowers, deputy director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, accompanied by Robert Kapsch, chief of HABS/HAER; John Burns, AIA, deputy chief of HABS/HAER; and Paul Dolinsky, chief of HABS; John E. Durrant, district director, District Four, American Society of Civil Engineers, accompanied by Edward Kuchefski, director of the Fairmont Water Works Interpretative Center, Philadelphia Water Department; and Ford Peatross, curator of Architectural and Engineering Collections, Library of Congress.

Additional testimony was provided by David Bahlman, executive director, Society of Architectural Historians; and Jeff Marshall, director of historic preservation, Bucks County Conservancy. Additional written testimony was provided by Congressman Neil Abercrombie, D-Hawaii; and James P. Cramer, executive vice president/CEO, American Institute of Architects, among others.

A congressional hearing on a program as small as HABS/HAER (with a budget of less than \$1 million a year) is extraordinary. Congressional hearings usually focus on much larger subjects. The single most prevalent issue throughout the hearing was the need to reestablish the HABS/HAER advisory committees. The second most important issue was the need to increase the funding level of the HABS/HAER appropriation.

The proceedings of this hearing were published by the U.S. Government Printing Office and are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (ISBN 0-16-039245-4). For the convenience of our readers, this material has been reproduced as Appendix II.

"Because of their holistic approach and extraordinary vision, these programs have brought about an increased awareness of preservation needs and preservation technology. In the initial memorandum from Charles Peterson, architect with the National Park Service, to his superiors, he stated that such a survey, 'should be a list of building sites which include public buildings, churches, residences, bridges, forts, barns, mills, shops, rural outbuildings, and any other kind of structure of which there are good specimens extant and those structures which by fate or accident are identified with historic events.'"

"Due to the infrequent and small appropriation increases over the past few years and the increasing costs of carrying out its mission, the ability of HABS and HAER to respond to new projects is now in serious jeopardy."

--Hon. Peter H. Kostmayer (PA), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment

HABS/HAER Activities at Library of Congress

A six-month project that expands access to HABS/HAER's data base for the staff at the Library of Congress' Prints and Photographs Division was initiated in August 1992. The project, developed and implemented by Collections Management Specialist Georgette R. Wilson, will facilitate the processing of HABS/HAER drawings, photographs, and histories transmitted to the Prints and Photographs Division. The increased application of HABS/HAER's data base will benefit researchers and the interested public by providing library staff with the ability to conduct data-base searches, print updated reports, and implement time-saving steps for processing materials. After six months, the project will be reviewed and evaluated, and final procedures will be instituted.

In FY 1992, the collections management section increased transmittals to the Prints and Photographs Division by 51 percent over FY 1991 numbers. This extensive documentation was reviewed, edited and collated by Kathryn Jackson, HABS/HAER administrative assistant.

This past year, the Prints and Photographs Division increased its staff, so that it is now possible for the collection to become available to researchers more quickly. HABS/HAER benefitted from this through the assignment of processing assistants Megan Keister and Greg Marcangelo to maintain the HABS/HAER collections, with temporary part-time help from Vickie Crawley, Kurt Helfrich, and Alberta Prosser. Under the supervision of Helena Zinkham, head of the processing section, and in consultation with C. Ford Peatross and Cristina Carbone, curators of the Architecture, Design, and Engineering (ADE) Collections, and Marilyn Ibach, reference specialist in architecture, this team processed eleven states and accessioned four batches of HABS/HAER transmittals consisting of photographs, drawings, histories, and field notes on more than 100 structures. Chadwyck-Healey continued to copy the material onto microfiche for distribution.

On July 8, HABS/HAER conducted a tour of the HABS Harpers Ferry summer team and the CAD photogrammetry laboratory to familiarize the library staff with manual and automated recording technologies. Those attending were Cristina Carbone, curator, Curatorial Division; Karen Chittenden, cataloger, Processing Section; Vicki Crawley, processing assistant, Processing Section; Kurt Halfich, summer intern; Tracy Meeleib, processing assistant, Processing Section; Anne Mitchell, processing assistant, Processing Section; Diane Tepfer, research assistant, Curatorial Division; Megan Keister, and Greg Marcangelo. They were accompanied by Robert Kapsch and Caroline R. Bedinger of HABS/HAER.

The Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, under the leadership of Chief Stephen Ostrow, and Assistant Chief Elisabeth Parker, has made immense advances in staffing and in processing record numbers of HABS/HAER documentation being sent to the library. It hasn't been too many years since Mary Ison and C. Ford Peatross were the sole Prints and Photographs staff responsible for HABS/HAER records. The increase in staffing should eliminate the backlog of transmittals dating from the 1980s.

ACTIVITIES

HAER and SHOT Establish a Cooperative Agreement for Fellowship Program

HAER and the Society for the History of Technology (SHOT) established a cooperative agreement in 1992. The principal purpose of this agreement is to forge a closer working relationship with SHOT, an international organization composed of leading scholars in technological history. Specifically, HAER and SHOT will initiate a history fellowship program which will provide funds for historical studies concerned with material culture. A HAER/SHOT committee will be established to evaluate proposals from graduate and post-graduate students for funding consideration. The committee will encourage studies that encompass not merely descriptive material on specific industrial sites or technologies but that analyze and link such material to broader contextual issues of technology and society. Based either in the HAER Washington, D.C., office or the field, each fellow will receive \$2,500 per month, with funding available from one to eight months. A call for proposals will be issued through SHOT and selections will be made in FY 1993. The HAER staff involved in the HAER/SHOT agreement includes historians Gray Fitzsimons and Dean Herrin, and Chief Eric DeLony, as well as Chief Robert Kapsch. SHOT members Martin Reuss, Carroll Pursell, and Jeffrey Stein greatly assisted in establishing this program. All look forward to many years of fruitful work on a variety of history projects. Individuals interested in this program should write to Eric DeLony, Chief, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

CAD/Photogrammetry Lab Update

Over the past two years, HABS/HAER has built a capability for both photogrammetry and computer-aided drafting, or CAD. The HABS/HAER CAD/Photogrammetry Laboratory started with five computer work stations linked in a network, with a high-resolution digitizing table and photogrammetric software loaded on one of the stations. Four of the work stations are Hewlett-Packard Vectra 486/25T computers, while the fifth is a 486/33T. All have 8MB RAM, 80MB hard drives, 1.2MB 5.25" floppy drives, and 20" high resolution monitors. The file server is a Compaq Deskpro 386/20 with a 300MB hard drive. A 300MB tape backup and an uninterruptible power supply help to protect the system. The operating language is MS-DOS 5.0, the network software is Novell Netware, Version 2.2, and the CAD program is AutoCAD, Release 11, all National Park Service standards. A Versatec "B" size (11" x 17") laser plotter is used for small plots, while the final, archival plots of the measured drawings are made on a laser plotter by a reprographics service. With the exception of the photogrammetric cameras and digitizing software, all the hardware and software are readily available, off-the-shelf products.

The photogrammetric camera system consists of two Linhof Metrika 45 cameras, one with a 90mm lens and the other with a 150mm lens. The Metrikas are semi-metric cameras that produce negatives meeting HABS/HAER standards (they produce 4" x 5" negatives on 5" roll film). The 90mm lens is considered a wide angle, the 150mm a normal focal length. Both lenses have click stops on their focusing rings, so they can be locked at known focal distances. A glass plate with a reseau grid (a pattern of cross hairs) is held against the film by a vacuum at the moment of exposure so that the grid is superimposed on the negative. The optical characteristics of the lenses and reseau grids are measured and plotted so that the optical distortions in the camera do not compromise the accuracy of measurements taken from the photographs. This camera calibration data is part of the survey control. They were the first cameras of their type sold in the United States. The photogrammetric software is Desktop Photogrammetry's Photocad-Multi for three-dimensional measurements and Photocad-Single for two-dimensional (planar) measurements. Both programs operate from a pull-down menu within AutoCAD and the resulting drawings are AutoCAD files. The software uses mathematical algorithms to locate the known points in three-dimensional space. Once the three-

dimensional model is established and verified, other points can be digitized and measured from the photographs and a CAD drawing produced.

For three-dimensional use, a structure is photographed from a minimum of three camera stations, usually from left-of-center, center, and right-of-center. Targets are placed in the field of view as common reference points among the photographs. At least one known dimension must also be visible in common among the three views, as well as a minimum of seven other common points. Dimensions are extracted by digitizing from enlargements of the photographs. Drawings are generated by connecting a series of points identified on the photographs with lines. For curved elements, the closer the points are spaced, the higher the ultimate resolution and accuracy, and the smoother the curved lines of the drawing. An Altek AC30 Datab 24" x 36", high resolution (0.001" resolution with ± 0.003 " absolute accuracy), continuously variable backlit digitizing table, with a bullseye reticle pickup sensor and 5X magnifier, is used to digitize the enlargements. For two-dimensional use, only a single photograph is needed as long as you have known coordinates in real space for the four points in the plane to be digitized. The two-dimensional program is ideal for extracting dimensions in a single plane and for low-relief surfaces because the drawing is generated by tracing outlines and edges in that plane rather than by connecting a series of points as in the three-dimensional program.

We have found that CAD/Photogrammetry drawings that include decorative features, such as the relief carvings in the frieze of the Lincoln Memorial, require an enormous amount of memory because one is essentially plotting topographic lines by connecting a series of points with short lines. The ornament carving for a single stone of the Lincoln Memorial frieze requires 2MB of memory, making the drawing file for the whole elevation enormous, which slows down the CAD program. The result is that we are producing CAD files far larger than architects normally produce (i.e., orthographic drawings) and more like civil engineering CAD files that include topographic data. The problem is especially acute when drawing files increase beyond 6MB in size. We are exploring software solutions such as freezing portions of the drawings, turning off layers, etc. We are also increasing the RAM memory to 16MB in each work station.

However, these improvements will provide only incremental increases in computational speed, so we are purchasing a Hewlett-Packard Apollo 900 Model 730 UNIX workstation with a 66MHz DPA-RISC processor, 64MB RAM, 84 MB of disk space, and a 19" color graphic display. Two Hewlett-Packard HP700/RX terminals with 19" color monitors, and a Series 6400 Model 2000DC tape backup that uses Digital Audio Technology (DAT) to store up to eight gigabytes of compressed data files, will complete the new UNIX system. The increase in computing power from an MS-DOS 486/33 to a UNIX machine is significant. We expect that most CAD needs will continue to be met by our existing 486/25 and 486/33 computers with the additional 16MB of RAM. The capabilities of the UNIX stations will be most apparent with the largest and most complex drawing files requiring the most computational power. We will upgrade the DOS stations to AutoCAD 12 when we add the UNIX version of AutoCAD to the new work stations. We are also upgrading the network to Novell Netware version 3.11 with a Novell NFS to link the UNIX system to our existing network.

ACTIVITIES

West Virginia University Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology

The Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology at West Virginia University is an interdisciplinary professional and academic institute supporting public and private research, educational programs and projects concerned with the history of technology, industrial archaeology, and the preservation of engineering works. Since its inception in 1989, the institute has been the recipient of annual federal appropriations administered through a cooperative agreement between the institute and HABS/HAER. Additionally, the institute undertakes public and private contract research in a variety of areas. This year's federal appropriation of \$494,000 is currently supplemented by \$314,106 in sponsored contract work.

An advisory committee involving leading agencies concerned with cultural resource management issues approves the institute's congressionally appropriated budget and work plan. Members of the committee are Katherine H. Stevenson, associate regional director, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, NPS; Randy Cooley, director, Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission (formerly America's Industrial Heritage Project); Steven Lubar, curator, Division of Engineering and History, Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution; Martin Reuss, senior historian, Office of History, Corps of Engineers; William M. Drennen, commissioner, Division of Culture and History, State of West Virginia; Brent D. Glass, executive director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; David A. Simmons, Timeline, Ohio Historical Quarterly; Gerald E. Lang, dean, College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University; Ronald L. Lewis, chair, Department of History, West Virginia University; William W. Reeves, secretary, West Virginia University Research Corporation; and Robert J. Kapsch, chief, HABS/HAER, NPS.

Professionally, the institute employs a cadre of historians, delineators, engineers, architects, drafting specialists and landscape specialists, several of whom are veterans of HABS/HAER summer teams. The work of the Institute continues a long tradition of cooperation between West Virginia University and HABS/HAER, which began with Emory Kemp's involvement in 1972. Kemp, founder and director of the institute, has worked on a number of HABS/HAER projects since that time. This tradition of cooperation continues to the present, exemplified in the fact that the institute had dedicated \$114,651 to HABS/HAER documentation over the past three years. Specifically, it sponsored 1990 documentation of nineteenth-century industry in Wheeling and Fairmont, West Virginia, historic nineteenth-century cast and wrought-iron bridges in Pennsylvania in 1991, and a similar historic bridge project in Ohio in 1992.

Studies in the history of technology are one area of emphasis for the institute. A monograph series in the history of technology is ongoing, and the first installment, The Alexandria Canal: Its History and Preservation, has just been published. Other important projects technology include a video production airing on Public Broadcasting Service on covered bridges of the Virginias; a National Register of Historic Places nomination and landscape survey of Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah National Park, and a historic furnishing report for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway's depot at Thurmond, West Virginia.

One of the institute's major successes of 1992 involved the first-ever field school in the techniques of industrial archeology. This six-week summer course, conducted in West Virginia's eastern panhandle, was taken by nine students for graduate credit through the WVU Department of History. Under the auspices of Emory Kemp and Billy Joe Peyton (HAER Alumnus), institute staffers John Nicely, Lee Maddex [HABS/HAER alumnus], and Edward Winant instructed students in the preparation of work to HABS/HAER standards. Components of the course included mapping and surveying, preparation of field sketches and measured drawings, large format archival photography, and researching local history. After one-and-a-half weeks in the field, each student prepared measured drawings and large format archival photographs of select

remains of water-powered industry on Virginius Island in Harpers' Ferry National Historical Park and the historic Boteler/Shepherdstown Cement Mill in Shepherdstown. The experience proved intensive and challenging, while it offered real-life experience in the world of historic-site recording and prepared participants for potential work in the field. Final results were excellent, and plans are being made for the next field school, to be held in 1994.

Perhaps the major accomplishment in the industrial archeology recording arena for 1992 is a book being published by Krieger Publishing Company. Prepared by the Institute and field tested and critiqued by field school students, it contains eleven essays prepared by leading professionals in the field on techniques of industrial archeology. Student drawings from the class are also included as illustrative material. The book is intended to be suitable for use by professionals and amateurs alike.

A pioneering project dealing with the preservation of engineering works is also underway at the Institute. This multi-year project is being accomplished in cooperation with the Constructed Facilities Center at West Virginia University's College of Engineering, and involves non-destructive testing of historic building materials. Current technology allows accurate testing of physical properties of building materials through destructive testing only. For this reason, the institute is extremely interested in developing non-destructive techniques which can be portable in nature and used in the field. Miniaturized field-testing equipment is now under development which can be used to investigate and determine the physical properties of wood, cast and wrought iron, steel, and masonry structures. Thus far, results on historic cast and wrought iron have proved encouraging and compare favorably with traditional destructive testing methods.

Initial field tests on nineteenth-century wooden covered bridges in West Virginia have been completed. More tests are being considered on the Wheeling Suspension Bridge, a National Historic Landmark and the world's longest suspension bridge when built, as well as the 1859 Wheeling Custom House, a structure that utilizes an all-iron framing system. After further field testing, it is anticipated that the equipment will eventually be marketed to the preservation community for use in a wide variety of structures.

As witnessed by its wide range of activities, the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology is now coming of age as a national center in the history of technology, industrial archeology, and the preservation of engineering works. As time passes, and the institute continues to grow and mature, and it is anticipated that the level of cooperation with HABS/HAER will reach new heights. As it does, the mutual benefits to each organization will increase accordingly.

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Historically Black Colleges and Universities Initiative

HABS/HAER transferred funds to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to further minority careers in the field of historic preservation. The Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and Howard University in Washington, D.C., received funds to assist with the expenses relating to the development and implementation of HABS measured-drawings courses. Howard's program, under the instruction of Edward D. Dunson, AIA, associate professor of architecture, offered the course in the spring semester of 1992. Ten students are currently enrolled in the course. Tuskegee offered the course in summer of 1992, taught by HABS Alumna Kim Harden, AIA.

Howard University Internship Program

Since October 1991, HABS/HAER has offered two internships each year for minority students enrolled in the architecture program at Howard University. Albert Debnam, Nichole Duren, Crystal Willingham, and Sanford Garner have worked in the HABS/HAER offices, gaining practical experience in documentation skills. Under the auspices of their cooperative agreement, HABS/HAER and Howard University are proud to offer this opportunity to architecture students again in 1993.

National Archives Establishes Record Group for HABS/HAER Records

After several months work, HABS/HAER has been assigned its own record group at the National Archives, and many administrative files have been deposited in it. July 1, 1992, Assistant Archivist Trudy Huskamp Peterson established Record Group 515, through the efforts of HABS/HAER Collections Management Specialist Georgette Wilson. She and the division were greatly assisted by archivist Jerry Wallace of the National Archives. Transfer of administrative files to the National Archives was organized by HABS historian Monica M. Paprocki. These materials included HABS and HAER publications, photographs of individuals associated with the programs, posters, administrative records, copies of the database, awards and certificates, and other information pertinent to the history of the programs. In addition, twenty boxes of early HABS records stored in a government warehouse since the 1960s were released to the National Archives for inclusion in it. Although several people have undertaken histories of the HABS and/or HAER programs (e.g., Wilton Corkern's dissertation, "Architects, Preservationists, and the New Deal: The Historic American Buildings Survey, 1933-1942" [George Washington University, 1984]; John Burns' "Architects and the Historic American Buildings Survey, 1933-1990" [AIA, 1990], and Elise Vider's thesis, "The Historic American Buildings Survey in Philadelphia, 1950-1966: Shaping Postwar Preservation" [University of Pennsylvania, 1991]), these records have not largely been previously available to scholars interested in the history of the HABS and HAER programs. HABS/HAER currently has plans to expand Record Group 515 through donations of missing materials. HABS and HAER measured drawings, large format photographs, and histories will remain in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.

In conjunction with the assigning of a record group number, an exhibit of photographs, copies of original documents, and drawings reflecting the establishment of the HABS and HAER programs was developed by Georgette Wilson, Monica Paprocki and Caroline Bedinger. The exhibit was on display at the National Archives October 5-9, 1992. To commemorate this milestone, a ceremony and reception was held at the National Archives on October 7, in which HABS founder Charles E. Peterson presented to Archivist of the United States Don W. Wilson his original hand-written memorandum establishing the program. In his comments, Peterson stated that the memorandum was drafted on a Sunday afternoon on a government legal pad. "Maybe I shouldn't have taken that pad home, but I did," said Peterson. The draft memo had been

ACTIVITIES

stored in a safe in Philadelphia over the last several decades. Its transfer to the National Archives was facilitated by Roger Moss, executive director, The Atheneum of Philadelphia. Also speaking were Jerry L. Rogers, associate director for cultural resources, NPS; Kapsch, and Trudy Peterson.

It is extremely unusual for the National Archives to establish individual record groups for government organizational units less than bureau size--for the Department of the Interior, this would mean a single record group for the National Park Service, but not for components of the National Park Service. Establishment of Record Group 515, therefore, honors the contributions of HABS/HAER over the years and it represents a very important step toward preserving the administrative records of HABS/HAER.



Officials in attendance at the National Archives ceremony were, left to right, Jerry L. Wallace, National Archives; Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of HABS/HAER; Jerry L. Rogers, Associate Director for Cultural Resources; Charles E. Peterson, FALA, founder of HABS; Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States; and Trudy H. Peterson, Assistant Archivist, National Archives. Photographer: Amy Young, 1992

ACTIVITIES

National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) Identifies HABS/HAER Data Base for Preservation

The National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), under contract to the National Archives, reviewed more than 9,000 existing federal electronic data bases to identify the most important ones to preserve in perpetuity. Of the 789 identified for preservation, the HABS/HAER database used to index 27,000 historic structures documented by HABS/HAER over the last 60 years was one of those selected. Annually thereafter, HABS/HAER will transfer a tape containing an updated copy of that database to the National Archives to be included as part of Record Group 515, Records of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record. Should a cataclysmic collapse of the HABS/HAER database ever occur, the National Archives copies would be available to reconstruct a new operating system.

Eastern Office of Design and Construction's Photographs Added to the HABS/HAER Collection

During 1992, the collections management section transmitted drawings, photographs, and histories on more than 1,000 structures to the HABS/HAER collections in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. Included in this transmittal are photographs from the Eastern Office of Design and Construction's (EODC) photographic collection. EODC, a division within the National Park Service that once included the HABS program, restored or otherwise studied an enormous body of significant historic structures during the period of 1952-66. For this reason, the Park Historic Architecture Division, NPS, (temporary repository of the EODC photographs) and HABS/HAER entered into an agreement for the purpose of integrating these important photographs into the HABS/HAER collection on June 1, 1992.

The EODC photographic transmittal project commenced. HABS/HAER summer historian Brian Cary worked on this project under the supervision of Collections Management Specialist Georgette R. Wilson, in cooperation with other Washington staff. More than 7,000 images of structures, landscapes, artifacts, and personnel from 155 of the National Park Service areas made up the collection. During the 12-week project, 1,140 photographs and negatives of 118 structures were selected for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collection. The transmittal packet for each structure consisted of a data entry sheet, master index card, cover sheet, caption sheet, prints and negatives. Images were processed according to HABS/HAER specifications.

The EODC photographs were useful in expanding and enhancing the existing HABS/HAER collections. The entire EODC collection eventually will be housed at the Harpers Ferry Center in Virginia.

Randall J. Biallas, Chief Park Historic Architect, was instrumental in establishing this arrangement, so as to get this important material into the publicly accessible HABS/HAER collections.

HAER Mon Valley Office Burns

The HAER Homestead, Pennsylvania, field office narrowly averted disaster on April 10, 1992, when the building next door was set on fire by an arsonist. The HAER office was heavily damaged by smoke and water, but through the quick action of HAER supervisory historian Joel Sabadasz and HAER supervisory architect Christopher Marston, both of whom carried records to safety, nothing valuable was lost.

With the help of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, cosponsor of the HAER project and whose offices suffered even more damage, HAER was operating from a new location in Homestead within two weeks.



Firemen extinguishes flames at HAER's field office in Homestead. Photo courtesy of Steel Industry Heritage Corporation.



As firemen fight the fire, HAER architect Christopher Marston (front, left) and HAER historian Joel Sabadasz (in doorway) and other tenants evacuate the building. Photo courtesy of Steel Industry Heritage Corporation.

Heritage Corridors/Heritage Areas

One of the most exciting and relatively new concepts in historic preservation is the heritage corridor/heritage area. These heritage corridors/areas use Federal funds to leverage other public funds and private moneys. The oldest such program is Lowell National Historic Park, originated by former Senator Paul Tsongas. Tsongas envisioned a public/private, Federal/state/local cooperative effort that would revitalize that historic textile community. The concept has been embraced by the National Park Service. HABS/HAER Chief Robert Kapsch served on a National Park Service task force that developed this idea as a major program of the NPS. This proposal was presented to the National Park Service's 75th anniversary conference in Vail, Colorado, and was approved for further implementation.

HABS/HAER's role in heritage corridors/heritage areas is to identify and document significant historic resources of those areas. Usually, HABS/HAER teams are the first Federal presence in a given heritage corridor or area. Because most of these heritage corridors and areas emphasize industrial and engineering resources, HAER tends to be used extensively since it contains the bulk of the National Park Service's expertise on historic industrial and engineering resources. The following is a current list of active heritage corridors and areas and the Federal funding they were appropriated in 1992:

- * America's Industrial Heritage Area, Pennsylvania (AIHP) - \$11,670,000
Including the nine counties of southwestern Pennsylvania, HABS/HAER has been active in support of AIHP since 1987.
- * Augusta Canal National Historic Landmark, Georgia - \$74,000
Funding to support planning. HAER documented the Augusta Power Canal, textile mills and associated industries in 1977.
- * Birmingham District National Heritage Area, Alabama - \$248,000
Funding to support the second year of HABS/HAER documentation in Birmingham. HAER documented Sloss Furnace, now a NHL, in 1976 and was instrumental in its designation as a national historic landmark and its subsequent development as a major industrial museum.
- * Blackstone River Valley Heritage Corridor Commission - \$347,000
The Blackstone flows through eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This commission funded HAER to record in 1991 Slater Mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the oldest textile mill in the United States.
- * Calumet National Historic Landmark District, Michigan - \$0
HAER documented structures associated with copper mining of the Upper Peninsula in the late 1970s.
- * Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission, Ohio - \$50,000
A new heritage commission, initial funding is for planning. HAER has not worked directly on these resources but is currently involved in a multi-year documentation program of the most historic areas of Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton.

ACTIVITIES

- * Delaware and Lehigh Navigational Canal Commission - \$347,000
Located in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, HAER has documented the Ashley Breaker (1991) and the Beth Forge Plant of Bethlehem Steel (1990) for this commission.
- * Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission - \$248,000
The second-oldest heritage corridor, behind Lowell, HABS/HAER did extensive work for this commission along the I & M Canal running southwest of Chicago for 110 miles, in 1985-87.
- * Lackawanna Heritage Valley, Pennsylvania - \$422,000
A new heritage area.
- * Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, Massachusetts - \$726,000
The granddaddy of heritage areas/corridors, HABS/HAER has undertaken extensive documentation of the historic resources in Lowell since the early 1970s.
- * Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission - \$149,000
Undoubtedly the longest heritage corridor.
- * New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail - \$205,000
The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail is more a series of self-guided tours and interpretative devices along the Jersey Coast. HABS/HAER has conducted extensive research here, in the areas of vernacular architecture, agriculture, ship-building and other subjects.
- * Steamtown National Historic Site, Pennsylvania - \$12,893,000
Probably the most controversial heritage area, Steamtown is headquartered in Scranton, Pennsylvania. The Scranton yards of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad were recorded by HAER in 1989.
- * Steel Industry Heritage Task Force, Pennsylvania - \$0
Centered on the Homestead works near Pittsburgh, the task force was not successful in receiving its \$2 million request for 1992. HAER has maintained a field office in support of the Steel Industry Heritage Task Force since 1989.
- * Wheeling National Heritage Area, West Virginia - \$2,304,000
A HABS/HAER team documented both architectural and engineering sites in Wheeling in 1990.

Other additions could probably be made to this list. The heritage corridor/area concept is one that has developed a great deal of excitement and enthusiasm by its supporters. Heritage corridors/areas are said to develop tourism, encourage development, preserve important historic resources, and develop Americans' interest in their industrial and engineering heritage. From the National Park Service point of view, the concept integrates numerous outreach programs, builds a broader constituency for the preservation mission of the Service, and can be an effective tool for limiting new park acquisitions when financial support doesn't seem to be sustainable. We at HABS/HAER are proud to be part of the effort.

ACTIVITIES

International Activities

HABS historian Elizabeth Barthold participated in the US/ICOMOS summer internship program and spent three months working for the Wessex Region of England's National Trust at the Kingston Lacy Estate in Dorset. She researched aspects of the estate's landscape. Barthold will also be giving a paper on the L'Enfant-McMillan Plan of Washington, D.C., a multi-year HABS project, at the International Symposium on the Conservation of Urban Squares and Parks in spring 1993, to be held in Montreal, Canada.

HABS/HAER Deputy Chief John A. Burns delivered a speech, "The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record," at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, York, England, on September 25, 1992. He similarly spoke before the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, England, and English Heritage in London, September 28.

Spain hosted the 8th International Congress for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH), September 13-18, 1992. Approximately 200 delegates from around the world met in Madrid for three days of formal sessions pertaining to industrial heritage. HAER Chief Eric DeLony, representing the National Park Service, co-chaired the session on fieldwork with Steve Hughes of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of Wales. Prior to the formal working sessions in Madrid, delegates met in Barcelona and toured Catalan textile mills and other industrial works. The United States shares a preeminent role as one of the world's leaders in industrial heritage, along with other industrialized nations. Though the lead in these matters rests with industrialized nations, less-industrialized countries have not suffered the loss of heritage as have the more developed countries. These countries view their industrial heritage as unique and worthy of preservation. The next international conference, in 1994, will be hosted by Canada.

Paul D. Dolinsky, HABS chief, was one of nine Americans selected to participate in an international conference at Ditchley Park in Oxfordshire, England. The topic of the conference was "Preserving the Architectural Heritage" and focused on preservation priorities, patterns of support and tourism.



Ditchley House, Oxfordshire, England, c. 1722. James Gibbs, architect. Photographer: Paul D. Dolinsky, 1992

White House Exhibit and the First Lady

In October 1991, the White House celebrated the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone. To convey its architectural history, the American Architectural Foundation (AAF) and the White House Historical Association organized the exhibition "White House: Images in Architecture 1792-1992." The assembly of drawings, photographs, documents, and artifacts was opened by First Lady Barbara Bush, and remained on display at the Octagon and the American Institute of Architects (AIA) headquarters through April 1992. Curator of the exhibit was Betty Monkman, associate curator of the White House.

Displayed in the AIA gallery were HABS measured drawings that documented the White House as part of the continuing restoration effort.



Left, HABS architect and project supervisor Frederick Lindstrom discusses exhibit with First Lady Barbara Bush. Photographer: Jack E. Boucher, 1992



First Lady Barbara Bush is greeted at the opening of the HABS-White House exhibit by (left-right) Robert J. Kapsch, chief of HABS/HAER; Paul D. Dolinsky, chief of HABS; and James P. Cramer, Hon. AIA, executive vice president/CEO, American Institute of Architects. Photographer: Jack E. Boucher, 1992

ACTIVITIES

Congressman Neil Abercrombie Visits HABS/HAER

On March 30, 1992, Congressman Neil Abercrombie (D-Hawaii), a member of the Interior Authorization Committee, visited HABS/HAER offices at 1100 L Street -- the first congressman to do so in recent memory. Abercrombie's interest in HABS/HAER is based on his observation of the HABS summer 1991 Kalaupapa project, also acclaimed by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Congresswoman Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii).

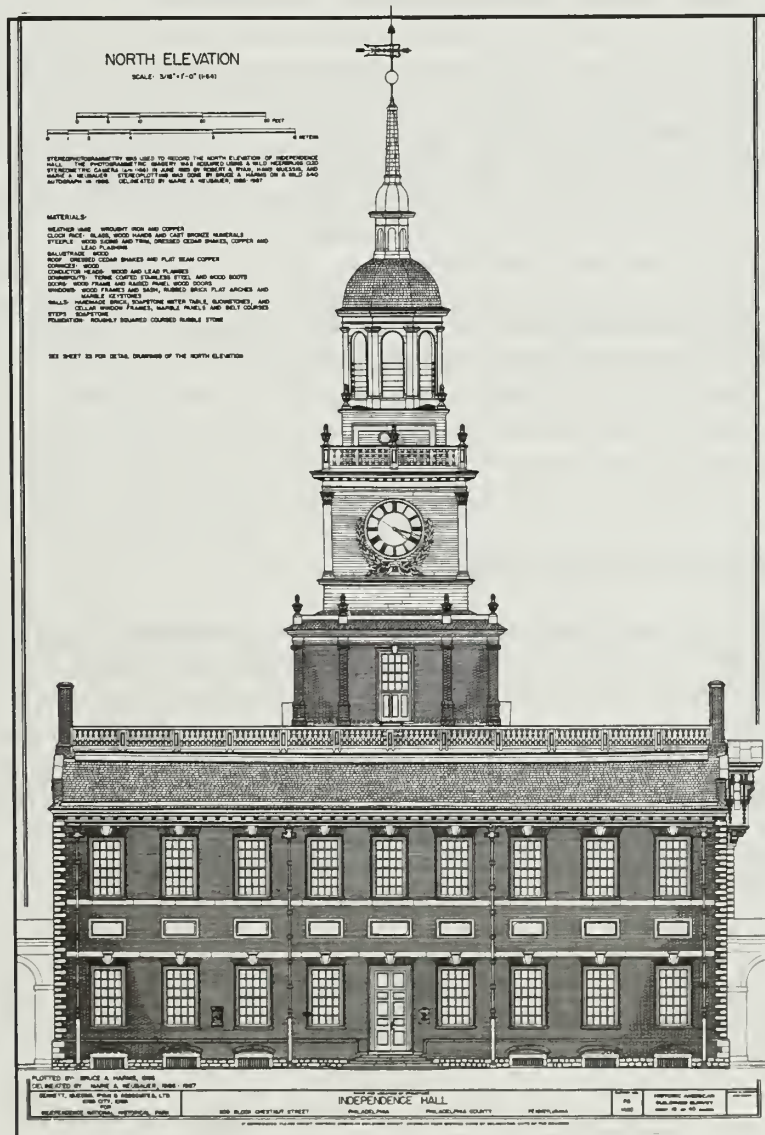
Independence Hall Drawings

At a May 11 public ceremony outside of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, a multi-year effort to produce the first comprehensive set of measured drawings of Independence Hall was culminated. Independence National Historical Park Superintendent Martha B. Aikens formally presented forty-five sheets of HABS drawings, photographs, and field records of Independence Hall to HABS/HAER Chief Robert J. Kapsch, for deposit in the HABS collection in the Library of Congress. Also participating in the ceremony were Congressman Peter H. Kostmayer, chairman of the House Interior Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment; Congressman Thomas M. Foglietta, in whose district Independence Hall is located; and Congressman Lucien E. Blackwell. In assessing the stewardship responsibility of the National Park Service to care for Independence Hall, which is owned by the city of Philadelphia, park historical architect Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler discovered that, while there were dozens of drawings and hundreds of photographs of the building, there was no single consistent, comprehensive and accurate set of measured drawings. Paradoxically, the most pristine parts of the structure--the exterior brickwork, the central hall, and the tower stairhall--had never been recorded in measured drawings because they had never required extensive restoration work. The most intact and historic parts of the building were most at risk because they were inadequately documented. Thus began an intensive, long-term effort to produce comprehensive photogrammetric documentation of Independence Hall for public information and interpretation, for day-to-day preservation maintenance and ongoing restoration, and as a form of protection against catastrophic loss.



*Left to right, Peter H. Kostmayer (R. Pa) and Martha B. Aikens, Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park, presents documentation on Independence Hall to HABS for inclusion in the HABS collection at the Library of Congress.
Photographer: Thomas L. Davies, 1992.*

Stereophotogrammetry was the technique chosen to produce the measured drawings of Independence Hall. The project was sponsored by the park under the direction of Batcheler and William D. Brookover, with technical support from HABS/HAER Deputy Chief John A. Burns. The recording was begun in June 1985 by Dennett, Muessig, Ryan and Associates, Ltd. The forty-five measured drawings were completed in April 1990. Three sets of 6.5cm x 9cm glass plate stereopairs were made, with 290 pairs in each set (105 exterior and 185 interior). The original drawings and one set of the plates were transferred to HABS/HAER. Photomylar duplicates of the drawings and the second set of plates were retained by the park, and another set of photomylars was sent to the Technical Information Center, Denver Service Center, NPS. A third set of plates was retained by the contractor.



Independence Hall. Delineator: Marie A. Neubauer, 1986-1987.
 Plotted by: Bruce A. Harms, 1986

ACTIVITIES

University of Maryland

In 1992, HABS/HAER entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland. The cooperative agreement permits the University of Maryland Historic Preservation program to offer two long courses and two short courses related to HABS/HAER. The long courses to be offered include "HABS/HAER Measured Drawings," to be taught by Judith Capen, and "Historians Field Methods," to be taught by Peter Kurtze. HABS/HAER staff will assist in teaching these courses. The short courses will include "Architectural Photography" by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher and HAER photographer Jet Lowe, and "Heritage Areas," by HAER Chief Eric N. DeLony and the HAER staff. In addition, the cooperative agreement permitted the funding of two University of Maryland interns, Virginia Carter and Dwayne Scheid who, under the direction of HABS/HAER collections management specialist Georgette Wilson, are organizing the architectural and engineering library. Finally, the cooperative agreement facilitated the establishment of the University of Maryland-HABS/HAER lecture series. Lectures in 1993 include: February 2 - "The Living in the Dead: Making Monuments out of Human Action," Bernard L. Herman, associate director of the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware; February 16 - "World Heritage: A Legacy for All," Terry B. Morton, president, U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites; March 2 - "Historic Preservation in Maryland and/or the Politics of Preservation," J. Rodney Little, director, Maryland Division of Historical and Cultural Programs; March 30 - "National Park Service: Future Directions in Historic Preservation," Jerry L. Rogers, associate director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service; April 20 - "The Pioneer Generation of Architectural Historians and Their Role in Preservation," Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., professor of history, Principia College.

The cooperative agreement was facilitated by the leadership of professors James Flack, David Fogle, Mary Sies, and Joan Zen Zen who served as course coordinator, all of University of Maryland.

HAER Cosponsors Historic Bridge Conference

In August 1992, HAER cosponsored the International Historic Bridge Conference in Columbus, Ohio, hosted by the School of Engineering at Ohio State University, and by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office-Ohio Historical Society. This was the fourth in a series of regional conferences convened by the two institutions to bring together engineers and historic preservation specialists to discuss historic bridges. So successful was the first meeting, held eight years ago and attracting more than 100 attendees, the two organizations decided to hold the meetings on a bi-annual basis. Continuous interest resulted in the sponsorship of an international conference. Engineers and bridge scholars from around the world were invited to share their experiences in researching and saving historic bridges. A significant number of engineers attended the three-day meetings, due in part to the event's sponsorship by one of the country's most prestigious engineering schools.

In conjunction with this conference, the Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, sponsored a historic-bridge rehabilitation workshop the previous day. HAER Chief Eric DeLony and Abba Lichtenstein co-chaired the sessions attended by more than fifty participants. A. G. Lichtenstein & Associates is one of the country's foremost consultants on bridge rehabilitation.

AIA/CHR Resolution: HABS 60th Anniversary

The American Institute of Architects' Committee on Historic Resources (AIA/CHR) passed a resolution beginning the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Historic American Buildings Survey at their winter meeting in San Antonio, Texas, on March 1, 1992. The text of the resolution is below.

A number of activities are planned, in cooperation with the AIA and other professional interest groups, especially for November 17th, the actual day the HABS program was approved in 1933.

WHEREAS, the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service was the first national historic preservation program and has through the years, been of immeasurable benefit to the scholarship and appreciation of historic structures;

WHEREAS, some three thousand student architects and others engaged in the Survey have become acquainted with the interest and importance of our historical heritage; and

WHEREAS, the Survey has continued in operation, increasing in scale and scope; and

WHEREAS, this unique and pioneering program is fast approaching the advent of its 60th year in 1993;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the American Institute of Architects form an ad-hoc committee to help the National Park Service plan an appropriate formal commemoration of this milestone in Washington, at the AIA convention in Chicago, and across the United States, in 1993.

ACTIVITIES

HABS/HAER Moves to 800 North Capitol Street

On the evening of August 3, the General Services Administration (GSA) began moving the offices of HABS/HAER from 1100 L Street, NW, to its new space at 800 North Capitol St., NW. The move itself was reminiscent of an ancient curse about one's office being moved by the lowest bidder. Initially planned for one evening, the move extended through most of the week. The HABS/HAER copier was stolen in the process and no copiers were available in the new building. Furniture was damaged, some beyond use. Yet HABS/HAER survived through the tireless efforts of its staff, many working long into the night.

The new offices are a great improvement. In some sense they had to be. HABS/HAER was greatly overcrowded in its former location, although we weren't so sensitive to that fact until we overheard members of the GSA's Inspector General's office touring 1100 L Street say to each other, "Can you imagine people work like this?"

Space planning of the new HABS/HAER space was undertaken by John Burns and Paul Dolinsky. Utilizing an open-space planning concept, Burns and Dolinsky were able to provide more space to HABS/HAER staff without exceeding the total GSA-authorized space by minimizing circulation space and grouping historians, architects, and collections activities together.

The move to 800 North Capitol allowed us to consolidate HABS/HAER offices in one building. The CAD/photogrammetry laboratory had been in the Pension Building/National Building Museum, thanks to Robert Duemling, president and director of the museum. One great advantage in relocating was, for the first time, the provision of darkroom space to HABS/HAER photographers, where they will do their own processing and printing.



We expect to be at 800 North Capitol through the year 2003. Other HABS/HAER homes in the Washington, D.C. area have included 1721 North Lynn St., Arlington, Virginia; 801 19th St., NW; 1100 L Street, NW (twice), and the Pension Building at 440 G St., NW. Our favorite location was, of course, the Pension Building.

Our mailing address remains P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

*800 North Capitol Street--new home of HABS/HAER.
Photographer: Jack E. Boucher, 1993*

HABS/HAER Annual Summer Celebration

Seneca Creek State Park

July 31-August 2, 1992

This year, two days of special events preceded the annual HABS/HAER picnic held Sunday, August 2. The activities were chosen to promote social interaction between the Washington-based staff and summer hires. The picnic committee consisted of HABS architects Mellonee Rheams and Robert R. Arzola, and HABS historian Kimberly R. Sebold.

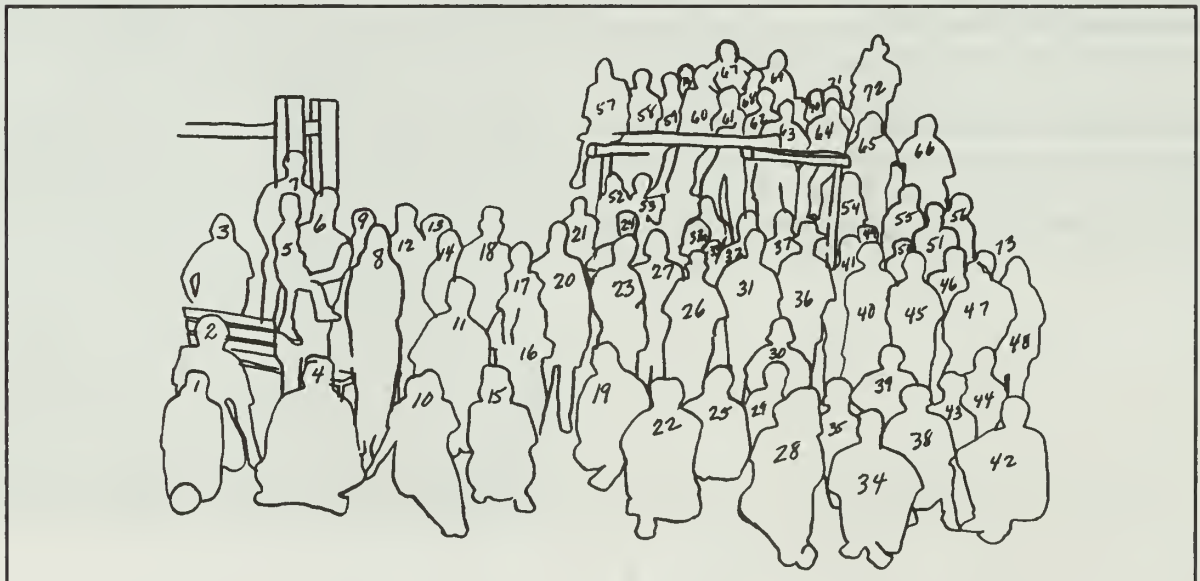
On July 31, the HABS/HAER staff, summer team members, and friends of HABS/HAER were invited to a reception at the National Building Museum, location of the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials team's CAD laboratory. The reception offered an opportunity for summer employees to meet the Washington staff, learn how the Washington office operates, as well as to observe a CAD demonstration. Each visiting team, as well as the long-term Washington-based documentation projects, presented T-shirts, pencilings of drawings, fieldnotes, photographs and drafts of historical reports. A spokesman from each team gave short presentations on each project. There were approximately fifteen informative presentations, and though the recording season had not culminated, remarkable examples of documentation were shown. The gathering concluded with refreshments.

On Saturday, the group enjoyed a tour of buildings of architectural and/or historic interest, including the Scottish Rite Temple/House of the Temple, the National Building Museum/Pension Building, and a behind-the-scenes tour of the Jefferson Memorial. Lunch took place along the Tidal Basin near the Jefferson Memorial.

Day three, Sunday, was the annual HABS/HAER picnic at Seneca Creek State Park in Gaithersburg, Maryland, which offered canoes, rowboats, paddle boats, a disc golf course, and hiking trails. Prizes, consisting of HABS/HAER publications, were awarded to the winners of volleyball and disc golf tournaments. Approximately 100 HABS/HAER employees, friends and family members attended. Summer teams responded from as far away as Independence, Missouri.

Approximately seven designs were entered into the new annual summer-teams T-shirt competition. Competition was stiff and lots of fun, especially for those who used picnic tables as runways. The first place design was modeled by Brian Cary of the HABS/HAER collections management section; second place went to Paul G. Homeyer of the HABS White House documentation team.

ACTIVITIES



ACTIVITIES

1992 HABS/HAER Picnic

[1] Emily Burns, [2] John Burns [HABS/HAER Deputy Chief], [3] Amy McGroarty [HAER], [4] Robert Arzola [White House], [5] Charlie FitzSimons, [6] Neal FitzSimons [HAER Co-Founder], [7] Dana Lockett [Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials], [8] Isabel Yang [Monticello], [9] Sarah Heald [HAER Alumna], [10] Alison Isenberg [New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail], [11] Orlin K. Boyanov [Harry S. Truman NHS], [12] Theodore Vogel, [13] Robert Vogel [HAER Co-Founder], [14] Helena Wright, [15] Amy Slaton [Wright-Patterson AFB], [16] Rebecca FitzSimons, [17] Abigail FitzSimons, [18] Theodore DeLony, [19] Paul Dolinsky [Chief, HABS], [20] Eric DeLony [Chief, HAER], [21] Jose Vazquez [Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials], [22] Robert Kapsch [Chief, HABS/HAER], [23] Dorota Pape-Siliwonzuk [Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway], [24] Timothy Davis [Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway], [25] Annett Andersen, [26] Flor de Maria Pineda [HAER], [27] Eva Molnitz [Mon Valley], [28] Sara Amy Leach [HABS], [29] Kimberly Sebold [New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail], [30] Alice Bojanowski [HABS/HAER], [31] Mark Pierson [Mon Valley], [32] Brian Chevchek [Mon Valley], [33a] Kirsi Heininen [Mon Valley], [33b] Ellen DeLage [US/ICOMOS], [34] Mark Schara [Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials], [35] Elizabeth May [New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail], [36] Alan Loud [Mon Valley], [37] Evan Miller [Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway], [38] Shelley Homeyer [HABS], [39] Joel Sabadasz [Mon Valley], [40] Dana Peak [Mon Valley], [41] Dean Herrin [HAER], [42] Paul Homeyer [White House], [43] Heather Brunken [Harpers Ferry NHS], [44] Fred Quivik [AIHP], [45] Steven Nose [Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway], [46] Elaine Lindstrom, [47] Lola Bennett [HAER], [48] Corinne Smith [Merritt Parkway], [49] Robert Neely [Harpers Ferry NHS], [50] Vita Ruskyte [Harpers Ferry NHS], [51] Frederick Lindstrom [HABS], [52] Kim Hoagland [HABS], [53] Mark J. Cutone [Harry S. Truman NHS], [54] Ann Dienes [AIHP], [55] Monica Paprocki [HABS/HAER], [56] John Eberly [Mon Valley], [58] Dale Waldron [Snow Squall], [59] Todd Thibodeau [Merritt Parkway], [60] Shannon Barras [Wright-Patterson AFB], [61] Scot McBroom [White House], [62] Pat Summers [AIHP], [63] Ellen Goldkind [Harry S. Truman NHS], [64] Christine Madrid [HABS/HAER], [65] Emma Dyson [Wright-Patterson AFB], [66] Mellonee Rheams [Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials], [67] Crystal Willingham [Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials], [68] Amy Ross [Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway], [69] Thomas Behrens [Charleston Battery], [70] Amy Darling, [71] Jack Conviser [Mon Valley], [72] Brian Cary [HABS/HAER], [73] Paul Moretti, [74] Patrick Adams. Photographer: John A. Burns, 1993.

ACTIVITIES

Reception and Open House at HABS/HAER

On Thursday evening, December 17, HABS/HAER held a holiday reception and open house for its friends and colleagues. Many 1992 projects and other activities were featured, including the Isle Royal Lighthouse, Mon Valley, Melrose and Johnson House, Monticello, Mount Rainier Roads and Bridges, Independence Hall photogrammetry, Painted Desert Inn, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, DC, and Peterson Prize drawings.

In addition to staff, attendees included Professor David Ames, director, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware; Orlean Anderson, wife of the late Kenneth Anderson, former Chief of HABS; Charles Atherton, secretary, U.S. Commission of Fine Arts; Margaret M. Balachowski, NPS park ranger; Shannon Barras, former HAER architect; Edward Bearss, chief historian, NPS; Thomas Behrens, former HABS architect; Betty Bird, preservation consultant and former HABS historian and her husband; Charles Birnbaum, landscape architect, Preservation Assistance Division, NPS; Janet Blutstein, Baltimore Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation and former HABS historian; Peggy Boucher, National Preservation Institute, Rowland Bowers, deputy associate director, Cultural Resources, NPS; William Brenner, executive director, Construction Metrication Council, National Institute of Building Sciences; John Byrne, information specialist, Interagency Resources Division, NPS; Cristina Carbone, assistant curator, Architectural and Engineering Collections, Library of Congress; Elliott Carroll, FAIA, Office of the Architect of the Capitol (ret.) and his wife; Martha Catlin, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Betsy Chittenden, Information and Telecommunications Division, NPS; Candace Clifford, historian, National Maritime Initiative, NPS; Ann Deines, former HABS historian; Ellen Delage, program officer, U.S./ICOMOS; Robert Duemling, president and chairman, National Building Museum; Nichole Duren, former HAER architect; attorney Marcia Doctor, Doctor and Doctor; Neal FitzSimons, American Society of Civil Engineers and HAER co-founder with his wife and two children; James Flack, professor of History, University of Maryland, and his wife; John Fondersmith, chief, Downtown Section, D.C. Office of Planning; Kevin Foster, maritime historian, History Division, NPS; David Hattis, president, Building Technology Inc.; Donald Hawkins, architect, Washington, D.C.; Mary Hewes, director of programs, National Parks Foundation; Ann Hitchcock, chief curator, NPS; Marck Huck, architect, Architrave; Catherine Hutchinson, Bara-King Photographic Services; Marilyn Ibach, HABS/HAER reference specialist, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress; Megan Keister, processing assistant, Library of Congress; Russell Keune, AIA, vice president for programs, U.S./ICOMOS, and former HABS architect, and wife Tina, former HABS historian; Robert Jay King, CEO, Bara-King Photographic Services Co. and his wife; Sue Kohier, historian, Commission of Fine Arts; Catherine Kudlik, former HAER architect; Donna Lee, engineer, Naval Sea Systems Command; Diane Maddex, president, Archetype Press; Robert Malakoff, staff director, Senate Subcommittee on Housing (ret.); Gregory Marcangelo, processing assistant, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress; James McDaniel, White House associate regional director, NCR, NPS; Betty Monkman, associate curator, White House; Jane Morley, Building Technology and Civil Engineering Interest Group, Society for the History of Technology; William Murtagh, former keeper of the National Register; Donald Myers, deputy secretary, Commission of Fine Arts; Peter Myers, HABS historian (ret.); Stephen Newman, District of Columbia Government; Robert Page, landscape architect, Park Historic Architecture Division, NPS; Ford Peatross, curator, Architectural and Engineering Collections, Library of Congress; Dwight Pitcaithley, associate regional director for Cultural Resources, NCR, NPS; Dr. John Poppeliers, former Chief of HABS; Dr. Martin Reuss, historian, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Gail Rothrock, director, Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission; Nancy Beinke Schwartz, former HABS historian; Gary Scott, regional historian, NCR, NPS; Rex Scouten, White House curator; Susan Severtson, president, Chadwyck-Healey Inc. with husband and son; Rebecca Stevens, regional architect, NCR, NPS; Sandy Stirneman, marketing representative, Bara-King Photographic Services; Karl Stump, former HAER architect;

ACTIVITIES

Diane Tepfer, research assistant, Curatorial Division, Library of Congress; Ursula Theobald, former HABS historian (ret.); Richard Vidutis, former HAER historian; Robert Vogel, curator, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, NMAH, Smithsonian Institution (ret.) and HAER co-founder; Lois Wesly, senior associate, DRI/McGraw-Hill; Crystal Willingham, former HABS architect; Helena Wright, curator, Division of Graphic Arts, NMAH, Smithsonian Institution; Stephen Ziegenfuss, assistant to regional historic architect, NCR; Helena Zinkham, head, Processing, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

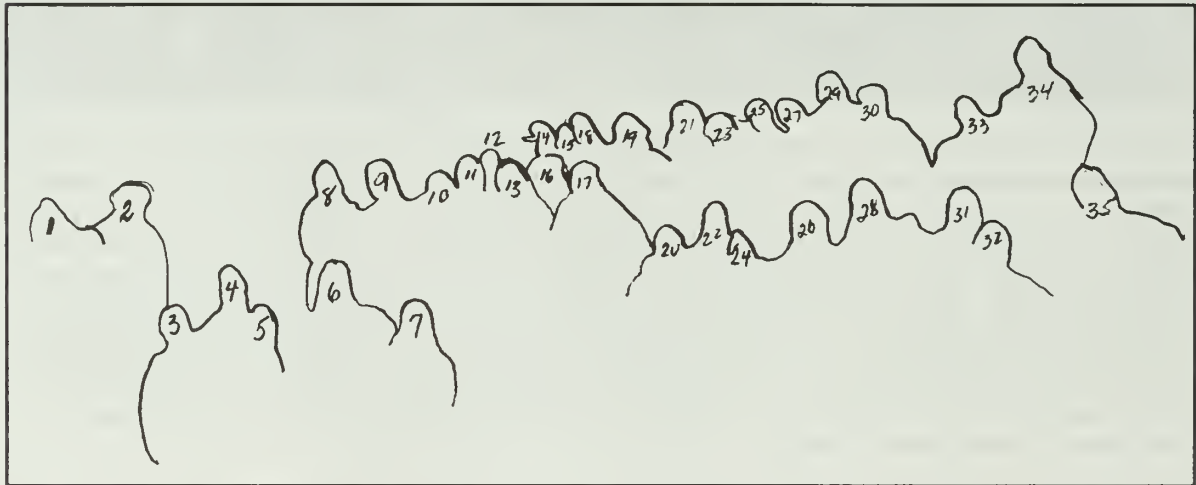


In addition to the open house, HABS/HAER staffers enjoyed a tour of The White House dressed in its Christmas finery. On hand to greet them was Ranger (front, left), offspring of Millie, the White House dog. Staff members attending were (front row, left to right): HABS architect Frederick Lindstrom, HABS architect Isabel Yang, Paula Yang, HAER architect Todd Croteau, Tomas Courtney (behind Todd), HABS/HAER chief Robert Kapsch, HABS Chief Paul Dolinsky, HABS architect Robert Arzola, HABS historian Christine Madrid, HABS historian Kim Wallace; (back row, left to right): Mary Sullivan, Peggy Boucher, George Reader, HABS/HAER Collections Management Specialist Georgette Wilson, HABS/HAER Collections Management Assistant Brian Cary, Heather Parkinson, Kirk Webb, HABS architect Shelley Homeyer, Wallace Bergstrom, HABS/HAER Field Program Administrator Marlene Bergstrom, HABS/HAER Collections Management Assistant Monica Paprocki, HABS architect Evan Miller, Steven Murphy, HABS historian Elizabeth Barthold, Suzann Barthold, HAER secretary Robyn Brooks, and HABS architect Joseph Balachowski. Photographer: Jack E. Boucher, 1992

ACTIVITIES

Project Leader Training - Field Trip

On December 18, 1991, the HABS/HAER staff participated in an all-day field trip to Monocacy Battlefield in Frederick, Maryland, for training on HABS/HAER recording projects. Staff architects, historians and photographers explained how each discipline works to produce documentation on a structure, site, or object. This effort was coordinated by a committee chaired by Dean Herrin and consisting of Joseph Balachowski, Catherine Lavoie, Craig Strong, and Douglas Anderson.

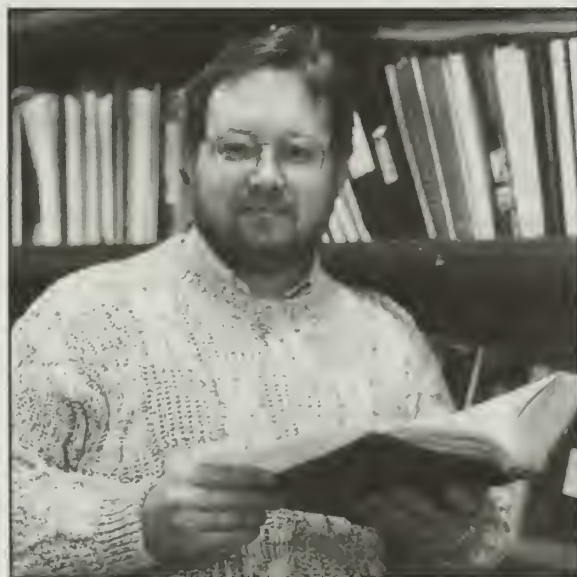


Those in attendance were: [1] Elizabeth Barthold, [2] Patrick Guthrie, [3] Frederick Lindstrom, [4] Joseph Balachowski, [5] Catherine Lavoie, [6] Isabel Yang, [7] Todd Croteau, [8] Candace Clifford, [9] Christopher Marston, [10] Lynne Holler, [11] Scot McBroom, [12] Alice Bojanowski, [13] Caroline Bedinger, [14] Robert Arzola, [15] Dana Lockett, [16] Mellonee Rheams, [17] Emma Dyson, [18] Paul Dolinsky, [19] Kim Hoagland, [20] Sara Amy Leach, [21] Albert Debnam, [22] Mark Schara, [23] Jean Yearby, [24] Robbyn Jackson, [25] Eric DeLony, [26] Marlene Bergstrom, [27] Richard O'Connor, [28] Dean Herrin, [29] Gray Fitzsimons, [30] Joel Sabadasz, [31] Jose Vazquez, [32] John Burns, [33] Kim Wallace, [34] Craig Strong, [35] Jet Lowe. Also in attendance, but not shown, are Georgette Wilson and Jack Boucher, who took the photograph.

Promotions

HABS senior historian Alison K. 'Kim' Hoagland's first summer with HABS was spent in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1978. The following summer, she worked in the Washington office, and she has been there ever since. As a HABS historian and subsequently HABS senior historian, she has supervised projects from Virginia to Hawaii, as well as transmittals from here to the Library of Congress. In 1984, she received a Quality Performance Award for her participation as supervisor of the Reduction and Transmittal (RAT) Project, for which, in 1983-84, a record number of documentation was transmitted to the library. In recent years, she has also directed the HABS portion of the documentation in the America's Industrial Heritage Project region of southwestern Pennsylvania. Her particular interest has been Alaska, where she first represented HABS in 1982; she has written a book on Alaska for the Society of Architectural Historians' Buildings of the United States series (Oxford University

Press), slated for publication in spring 1993. Kim received her undergraduate degree in American civilization from Brown University and her master's degree from George Washington University in American studies with a concentration in historic preservation. Hoagland currently serves on the board of directors of the Vernacular Architecture Forum.



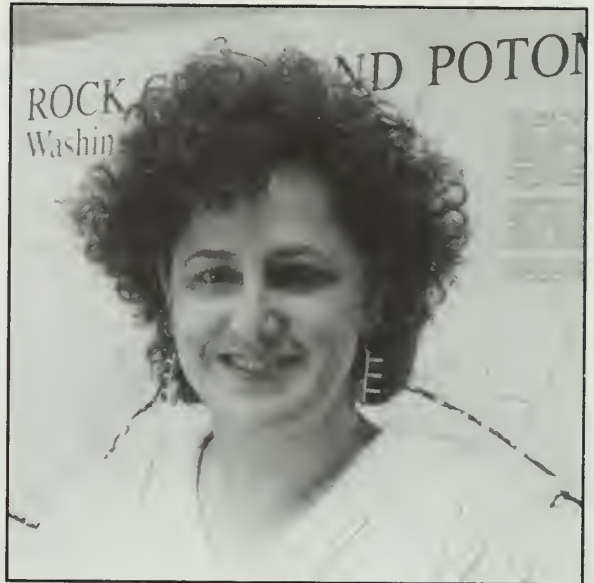
HAER historian Dean Herrin joined the HAER staff as a historian in 1990, with particular interests in coal mining, iron and steel, and the impact of American industrialization on "traditional" people. A 1981 graduate of Brown University, he received his M.A. from the Winterthur Program in early American culture at the University of Delaware in 1984, and his doctoral degree from the Hagley Program at the University of Delaware in 1992. His dissertation was titled, "'Breaking the Stillness': The Coal Industry and the Transformation of Appalachian Virginia, 1880-1920." Herrin was a predoctoral fellow at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in 1988. At HAER, in addition to supervising historians on summer projects, he has been project leader for HAER's multi-year documentation of the industrial resources of the Monongahela Valley, outside Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and of the two-year documentation of early aeronautical engineering features

of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio. He is currently the president of the Washington, D.C., (Montgomery C. Meigs) chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology.

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Promotions, cont'd.

HABS historian Sara Amy Leach joined HABS/HAER in 1988. Before joining HABS, she worked as an historian with the National Capital Region-NPS researching and writing National Register nominations on Civilian Conservation Corps-built campgrounds and on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. She served itinerantly as a field historian for HABS during summer 1986 on the Illinois & Michigan Canal documentation project, as a graduate fellow at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History to conduct thesis research on the detached colonial kitchen, and as a freelance writer. Leach earned her M.A. in architectural history and a certificate in historic preservation from the University of Virginia in 1986. She received a B.A. in journalism and B.F.A. in art history from Ohio Wesleyan University. Her work as a project leader at HABS/HAER has focused on establishing standards for documenting urban and road-related landscapes--such as the L'Enfant-McMillan Plan of Washington, and the Merritt and Rock Creek & Potomac parkways--as well as directing other recording projects.



Federal Service Milestones

R. Marlene Bergstrom, field program administrator, celebrates 16 years of Federal service. She left a life of serenity as a homemaker to join the National Park Service in 1976 when she was hired by HABS/HAER to type historical-data manuscripts. Later, she worked on transmittals, compiling and organizing materials for transfer to the Library of Congress. Bergstrom became a permanent member of the staff and three years later was named photographic services assistant, a position created to provide administrative support to the staff photographers and archival-records management functions. In 1987, she assumed the responsibility of summer program administrator, a full-time position coordinating the administrative activities associated with an ever-expanding summer program. In 1950 Bergstrom received an associate of arts degree from Towson State Teachers College (now Towson State University) in Maryland, where she was in the first graduating class of the newly established junior college.

Jack E. Boucher, HABS architectural photographer, marked thirty years of Federal Service on July 26, all with HABS. Boucher's Federal career began in 1958 at the HABS office in Philadelphia under the supervision of founder Charles E. Peterson. His initial assignment was to record the unearthing of the original flagpole base at Fort McHenry, working with architect Lee Nelson. In late 1966, having long been active in historic preservation, he continued to work for HABS under contract. With the inception of the HAER program in 1969, Boucher returned to "the fold" to work for both programs. His tenure with HABS has taken Boucher to forty-nine of the fifty States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands photographing structures-- "from privies to palaces," he says. He has amassed approximately half of the photographs in the HABS collection in the Library of Congress--more than 50,000 of an estimated 7,500 structures. Throughout the years, Boucher has received many awards and recognitions, including the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Medal, the

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Medal of the American Institute of Architects, and others. He is the author of five books and numerous articles. He is the contributor of thousands of published photographs in books, magazines and journals.

John A. Burns, AIA, Deputy Chief, HABS/HAER - Twenty years. See page iii.

Eric DeLony, Chief of HAER - Twenty years. See page iv.

Jean P. Yearby, Publications Specialist, completed thirty-five years of Federal service in 1992. She began her career in 1958 as a clerk-typist in the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, responsible for the production and distribution of press releases concerning departmental matters, and then as secretary to two economists. In 1962, she moved to the State Department as a secretary in the Far East Bureau, Agency for International Development, a position that afforded her the opportunity to travel nationwide and abroad. When not traveling, she was often detailed to the White House to serve as secretary to the consultant to the president on Vietnam affairs, and assisted in the White House Correspondence Branch, answering presidential correspondence. In 1967, Yearby joined the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, as a secretary, followed by the same position in the Audit Operations Division, Office of the Secretary. Beginning in 1969, she spent four years with the now-defunct White House Fellow program. In 1973, Yearby joined the National Park Service as division secretary for HAER (now HABS/HAER), responsible for the day-to-day administrative efforts of the office and for the HAER summer recording teams. In 1985 she became publications specialist for the division. She has published several articles and compiles the annual report each year.



Jack Boucher



Marlene Bergstrom



Jean Yearby

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New Faces

Brian L. Cary, HABS/HAER collections management assistant, from the University of Arizona.

Shelley Homeyer, HABS architect, from Mississippi State University.

Christine L. Madrid, HAER historian, from the University of Utah.

Monica M. Murphy, HABS/HAER collections management assistant, from the American University

People on the Move

Caroline Russell Bedinger, HABS/HAER historian, who had been with the division for 3-1/2 years, moved to Germany.

Ellyn P. Goldkind, from HABS architecture technician, to architect in the National Park Service's Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebraska.

Patrick J. Guthrie, from HABS architect, to architect in the National Park Service's North Atlantic Regional Office in Boston, Massachusetts.

Lynne E. Holler, from HABS architecture technician, to architect for a firm in Schenectady, New York.

Robbyn L. Jackson, from HAER architect, to same position in the National Park Service's Western Regional Office in San Francisco, California.

Extracurricular Activities of HABS/HAER Staff

HABS architect Joseph D. Balachowski volunteers for environmental clean-up and general assistance duties at the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Virginia.

For the past two years, HAER photographer Jet Lowe has been attempting to expand HAER photodocumentation capabilities into the realm of submerged cultural resources principally, but not limited to, shipwrecks. In September, he spent a week with the Michigan Sea Grant program in Alpena, exploring the documentary possibilities of video mosaicing as an underwater documentation technique for use on shipwrecks.

HABS/HAER historian Kim Wallace is revising her study of refractories, company towns and company houses for her dissertation. She is expected to graduate in 1993 with a doctorate from the Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania. After completing her degree, she will be returning to her original dissertation topic, "'Town of Motels' or the Strip in the Middle of Nowhere: Looking for Authenticity and Defining Postmodernism," an ethnography and history of Breezewood, Pennsylvania.

HABS architecture technician Crystal N. Willingham from Howard University is a student representative on the 1992 Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects (DC/AIA) board of directors. She was also the 1991-92 president of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects Students (AIAS).

FROM MARSH TO FARM:

THE LANDSCAPE TRANSFORMATION
OF COASTAL NEW JERSEY



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
HABS/HAER



HABS/HAER

IN

PRINT AND FILM

MONUMENT AVENUE

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

NEW DIVISION PUBLICATIONS

HABS/HAER: An Annotated Bibliography, compiled by James C. Massey, Nancy B. Schwartz, and Shirley Maxwell; edited by Caroline R. Bedinger; printed by the Government Printing Office. **\$5.00**

A brief description of every known publication produced by the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record, from inception through 1990. This bibliography is the definitive work on publications issued by HABS/HAER.

[Available from HABS/HAER, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.
Make donations payable to HABS Donations Account]

Monument Avenue History and Architecture, by Kathy Edwards, Esme Howard and Toni Prawl, Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey. Hard bound. **\$35.00 plus \$3.00 shipping/handling**

Result of the HABS 1991 project which documented the Monument Avenue District in Richmond, Virginia, featuring historic and contemporary photographs, and plans.

[Available from the Historic Monument Avenue and Fan District Foundation, 2714 Monument Avenue, Richmond, VA 23320.]

From Marsh to Farm: The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey, by Kimberly Sebold, Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER Division, 1992. **\$7.00**

This text looks at the much-preserved landscape of southern New Jersey, where residents have harnessed the fertile meadows and manipulated the tides for the purpose of farming--especially salt hay--for more than 200 years. Ninety-five pages with black-and-white photographs and drawings, as well as contemporary images. All aspects of coastal agriculture are explored, from the biography of salt marshes and banking/diking procedures, to the economics of reclamation and meadows companies. The findings are the result of multiyear HABS documentation in this area, part of the designated New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail.

[Available from Janet Wolf-Director, NJCHT, National Park Service, P.O. Box 118, Mauricetown, NJ 08329; or call 609-785-9712. Make donations payable to the National Park Service.]

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Craig Lyle, "Park pork comes to historic Helena mine," Shelby County [AL] Reporter, July 1, 1992, p. A-11.

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Babette Pascasio, "Capturing beauty: Photos spotlight Bramwell," Bluefield [WV] Daily Telegraph, July 18, 1992, p. 1.

Buffalo

Mike Vogel and Leah Rae, "Buffalo is a treasure trove for industrial archaeologists," The Buffalo [NY] News, June 7, 1992, p. B-10.

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Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

"Copy Cat," journal photo by Jeff Caplan, The Morning Journal/Eastern Panhandle [Harpers Ferry, WV] October 2, 1992, p. D-3.

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Joseph A. Slobodzian, "260 years later, first blueprints for Independence Hall," The Philadelphia Inquirer, May 12, 1992, p. B4.

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Mariel Garza, "Team tracks lost days of Lost Horse Gold Mine," The Press-Enterprise [Riverside, CA], August 10, 1992, p. B-3.

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Don Miller, "Drawings record history," The Natchez [MS] Democrat, July 15, 1992, p. 1.

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Larry Miller, "Community agency still hopes to save, find use for historic mill," St. Paul [MN] Pioneer Press, November 16, 1992, p. 5A.

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Benjamin Forgey, "The White House, Foundation of an Image," The Washington [D.C.] Post, January 23, 1992, p. D1.

"Typically superb, these drawings were produced by the assiduous teams of the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service."

—Benjamin Forgey

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Whenever possible, HABS/HAER emphasizes publication through university and other established presses, so as to alert a wide community of the existence of HABS/HAER documentation. University and other established presses use peer review, reach large audiences, have greater professional credibility and are high in quality compared to some government publications. The disadvantage of using university and other established presses is that it is difficult to have a title accepted for publication. These publishing projects are undertaken through cooperative agreements with, usually, royalties paid to HABS/HAER. Current projects include the following:

Buildings of Alaska, by Alison K. Hoagland, senior historian, HABS. To be published by Oxford University Press, spring 1993. In an ambitious project conceived by William Pierson and Adolf Placek, the Society of Architectural Historians is sponsoring Buildings of the United States, a series of guidebooks to all the states. HABS veteran and University of Missouri professor Osmund Overby is editor-in-chief for the series. Alaska is one of the first four volumes, all of which will be published this spring. With several seasons of HABS work in Alaska to her credit, Hoagland took a leave of absence in FY90 to write this volume, contracting with HAER photographer Jet Lowe to provide many of the photographs. Large-format photographs taken for this book will go into the HABS collection. The 320-page book (containing 200 half-tones, 24 line drawings, 35 maps) will sell for \$29.95 and can be obtained from Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Landmark American Bridges, by Eric DeLony, HAER chief. To be published by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Bulfinch Press of Little, Brown Publishing Company of Boston, in May 1993, this book represents the best of HAER bridge documentation collected over the last twenty years. The brainchild of ASCE Executive Director Edward Pfrang and HABS/HAER Chief Robert Kapsch (the two worked together at the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Center for Building Technology) the book, as described by ASCE, "could well be the definitive pictorial treatise on U.S. bridge-building." The book includes ninety-four bridges illustrated in more than 200 photographs and drawings. Curtis Deane was the ASCE program manager and Zoe Foundotos was the ASCE acquisitions editor. The 160-page book will sell for \$40.00, from Marketing Services A237, American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017-2398. Request publication No. ISBN 0-87262-857-4.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

Landmarks of Prince George's County, by Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the HABS/HAER staff. 144 pages with 125 photographs by Jack E. Boucher. To be published by Johns Hopkins University Press in spring 1993. This publication is the result of a model documentation project developed by Robert J. Kapsch, HABS/HAER chief, and Gail Rothrock, Prince George's County historic preservation coordinator, to demonstrate how HABS/HAER can work with local governments to comprehensively record the historic structures. HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher and HABS historian Catherine C. Lavoie documented forty-two historic structures throughout Prince George's County through the use of large format photography; approximately 900 photographs were taken and will be transmitted to the Library of Congress. They were assisted by Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission historian Susan Pearl. The book, representing the best of this documentation, was developed by Diane Maddex, president, Archetype Press. George Thompson, acquisitions editor, and James Johnston, vice president, Johns Hopkins University Press, greatly facilitated the project. The book will also include essays by Rothrock, Pearl, Lavoie, Kapsch, and Boucher. It will sell for \$29.95 and can be obtained by writing to The Johns Hopkins University Press, Sales Department, 701 West 40th St., Baltimore, MD 21211-2190, or by calling 410-516-6936.

A Quest for Grandeur, by Sally Kress Tompkins, former deputy chief of HABS/HAER; photographs by Jack E. Boucher. To be published spring 1993 by Smithsonian Institution Press. The genesis for this book began following Tompkins' death in 1989, and the realization that her thesis, on Charles Moore and the development of the Federal Triangle in Washington, D.C., was an important contribution to our knowledge of the development of the Federal city. The Smithsonian Institution Press was ably represented by acquisitions editor Amy Pastan and production editor Rebecca Browning. HABS/HAER historian Caroline Bedinger served as the project leader. Richly illustrated with seventy-six illustrations, this 181-page book will make an important contribution to our knowledge of Washington, D.C. The cost is \$34.95 and can be obtained from local bookstores or by calling the Smithsonian Institution Press warehouse at 1-800-782-4612.

Old Missouri: The Piaget-van Ravenswaay Collection of Architectural Photos in the Library of Congress, by Frank L. Peters, Jr. To be published by the Patrice Press in spring 1993. Four years before his death in 1990, Charles van Ravenswaay arranged with HABS/HAER Chief Robert Kapsch, through Ford Peatross, Library of Congress architectural and engineering curator, to accession into the HABS collection the 1,800 photographs comprising the Piaget-van Ravenswaay collection and therefore preserve this unique collection, which spans sixty years of Missouri architectural photography. Gregory Franzwa, publisher of Patrice Press, became interested in publishing a catalog to this unique collection. Financially assisted by donations arranged by Charles E. Peterson, Franzwa hired Pulitzer-prize winning author Frank L. Peters, Jr., to work with HABS senior architectural historian Kim Hoagland to produce the richly illustrated catalog.

Monticello: Drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey, text by restoration director William Beiswanger, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, and Paul Dolinsky, HABS chief; drawings by Isabel Yang, HABS architect, and others. To be published by Thornwillow Press, summer 1993. Thornwillow is a small New York City press dedicated to producing small runs of high-quality books, headed by Luke Pontifell. In an agreement between Dan Jordan, executive director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, and HABS, Pontifell is publishing the drawings for the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, in 1993. He intends to recreate the appearance and feel of fine eighteenth-century architectural publications: approximately 10 copper plates will be engraved from the HABS drawings, imprinted onto individual sheets of 100 percent rag mold-made paper and enclosed in a large format, gold-tooled, lined, leather portfolio. The 30-page limited edition will be sold for an estimated \$650.00 and can be purchased from the Thornwillow Press, 57 W. 58th St., New York, NY 10019, Tel.: 212-838-5644.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

PRESENTATIONS/PAPERS PRESENTED BY HABS/HAER STAFF

- * On February 7, 1992, HABS/HAER Chief Robert Kapsch gave a presentation to the faculty and students at the College of Architecture and Planning, Morgan State University, titled "The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record -- An Overview."
- * Three HABS historians participated in the Society of Architectural Historians meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 1-5, 1992.

HABS senior historian Kim Hoagland chaired the paper session "Native American Architecture: Its Transformation to the Present."

Lauren Farber, 1991 Sally Kress Tompkins Fellow, presented a paper, "The Richest Source of Inspiration: The Spanish Revival, Lilian Rice, and the Development of Rancho Santa Fe," based on her work on the HABS project at Rancho Santa Fe, California.

HABS historian Elizabeth Barthold presented the paper "Washington before McMillan: The Army Corps of Engineers Interpretation of the L'Enfant Plan."

- * Several HABS/HAER staff members presented papers at the 1992 annual convention of the Society for Industrial Archeology, held in Buffalo, New York, June 4-8, 1992. They were:

HABS/HAER historian Kim Wallace - "Refractory Bricks and Company Houses in Western Pennsylvania, 1890-1990."

HAER historian Richard O'Connor - "From Cinderheads to Iron Lungs: American Window Glass and the Second Industrial Revolution."

HAER photographer Jet Lowe, HAER historian Dean Herrin and HAER architect Craig Strong - "Documentation of the Great Northern Elevator of Buffalo, NY."

HAER historian Joel Sabadasz - "Steelmaking in the Monongahela Valley: 1875-1941."

HAER architect Christopher Marston - "W. A. Young and Sons of Foundry & Machine Shop: a Time-Capsule of Industrial Archeology."

- * On June 15, 1992, HABS/HAER Deputy John A. Burns gave the presentation "New Techniques for Recording Historic Structures" at the Canada Parks Service/National Park Service Workshop in Historic Structures, Waterton/Glacier International Peace Park, Montana. It was published in the workshop notebook.
- * On July 15, 1992, HABS/HAER Chief Robert J. Kapsch gave a presentation to the National Trust for Historic Preservation summer interns, "The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Programs."
- * HABS Architect Joseph D. Balachowski presented a lecture on special problems encountered on documenting buildings and landscapes to a class on measured drawings at the University of Virginia, spring 1992 session.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

- * On August 15, HABS architect Joseph D. Balachowski presented an overview of the HABS program to the 1992 Pecos Archaeological Conference, Pecos National Monument, New Mexico.
- * HABS Chief Paul D. Dolinsky reviewed the history of the White House before the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia at a luncheon following the reenactment by area freemasons of the 200th anniversary of the laying of the White House cornerstone. The event took place on the Ellipse, October 13, 1992.
- * HAER historian Dean Herrin presented a paper on the nineteenth-century engineer Montgomery C. Meigs to the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology (the Montgomery C. Meigs Chapter) on October 27. He and chapter program coordinator Mike Hamilton also organized a tour of Meigs' Washington Aqueduct system, including the Cabin John Bridge, on November 14.
- * HABS/HAER chief Robert Kapsch gave a presentation to the Northern Virginia Studies Conference on the Evolution of Labor in the Potomac Region, "The Labor History of the Construction and Reconstruction of the White House, 1793-1817," at The Northern Virginia Community College, November 5.
- * HABS historians Elizabeth Barthold and Sara Amy Leach jointly presented a paper, "The Federal City at 100: Documenting L'Enfant's Urban Landscape," to the Historic Landscape Preservation Symposium at the American Society of Landscape Architects Conference in Washington, D.C., on November 9. An exhibition of drawings and photographs accompanied the symposium.
- * HAER chief Eric N. DeLony and HABS historian Sara Amy Leach jointly gave a talk, "Tools of Assessment: HABS/HAER Documentation of Parkways and Railroads," at the International Conference on Historic Transportation Corridors in Natchitoches, Louisiana, November 30 - December 2, 1992. An exhibition of drawings and photographs accompanied the conference.
- * HAER historian Richard O'Connor presented his work on the historic glass industry of western Pennsylvania to several groups in the region, including the Brentwood Historical Society, the Friends of Irwin Library, the Westmoreland County Historical Society, and the West Overton Lecture Series.
- * HABS/HAER deputy chief John A. Burns lectured at Marymount University, where he also developed and taught the three-credit course, "Introduction to Historic Preservation," in the Interior Design Department of the School of Arts and Sciences, during the 1992 winter/spring semester. He also lectured at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University's Washington/Alexandria Center, in 1992.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

- * **Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.**
Caroline Russell, comp. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1990. 20 pages,
7 illustrations. \$1.25

Details the standards and guidelines for the development of acceptable documentation on historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects, for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections. Reprint from the Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983, pp. 44730-34.

[Available from HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.
Make donations payable to HABS Donations Account.]

The following publications resulted from the ongoing HABS/HAER-AIHP project and are available free of charge upon written request to National Park Service, Allegheny Highlands Heritage Center, Suite 370, 319 Washington Street, Johnstown, PA 15901, or by calling Judy Torres at 814-539-2016:

- * **A Legacy of Coal: The Company Towns of Southwestern Pennsylvania**
Margaret M. Mulrooney, author. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1989, 167 pages.
- * **Two Historic Pennsylvania Canal Towns: Alexandria and Saltsburg**
Sara Amy Leach, editor. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1989, 263 pages.
- * **The Character of a Steel Mill City: Four Historic Neighborhoods of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.**
Kim E. Wallace, editor. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1989, 200 pages.
- * **Blair County and Cambria County, Pennsylvania: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites.** G. Gray Fitzsimons, editor. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1990, 355 pages.
- * **The Company Towns of the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company: Robertsdale and Woodvale, Pennsylvania.**
Lola M. Bennett, author. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1990, 98 pages.
- * **Fayette County, Pennsylvania: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites**
Sarah H. Heald, editor. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1990, 260 pages.
- * **Railroad City: Four Historic Neighborhoods in Altoona, Pennsylvania**
Kim E. Wallace, editor. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1990, 502 pages.
- * **Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites**
Nancy C. Shedd, author; Sarah H. Heald, editor. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1991, 260 pages.
- * **Norvelt and Penn-Craft, Pennsylvania: Subsistence-Homestead Communities of the 1930s**
Alison K. Hoagland and Margaret M. Mulrooney, authors. Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1991, 93 pages.

"A Legacy of Coal is notable for its comprehensive treatment of an architecturally idiosyncratic part of the country. As a product of the Historic American Buildings Survey, the architectural documentation is excellent. To this, Margaret Mulrooney brings a clear understanding of the dynamics of architecture, ethnicity, and labor relations and their functions in the coal company towns."

—Megan Farrell, University of Southwestern Louisiana, in Material and Culture 24 (Summer), pp. 55-56.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

The following publication resulted from the HABS 1989 Red Hill project and is available, at a cost of \$5.00, from the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, Red Hill, Route 2, Box 127, Brookneal, VA 24528:

- * Patrick Henry -- Economic, Domestic and Political Life in Eighteenth-Century Virginia
Kevin R. Hardwick, author. Virginia: Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, 1991, 54 pages.

VIDEO SALES

Videotapes are now available from HABS/HAER at a cost of \$7.50. Write to HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. VHS format only. [Make the donation payable to the HAER General Donation Account]

- * "Seneca Glass Works"
This 22-minute video was made in 1975 in Morgantown, West Virginia.
- * "Elkins Coal & Coke Company"
A 19-minute documentary on coke production in beehive ovens, filmed in Bretz, West Virginia.
- * "America on Record: The Work of HABS/HAER"
A 25-minute film, made in collaboration with the National Association of Home Builders, that explains the HABS/HAER summer recording program. The program features the HABS 1990 Death Valley Project and the HAER 1989 Avery Island Salt Works Project.

AUDIO SALES

- * "The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Programs." \$7.00 plus \$1.00 for shipping and handling.

A one-hour audio cassette featuring a speech by John A. Burns, AIA, presented before the 1990 national convention of the National Railway Historical Society in St. Louis.

[Make check/money order payable to the Network Communications and send to Network Communication, P.O. Box 219, High Ridge, MO 63049. Request cassette No. RH-A05. American Express, Visa, MasterCard orders accepted. Telephone orders are accepted at (314) 677-1912.]

OTHER

- * Architectural Graphic Standards, Eighth Edition. American Institute of Architects
New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988. 864 pages. \$150.00 plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

The standard reference for architectural information, this edition is the first to have a chapter on historic preservation, including four pages on HABS.

[Available from the AIA Order Department, 9 Jay Gould Court, P.O. Box 753, Waldorf, MD.
Request publication No. M475.]

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

- * "Architects and the Historic American Buildings Survey, 1933-1990," by John A. Burns, AIA.

Produced for the centennial of the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources, this article highlights the role of architects in HABS. Article appears in The Role of the Architect in Historic Preservation: Past, Present, and Future. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects, 1990, pp. 26-36.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

- * Recording Historic Structures, John A. Burns, editor.
Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects, 1989
240 pages, over 200 illustrations

The definitive guide to recording America's built environment. Since being issued in 1989, this publication is well into its second printing. AIA pays HABS/HAER royalties.

[Available from the AIA Order Department, P.O. Box 753, 9 Jay Gould Court, Waldorf, MD 20601. Credit card holders, call (800) 242-4140 (toll free)]

Request: R743 (hard cover) - \$29.95 [\$26.95 - AIA members]
R743P (soft cover) - \$19.95 [\$17.95 - AIA members]

- * Guidelines for Recording Historic Ships, by Richard K. Anderson, Jr.
Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service
Six chapters. \$18.60 - Photocopy \$5.00 - Microfiche

Marks the revival of the Historic American Merchant Marine Survey in the 1930s and provides the definitive guide to maritime recording. Plans are being made to reissue this publication in hard copy through the Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM) and Mystic Seaport.

[This publication is currently out of print, but xeroxed copies can be obtained from the Technical Information Center, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225. For more information, call: 303-969-2130. Request publication #999/D-378.]

The following materials can be obtained by writing to Publications Specialist, HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Please make the donation payable to HABS or HAER General Donation Account.

- * "HABS Field Instructions for Measured Drawings"
Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1981.
42 pages, 32 illustrations. \$2.50

Provides procedures for producing measured drawings of historic buildings to HABS standards.

- * "HABS Historian's Procedures Manual"
Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1983
51 pages, 5 illustrations. \$2.50

Provides guidelines for producing written data on historic buildings to HABS standards.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

- * **"HAER Field Instructions"**
Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1981
201 pages, 87 illustrations. **\$10.00**

Provides guidelines for documenting to HAER standards historic engineering and industrial sites and structures with measured drawings and written data.
- * **"Specifications for the Production of Photographs"**
Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1984
9 pages. **\$1.00**

Provides criteria for the production of large format photographs for acceptance to the HABS/HAER collections.
- * **"Transmitting Documentation to HABS/HAER WASO"**
Washington, D.C.: HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1985.
28 pages, 6 illustrations. **\$2.00**

Provides transmittal procedures and archival requirements of documentation for acceptance to the HABS/HAER collection.

The following publications are available, free of charge, from HABS/HAER, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, Attention: Publications Specialist

- * **HABS Leaflet** (1989). Discusses the history and projects of the Historic American Buildings Survey.
- * **HAER Leaflet** (1990). Discusses the history and projects of the Historic American Engineering Record.
- * **"HABS/HAER: A User's Guide"** by Chief Robert J. Kapsch. Gives a comprehensive overview of HABS/HAER.

A comprehensive guide to HABS/HAER appearing in APT Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 1/2. Association for Preservation Technology, 1990, pp. 22-34.
- * **HABS/HAER Publications List** (1990). A bibliography of past and current publications.
- * **HABS/HAER Annual Report** (1991). A limited supply of last year's report is available.
- * **Help Record Historic America** (1990). Brief description of HABS/HAER summer jobs available to qualified architects and historians.
- * **"HAER's Historic Bridge Program"** by Eric N. DeLony, Chief of HAER

An overview of HAER's program in IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology, Vol. 15, No. 2, 1989, pp. 57-71.
- * **"Saving U.S. Industry in Words and Picture"** by David Brittan

A well-illustrated overview of the HAER program, appearing in Technology Review, July 1990, pp. 52-61.
- * **"Accessing the HAER Collection"** by Eric N. DeLony

A guide to using the HAER collection, in Indiana Covered Bridge Newsletter, April 1990.

HABS/HAER IN PRINT AND FILM SECTION

EXHIBITS

"Held in Common: Historic Architecture in America's National Parks"

The exhibition, "Held in Common: Historic Architecture in America's National Parks," was developed in 1991 by the HABS/HAER staff and the National Building Museum to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service and to acquaint the American people with the richness and diversity of the historic structures entrusted to the care of the National Park Service. With monies made available from the National Parks Preservation Fund, established at the National Park Foundation through a generous contribution by Citibank Visa and Mastercard, this exhibition is travelling throughout the National Park system. For more information about its schedule, contact Susan Cadwalader at Harpers Ferry Center, 304-535-6214.

"L'Enfant-McMillan Exhibit"

Four drawings from the L'Enfant-McMillan Plan project were included in the exhibition "L'Enfant Plans: Visions of Washington," held October 1992 - April 1993, at the Charles Sumner School Museum and Archives in Washington, D.C., and subsequently at the University of Maryland and the French Embassy in Washington, D.C.

"America on Record: The Work of HABS/HAER"

This exhibition explaining the HABS/HAER process of recording historic structures made its debut in December 1989 at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. Organized by the museum and HABS/HAER, the exhibition, "America on Record: The Work of HABS/HAER," containing photographs and measured drawings of structures documented by HABS/HAER in 1989, remained on display from December 1989 through February 1990. It has been converted into a travelling exhibition, available from the National Building Museum. A documentary video, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders (see page 57), recorded teams during the documentation process at Scotty's Castle in Death Valley, CA, and Avery Island Salt Works in Louisiana, complements the exhibition. This exhibition has appeared at the National Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Meeting in San Francisco, California, and at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island.

"The White House 1792-1992: Image in Architecture"

This exhibition, the traveling companion to the earlier Octagon/AIA exhibition by the same name, it was sponsored by the American Architectural Foundation and the White House Historical Association. It was produced by Betty C. Monkman, assistant curator of the White House, and historian William Seale. The exhibition has traveled to various presidential home sites, libraries, and universities around the country. It incorporates photographs of material from the original exhibition at the Octagon and includes several HABS photographs and measured drawings of the White House.

"Saving Places: Historic Preservation in Minnesota"

In October 1992, the Minnesota Historical Society, along with the opening of their new History Center, displayed a photo exhibit titled "Saving Places: Historic Preservation in Minnesota/Photographs by Jet Lowe." The exhibit consists of sixty-one prints of major landmarks photographed by Lowe between 1987 and 1990.



HABS architect Isabel Yang uses scale stick to measure house on Birch Street in Kistler, Pennsylvania, during the HABS Brickyards Towns (AIHP) Project. Photographer: Kim Wallace, 1992

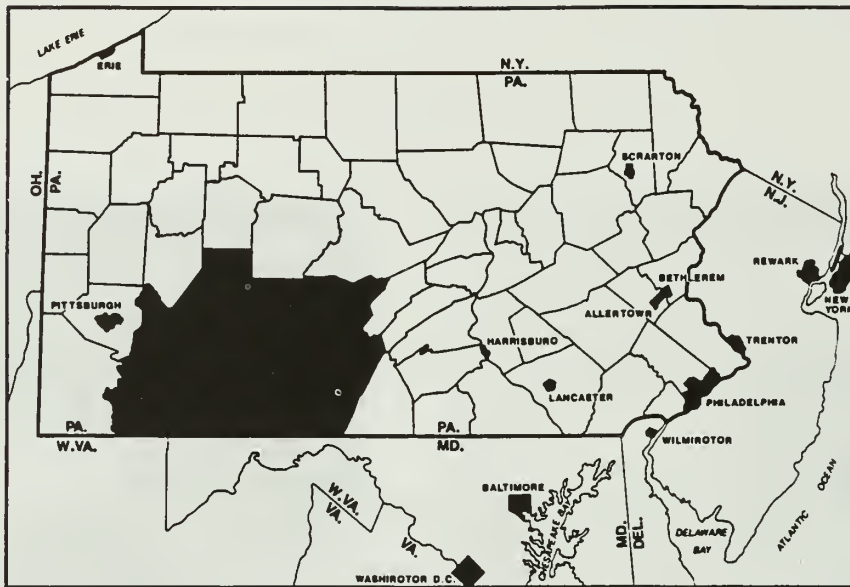


Architecture technician Rodney Fluker makes field notes on the William Johnson House in Natchez, Mississippi, during the HABS Melrose Project. Photographer: John P. White, 1992

HABS/HAER 1992 RECORDING PROJECTS

The following pages detail the HABS/HAER 1992 recording projects. These projects would not have been possible without the enthusiastic and competent assistance of R. Marlene Bergstrom, field program administrator, HABS/HAER; Kathryn H. Jackson, field program assistant, HABS/HAER; Ella M. Drummond, personnel staffing specialist, NPS Personnel Division; Paula Y. Ehrenfeld, chief of classification, NPS Personnel Division; Nancy L. Barnett, classification specialist, NPS Personnel Division; Diane L. Keeley, supervisory personnel staffing specialist, NPS Personnel Division; and Tammy D. Washington, personnel staffing assistant, NPS Personnel Division.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS



AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE PROJECT (AIHP)

(Multi-year Project)

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Field Office Projects

**Connellsville and Klondike Coke Region:
Community, Coal and Coke Works**

**Fayette and Westmoreland Counties,
Pennsylvania**

Project Leaders: G. Gray Fitzsimons, HAER Engineer/Historian
Richard J. O'Connor, HAER Historian

Project Historian: Frederic L. Quivik, Historian, University of Pennsylvania

In 1991, HAER embarked on a study of the Connellsville coke region, one of world's prominent metallurgical coking districts in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Frederic Quivik undertook the first part of this study, conducting research of primary and secondary sources, surveying various abandoned beehive coke works, and interviewing a number of local residents who were involved with the industry. The study focused on the business strategies and technologies employed by one of the nation's largest coke producers, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, as well as one of Frick's competitors, the W. J. Rainey Company. Quivik prepared a draft report on his research and outlined a series of issues and questions for a second phase of the research and writing. In the summer of 1992, Quivik returned to the project, refining and expanding his earlier work. This included a section on the Frick Company's works at Shoaf, one of the early mechanized beehive coke operations in the Connellsville district.

Quivik's study demonstrates that Frick and others in the Connellsville district, though choosing to continue with beehive rather than the technologically advanced by-product coke production, nevertheless adopted some new techniques for manufacturing coke and experimented with different types of ovens, plant layouts, and

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

kinds of equipment for charging, quenching and drawing coke from the ovens. Further, Connellsville coke makers like Frick attempted to standardize their production processes, particularly after 1900. Quivik shows that the Connellsville coke industry was not as technologically stagnant as other studies have suggested and that such coke producers as the Frick Company adopted new techniques and invested large sums of capital in more modern beehive coke processes. The next phase of the study, to begin in 1993, will examine labor in the Connellsville region's coal and coke industry, and will look at the response of workers to this new technology.

Jeannette Glass and Flat Glass Contextual Study Jeannette, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C.

Project Leaders: G. Gray Fitzsimons, HAER Engineer/Historian
Richard J. O'Connor, HAER Historian

Team Member: Amy C. McGroarty, The Catholic University of America

Begun in the summer of 1991, a series of drawings depicting the process for producing flat glass, as carried out at the nationally important Chambers-McKee Window Glass Company in 1890s and early 1900s, was completed in 1992. Completed by Amy McGroarty, these drawings focus on the three major processes -- hand production, the Lubbers cylinder, and the Fourcault machine -- used at Jeannette, and provide the reader with an understanding of the size and scale of each operation, as well as the layout of equipment and interaction of worker with machine, in Jeannette's largest glass plant.

Related to the Jeannette glass study, Richard O'Connor commenced a survey of other flat glass manufacturers throughout western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. The aim of the study is to place Jeannette's industry in a larger context and identify physical remains from other plants operating during the 1880s through the 1920s.

HAER Inventory Publications for Westmoreland, Somerset and Indiana Counties

Washington, D.C.

Project Leaders: G. Gray Fitzsimons, HAER Engineer/Historian
Kenneth D. Rose, HAER Historian

Team Members: Patricia Summers, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Caroline Brucken, George Washington University

During 1992, the HAER inventory of Somerset County was completed by historical consultant Scott C. Brown. This manuscript was reviewed and edited by Patricia Summers. Kenneth Rose and Gray Fitzsimons revised several parts of the manuscript and prepared it for publication in FY 1993. Readied for printing was the manuscript, Indiana County, Pennsylvania: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites, and revisions continued on the massive HAER Inventory of Westmoreland County. Caroline Brucken prepared HAER inventory material for transmittal to the Library of Congress. All of the HAER inventories in western Pennsylvania will be published through the offices of America's Industrial Heritage Project in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. For copies of previously printed inventories or upcoming publications contact Judy Torres at 814-539-2016.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Under the HABS component of AIHP during 1992, three projects were undertaken: the publication of Norvelt and Penn-Craft, Pennsylvania: Subsistence Homestead Communities of the 1930s, the continuation of a study of company housing in refractories company towns, and the transmittal of all completed HABS/AIHP projects to the Library of Congress and to the AIHP Archives at Indiana University of Pennsylvania in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Norvelt, Westmoreland County, and Penn-Craft, Fayette County

Project Leader: Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Senior Historian

The town of Norvelt, originally named Westmoreland Homesteads, was built in 1934-37 by the U.S. Division of Subsistence Homesteads as part of New Deal relief efforts in the southwestern Pennsylvania coal fields. Grounded in the philosophies of self-help and back-to-the-land, much of the impetus for the subsistence homesteads movement came from the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), founded by the Society of Friends in 1917. The AFSC raised private funds and sponsored construction of a homesteads community named Penn-Craft in western Fayette County (1936-42). The curvilinear town plans, generous lot sizes, and variety of house plans make both these towns conspicuous in a regional landscape dominated by more regimented company town plans.

HABS historian Margaret M. Mulrooney began work on this project in 1989. She conducted research and fieldwork and drafted histories of both towns. After Mulrooney left HABS to begin graduate work at the College of William and Mary, HABS senior historian Alison K. Hoagland continued work on the project in 1991. She completed an overview essay on the subsistence homesteads movement and assembled the work for publication. HABS architect Isabel Yang produced simple floor plans and elevations of prototypical designs for each community, and David Ames, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, produced large format photographs.

Refractories Company Towns

Project Leader: Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Senior Historian

Project Historian: Kim E. Wallace, HABS Historian

As part of its documentation of the coal, steel, and transportation industries in the AIHP region of Pennsylvania, HABS/HAER has produced histories of towns dominated by coal mines, steel mills, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. This study moves beyond these primary and more visible industries to examine the refractory brick industry, which produced materials to build steel furnaces, coke ovens, and locomotive boilers and fireboxes. It focuses on eight towns with company housing that survives from the heyday of the refractory brickyards during the first decades of the twentieth century. The towns are scattered across the region and represent a spectrum of refractories companies, company housing policies, and company town development. They include Bolivar and Salina in Westmoreland County, Robinson in Indiana County, Blandburg in Cambria County, Sproul and Claysburg in Blair County, Mt. Union in Huntingdon County, and Kistler in Mifflin County. Although this study is sponsored by HABS and is focused on company housing,

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

it will include a history of the refractories industry and brick-making technology, to place the company housing in the context of the industry and to provide a more complete view of these company towns. Preliminary research for this project was conducted by HABS historians Margaret M. Mulrooney in 1989 and by Nancy Spiegel in 1990. Project historian Kim E. Wallace completed the research and design of the project and undertook the writing and preparation of a publication in 1991-92, under the direction of HABS senior historian Alison K. Hoagland. HABS architect Isabel Yang drew maps of the towns, plus sketches and floor plans of selected company houses. Jet Lowe and David Ames provided large-format photographic documentation of the towns. The large format photographs, drawings, and historic photographs will be published with Wallace's text in 1993 as Brickyard Towns: A History of Refractories Industry Communities in South-Central Pennsylvania.

AIHP/HABS Transmittal Project

Project Leader: Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Senior Historian

Team Members: Ann Deines, Historian, George Washington University
Chris Madrid, Historian, University of Utah
Flor de Maria Argueta Pineda, Architect, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Guatemala [ICOMOS]
Kim E. Wallace, Historian, HABS/HAER Office

Since 1988, HABS has completed AIHP eleven projects, ranging from documentation of individual buildings to neighborhoods and cities. Six of the large-scale projects were published in cooperation with AIHP and a number of these publications are now in their second printing. With the publication process completed, the documentation materials were prepared for transmittal to the Library of Congress. HABS/HAER historians arranged to transmit copies of the documentation and research materials to an archive at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, established to house the records of AIHP. This effort resulted in over 400 individual transmittals to the Library of Congress.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS



BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA (Multi-year Project)

Project Leader: Eric N. DeLony, Chief, HAER

Project Manager: Robbyn L. Jackson, HAER Architect

Field Leader: Craig N. Strong, HAER Architect

During the summer of 1992, HAER undertook the first part of a multi-year effort to document the industrial heritage of the Birmingham District, an area rich in the history of iron and manufacturing. The documentation produced by HAER will define the heritage area visually and verbally, and will serve as the foundation for preservation and interpretive plans. The nineteen-member team, made up of architects, architecture technicians, historians, and a photographer, conducted four separate recording projects, in support of local efforts to establish an Industrial Heritage District in a five-county area. Sponsored by the Birmingham Historical Society and funded by congressional appropriation, the team documented the railroad infrastructure of the district, the Hardie-Tynes foundry and machine shop, the Republic Steel Corporation's Thomas by-product coke works, and a series of smaller, less traditional sites. For the most part, the sites were selected because they tie into historical themes that distinguish the district as an important iron and steel region.

Hardie-Tynes Machinery Manufacturing Company

Birmingham, Alabama

Team Members: Evelyn L. Green, Supervisory Architect, Southeastern Louisiana University
Tanya A. English, Historian, Ironbridge Institute, United Kingdom, [ICOMOS]
Zvonimir Franic, Architect, Institute for the Preservation of the Historical
Monuments and Nature of Dubrovnik, Croatia, [ICOMOS]
Laura H. Letton, Architecture Technician, Miami University

Hardie-Tynes is a study in adaptability, having begun as a builder of steam engines, air compressors and mining equipment, and now doing specialized contract work for the Defense Department, major dam projects, and a variety of other customers. The company first supplied local mines and industries, but later produced components for the Panama Canal, the Hoover Dam and other major national and international projects. The Hardie-Tynes HAER team produced drawings which show how the plant changed over time in response to changing markets and major fires. Also, the team produced drawings that depict how Hardie-Tynes made a major piece of mining equipment. The drawings illustrate the manufacture of a mine hoist drum, highlighting key stages in the process; and such tasks as melting cast iron in a cupola and pouring it into custom-made molds in the foundry. They also show selected machine tools that performed the finishing work in the machine shop.

Koppers By-Product Coking Operation

Thomas, Alabama

Team Members: Craig N. Strong, Supervisory Architect, HAER Washington Office
Jack R. Bergstresser, Project Historian, Auburn University
Joseph R. Bruno, Architecture Technician, Syracuse University
Steven C. Byington, Architect, Texas Tech University
Elena Garlini, Architect, Graduate School of Architecture, Venice; Columbia
University, Italy [ICOMOS]
William E. Heintz, Architect, Harvard University

The Thomas Coke Plant is a battery of sixty-four Koppers-Becker Coke Ovens which produced a range of coal by-products and coke used as fuel for the Republic Steel Corporation's Thomas blast furnaces. The HAER team produced documentation that illustrated the production of coke and the distillation of by-product gas. The Thomas by-product coke ovens and plant are significant not only because they provide a well-preserved example of how blast furnace fuel and its byproducts were produced, but also because they can be used to demonstrate that American blast furnace companies were finely tuned iron-making systems in which mines, quarries, coke ovens and blast furnaces worked in close harmony. The drawing of the Birmingham Industrial District, ca. 1950, produced by the Thomas Coke Works recording team, illustrates the proximity of the mines, quarries, coke ovens and blast furnaces in the district.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Railroad Survey of the Birmingham District National Heritage Corridor Birmingham, Alabama (Multiyear project)

Team Members: Mark M. Brown, Supervisory Historian, University of Pittsburgh
 Scott C. Brown, Historian, University of Pennsylvania
 Nichole N. Duren, Architect, Howard University

The HAER team studied the railroad infrastructure of the Birmingham District, mapping the trunk and industrial rail routes. Rail transportation was key to the movement of raw materials and finished products between interrelated sites in the district. In addition to recording the routes of major trunk lines and smaller industrial short lines in the district, the railroad recording project has looked at the question of vertical integration and how it might have applied in such a compact geographical area. Their work shows that Woodward Iron Company, a Wheeling, West Virginia, transplant in the 1880s and the leading local foundry pig iron producer, had achieved full vertical integration well before Carnegie and other major northern producers. While most local blast furnace companies were not able to achieve complete company-controlled rail linkage between their holdings, dubbed its "straight line production" model, all had well defined, compact transportation routes.

Roving HAER Survey

Birmingham, Alabama

Team Members: Kyle M. D'Agostino, Supervisory Architect, Syracuse University
 David H. Diesing, Photographer, University of Dayton
 Catherine I. Kudlik, Architecture Technician, The Catholic University of America
 Robert C. Martin, Architecture Technician, Auburn University
 Joseph L. Shannon, Jr., Historian, University of Alabama in Birmingham

The HAER team traveled the woods and more isolated areas of the Birmingham District, recording important small-scale industrial sites before finishing the season doing field sketches of the workers' housing at the Thomas Furnaces site. The roving team marks a departure from the traditional HAER documentation project. In an innovative move, HAER's unique documentary skills were adapted to record a series of small sites that were tied to the larger story of vertically integrated iron-making systems. Individually, none of the sites would have been substantial enough to occupy a HAER team for the whole summer, but most were crucial to the overall significance of the district. One, for instance, was the company housing of Republic Steel's Thomas blast furnace and coke works. The Thomas housing illustrates the living conditions of southern industrial workers and their close but distinct relationship to northern counterparts. The team also documented the foundation remnants and other surface-viable archeological remains of two nineteenth-century coal mines.

The Brookside coal mine reveals the pioneering role the district played in developing American metallurgical coal washing practice. It contains perhaps the best preserved archeological remains of a Robinson-Ramsay inverted cone coal washing plant that was perfected in the Birmingham District and became the first widely used metallurgical coal washing system in the country.

The Billy Gould mine site includes the retaining walls of the early battery of eleven non-by-product coke ovens that date to the 1860s-70s. Both are tied to important blast furnace companies; Brookside to Sloss and Billy Gould to the experimental Eureka Furnace at Oxmoor that proved the viability of making coal pig iron

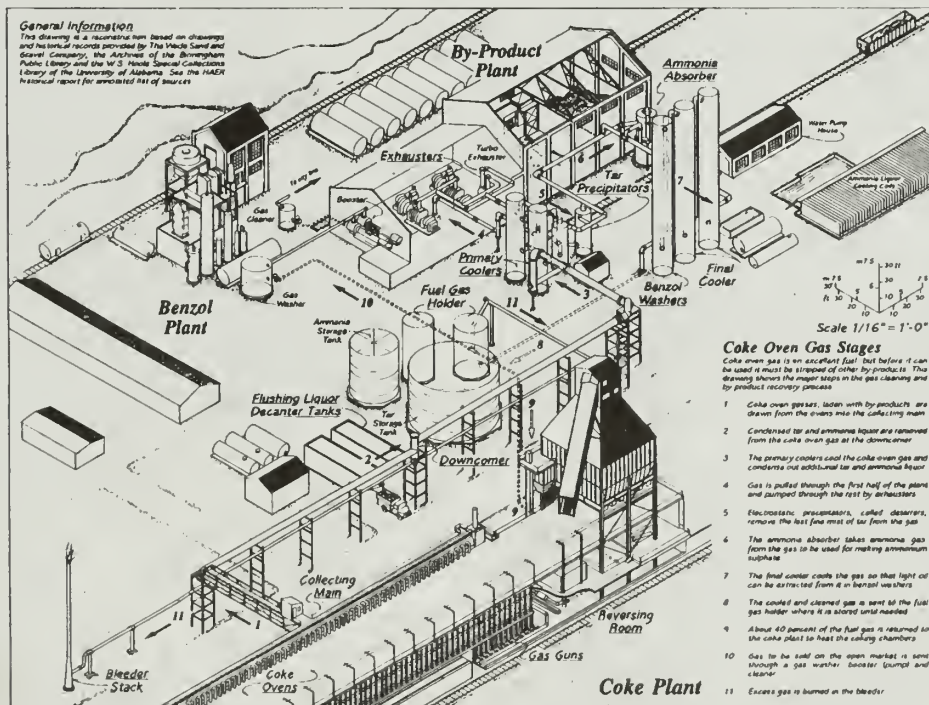
HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

from the Birmingham District's coal and iron ore. In addition to their historical significance, both are potential recreational sites. The HAER drawings, photographs and historical reports on these sites have saved them from the overgrowth and isolation of their wooded locations and brought their historical significance to light.

"The importance of HAER to the Birmingham Industrial Heritage District is multi-dimensional. At the core are the legions of youthful architects and historians who descend upon unknown but treasured sites, endow them with vigorous, enthusiastic analysis and convince many of their worthiness for future preservation."

—Marjorie White, Director, Birmingham Historical Society

COKE OVEN GAS FLOW - 1952



Coke Oven Gas Flow - 1952. Republic Steel Corporation, Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Delineator: Elena Carlini, 1992.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS



New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail II (Multi-year project)

Mauricetown, New Jersey and
Washington, D.C.

Project Leader: Sara Amy Leach, HABS Historian

Cosponsor: New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, NPS

Team Members: In Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth H. May, Historian, George Washington University
Kimberly R. Sebold, Historian, University of Delaware

In Mauricetown, NJ

Mike Chiarappa, Contract Historian, University of Pennsylvania
Alison E. Isenberg, Historian, University of Pennsylvania

Photography: David Ames, University of Delaware

During this third year of documenting the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail (NJCHT), HABS historians pursued buildings related to the recreation-dominated Atlantic Shore, as well as the specialized research topics of coastal agriculture and maritime. Continuing last year's survey of the ocean coast--in particular the theme of recreation--field historian Alison Isenberg researched more than a dozen buildings and sites including amusement piers, motels, the boardwalk, bathing pavilions, corporate retreats, and convention halls. Similarly, maritime historian Michael Chiarappa has been contracted to produce site-specific reports on several historic vessels, ship-building facilities, lights and more throughout the NJCHT; his work will continue next year. Kimberly Sebold completed her investigation of coastal agriculture--specifically bank or dike farming and cranberries--which the National Park Service has published. From Marsh to Farm: The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey is available for \$7.00 from Janet Wolf, Project Director, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, P.O. Box 118, Mauricetown, New Jersey 08329.



South Seaville (Methodist) Camp Meeting, NJ. HABS-New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Project
Photographer: David Ames, 1992

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Charleston Battery (Multi-year Project)

Charleston, South Carolina

Project Leader: Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief, HABS

Cosponsor: Historic Charleston Foundation

Team Members: Thomas M. Behrens, Architecture Technician, The Catholic University of America
Mellonee Rheams, Architect, HABS Office

On September 23, 1989, the residents of Charleston, South Carolina, were faced with the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo. The damage to buildings, as a result of Hugo, were severe. None of the historic structures around the Battery were totally lost, as was the case elsewhere in the city. However, if a building had been lost, drawings did not exist to adequately reconstruct the structure.

HABS/HAER, in cooperation with the Historic Charleston Foundation, undertook a documentation project of the Battery to produce a photogrammetric and photographic record of the streetscapes along South and East Battery in Charleston. These homes are considered the most vulnerable of the city's historic resources. This documentation is intended to provide a baseline documentation for catastrophic replacement.

Photogrammetric documentation was chosen because it is the most cost effective way of rapidly collecting data for a large number of structures, enabling the recording team to photographically document twenty-six houses in eight days. The photographic images will be archived until scaled drawings are needed, at which time the graphic information can be digitized into drawings, using AutoCAD and PhotoCAD software and a digitizing table. The photogrammetric camera system was the Linhof Metrika 45 with a 90mm lens. The Metrika is a semi-metric camera that produces 4" x 5" negatives on 5" roll film. It is a specialized camera that was manufactured in Germany and is the first of its kind to be used in the United States.



The East Battery along the bay in Charleston, South Carolina. The row of 19th century houses bore the brunt of Hurricane Hugo's fury in 1990 and was the subject of extensive photogrammetric recording by HABS in 1991. Photographer: Jack E. Boucher, 1991.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

L'Enfant-McMillan Plan of Washington, D.C. (Multi-year Project)

Washington, D.C.

Project Leader: Sara Amy Leach, HABS Historian

Cosponsors: Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, Washington, D.C.
National Capital Region, NPS
National Park Foundation Inc.

Project Historian: Elizabeth Barthold, HABS Historian

Photography: Jack E. Boucher, HABS Washington Office

Documentation of the L'Enfant-McMillan Plan of Washington, D.C., which commenced in 1990, is coming to a close with the completion of comprehensive historical reports, drawings, and photography. Various readers and sponsors have reviewed the materials, and by next year the nominations--National Historic Landmark and City Landmark--should be in the works. This year, presentations based on project findings were made at the Society of Architectural Historians annual conference in the spring, and another kicked off the day-long Historic Landscape Preservation Symposium, part of the American Society of Landscape Architects annual meeting, in the fall. An exhibition of photographs and drawings accompanied the latter event.



*View of Franklin Square, looking southwest from the roof of One Franklin Square on K Street, NW.
Photographer: John McWilliams, 1991*

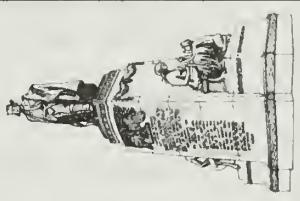
LAFAYETTE SQUARE 1894 - 1956

HERE WAS THE COMMON MEETING GROUND OF SO MANY HISTORICAL PERSONAGES THAT IT COULD BE CALLED, PERHAPS, THE CENTER OF THE TECHNICAL HISTORY OF GROUND WAS STILL ANIMATE WITH THE PAST, STILL QUIETLY REDOLENT OF BYGONE DAYS, STILL PRESERVING THE FAINT ECHO OF THE FOOTSTEPS OF THOSE WHO LED THE COUNTRY TO GREATNESS

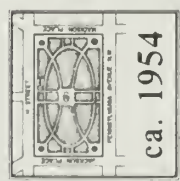
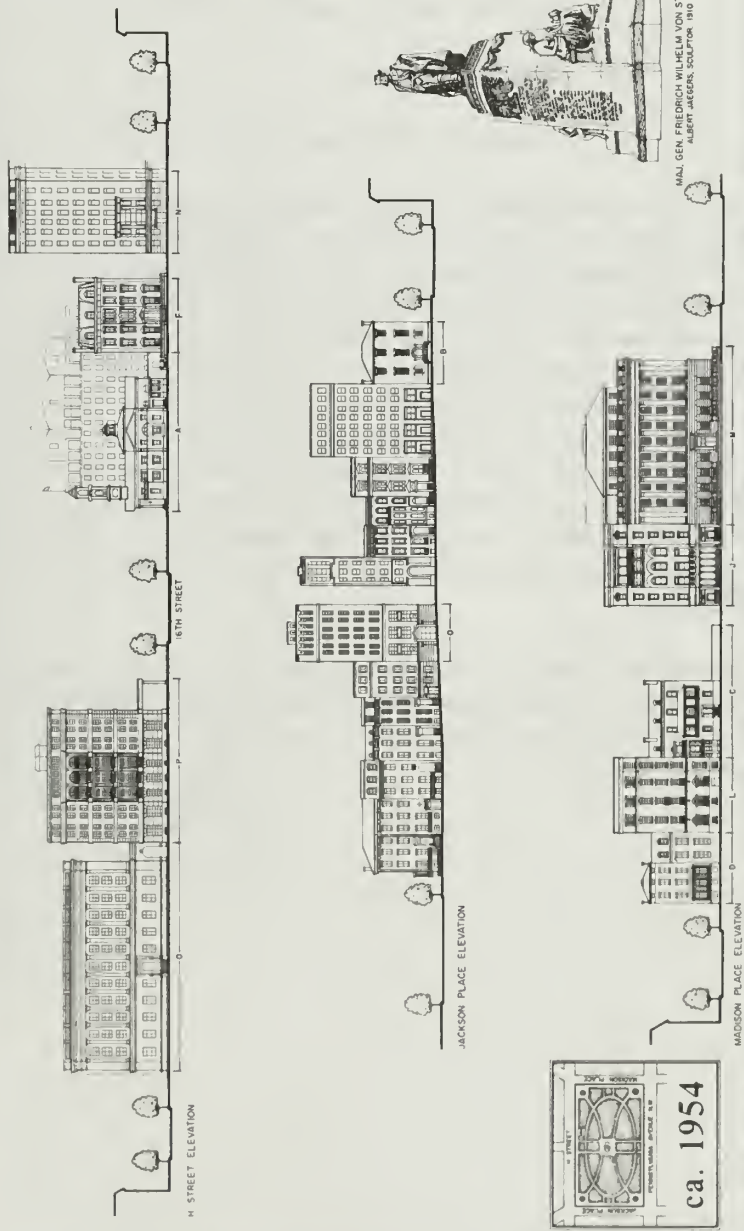
MARIE BEALE, 1954



BRIG. GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO
ANTONI POPIEL, SCULPTOR 1910



MAJ. GEN. FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON STEUBEN
ALBERT JAGERS, SCULPTOR 1910



ca. 1954

YEAR	DESCRIPTION
1894	RODGERS HOUSE ON MADISON PLACE (H) DEMOLISHED FOR LAFAYETTE SQUARE OPERA HOUSE. STATUE OF BRIG. GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO WILL BE REFORMED AND DISCOVERED (U)
1902	PROPOSAL FOR PARK COMMISSION REPORT FACING THE PARK WITH BEAUX ARTS STYLE FEDERAL OFFICES STATUE HONORING JEAN DE ROCHEMBAEU REJECTED (H)
1904	COSMOS CLUB EXPANDS TO OCCUPY TWO ADJACENT BUILDINGS ON MADISON PLACE (K)
1909	BUILDINGS TO ERECT FIVE-STORY ADDITIONAL STATUES HONORING REVOLUTIONARY WAR HEROES MAJ. GEN. FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON STEUBEN AND MAJ. GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO REJECTED IN NORTH CORNERS OF PARK
1914	CLASSICALLY PROPORTIONED LODGE REPLACES VICTORIAN CHURCH'S SHELTER IN PARK W/ROCHEMBAEU ARCHITECTURE IN SCHEME ARCHITECT CASS GILBERT DESIGNS
1917	NEOCCLASSICAL TREASURY ANNEX AT SOUTH END OF MADISON PLACE (M) IT IS PLANNED FULL LENGTH OF THE STREET
1918	WORLD WAR I PROMPTS ERECTION OF WAR RISK INSURANCE BUILDING ON H STREET (N) BUILT CONFORM TO MCMILAN PLAN STANDARDS CONCORAN'S HOUSE (E) AND ITS NEIGHBOR DEMOLISHED FOR CASS GILBERT'S INFO. DOGS CONFORM TO MCMILAN STANDARDS (O)
1922	HOUSES OF HAY AND ADAMS (H) DEMOLISHED FOR ELEGANT HAY-ADAMS HOTEL (P)
1931	SCALES' HOUSE ON JACKSON PLACE (G) RAZED JURISDICTION OF WASHINGTON'S PARKS TRANSFERRED FROM THE OPRBAG TO THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTE (I)
1933	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION LABORERS ALONG MORE CLASSICAL LINES
1936	AFTER THE FINANCE COLLAPSE OF THE BELASCO THEATER OPENS IN THE SAME BUILDING (J)
1940	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES ALL RIGHTS TO THE SQUARE AND PLANS TO REPLACE THEM ACCORDING TO THE MCMILAN SCHEME
1942	NPS UNDERTAKES TREE SURVEY IN PARK AND FINDS 28 TYPES OF TREES. PAMPHLET IS DISTRIBUTED AND DISPLAYED FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF INCREASING NUMBERS OF VISITORS. BELASCO THEATER REOPENS AS LUNCHTIME BELASCO THEATER REOPENS AS SERVICE MEN DURING WORLD WAR II (F)
1947	CONGRESS AUTHORIZES ACQUISITION AND CLEARING OF ANY PROPERTY ON THE SQUARE NECESSARY FOR FEDERAL OFFICE
1950	ALCO Sells Ashburton House to ST JOHN'S CHURCH TO BE USED AS ITS RECTORY STRUCTURE IN THE LOT NORTH OF THE CHURCH IS DEMOLISHED. MAJ. GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO, MAJ. GEN. FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON STEUBEN, AND MAJ. GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT HER HOME FROM THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (B)

Lafayette Square - 1894-1956. Delineator: Robert R. Arzola, 1993

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials

Washington, D.C.

(Multi-year project)

Project Leader: Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief, HABS
Technical Consultant: John A. Burns, AIA, Deputy Chief, HABS/HAER
Cosponsor: Denver Service Center Eastern Team (Falls Church), NPS

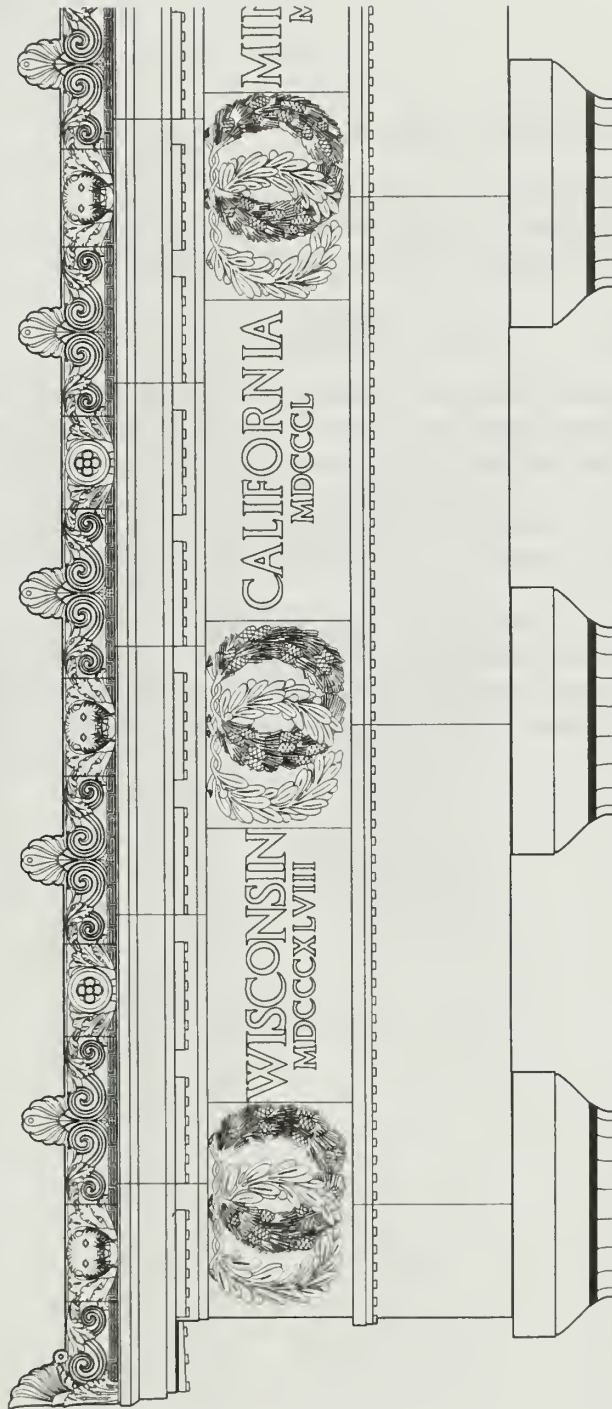
Team Members: Mark S. Schara, Supervisory Architect, Washington, D.C.
Lynne E. Holler, Architecture Technician, Tulane University
Shelley Homeyer, Architecture Technician, Mississippi State University
Dana L. Lockett, Architect [Site Foreman], HABS Washington Office
Mellonee Rheams, Architect [Site Foreman], HABS Washington Office
Jose R. Vazquez, Architecture Technician, University of Miami

Summer Employee

Crystal N. Willingham, Architecture Technician, Howard University

The Historic American Buildings Survey's inaugural computer-aided drafting and photogrammetry project continued apace in 1992. After spending most of 1991 working on the plans of these important buildings, 1992 was devoted primarily to measuring and drawing elevations and sections. This work was abetted by the erection of scaffolding, consisting of five movable towers of the Lincoln Memorial and three movable towers at the Jefferson Memorial. Used in conjunction with a team of consultant architects engaged by the Denver Service Center to undertake a detailed stone-by-stone survey of the two buildings, the scaffolding towers provided the HABS team access to normally inaccessible areas for measuring and photographic purposes. In order to record in detail the elaborately carved bas-relief ornamentation, extensive use was made of the project's photogrammetric camera. Frequently, the camera was mounted onto a specially designed 11' long boom attached to one of the towers, and then swung out into space for better positioning than was available from the scaffolding itself. In addition, the camera proved useful for documenting several inaccessible locations in the buildings where scaffolding was not available, such as the 40' high basement ceiling in the Lincoln Memorial.

Measurement of the dome of the Jefferson Memorial was made possible using a mountaineering harness attached to a system of ropes, enabling team members to rappel up and down the walls. The HABS drawings produced so far have already seen extensive use as base drawings for the ongoing multi-year restoration project at both memorials.



Cornice, Lincoln Memorial. Drawing. Photographic image taken with Linhof Metrika camera. Photographer: Jet Lowe, 1992.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Monticello

(Multi-year Project)

Charlottesville, Virginia

Project Leader: Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief, HABS

Cosponsors: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation
US/International Council on Monuments and Sites
American Institute of Architects, College of Fellows

Team Member: Isabel C. Yang, HABS Architect

With most of the fieldwork and the preliminary construction of the plans and sections completed in the past three years, 1992 was spent inking these highly detailed drawings of Monticello and placing them in final HABS format. This necessitated photographically reducing the large original drawings (plans are 54" x 72" and sections are 42" x 72" at 1/2" = 1'-0" scale) down to 1/4" = 1'0" scale to fit onto the standard 34" x 44" HABS mylar. In addition, dimensions, room labels, and titles were added. Besides the plans and sections, select molding details were constructed and inked at half-size (6" = 1'0" scale).

In 1992, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (TJMF) expanded its memorandum of agreement with HABS to document the four exterior elevations of the main residence. These were begun in fall 1992 and are scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1993. To commemorate 1993 as the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, the TJMF is planning an exhibit and a book featuring the drawings.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Mon Valley Steel

(Multi-year Project)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Project Leader: Dean A. Herrin, HAER Historian

Cosponsor: Steel Industry Heritage Task Force

Team Members: Year-Round Personnel

Joel D. Sabadasz, Supervisory Historian, University of Pittsburgh
Christopher H. Marston, Supervisory Architect, Carnegie-Mellon University

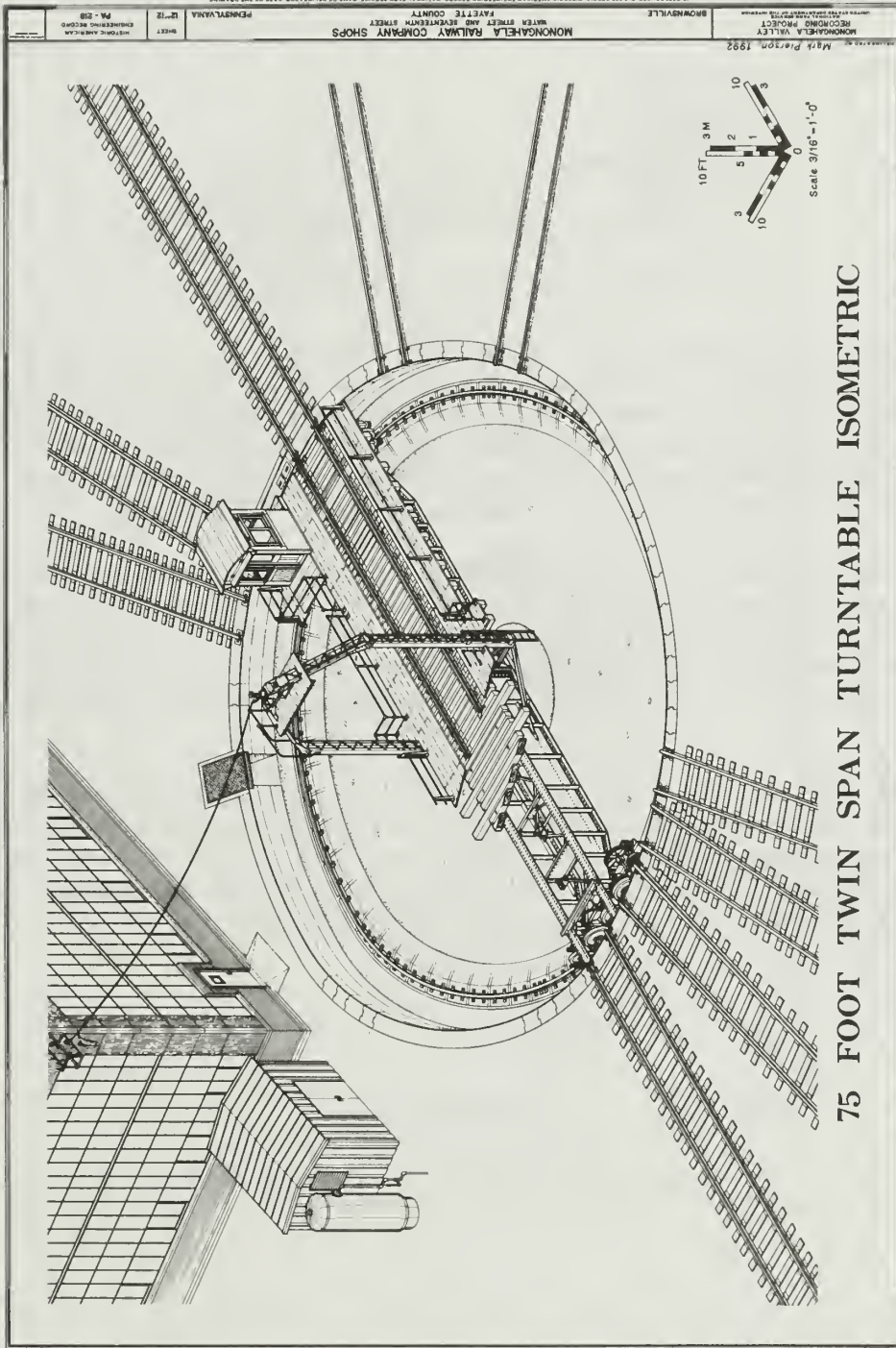
Summer Personnel

Brian K. Chevchek, Architecture Technician, Bowling Green State University
Jack Conviser, Architecture Technician, Cooper Union
John G. Eberly, Architecture Technician, Texas Tech University
Kirsi E. Heininen, Architect, Tampere University of Technology, Finland
[ICOMOS]
Kathleen G. Hopkins, Historian, University of Pittsburgh/Carnegie-Mellon
University
David R. Jardini, Historian, Carnegie-Mellon University
Alan S. Loud, Architect, Rhode Island School of Design
Eva S. Mollnitz, Architect, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Denmark
[ICOMOS]
Dana A. Peak, Architecture Technician, University of California, Davis
Mark E. Pierson, Architect, Auburn University
Frances C. Robb, Historian, West Virginia University
Jet Lowe, HAER Photographer, Washington Office

The Mon Valley team in 1992 continued the preparation of inventories of the Homestead Works, the Duquesne Works, the Edgar Thomson Works, and the National Works. Each inventory contains a systematic description of extant structures and equipment at each facility, select large format photographs of structures and equipment, and written histories of each facility. In addition, a set of measured drawings depicting Press Shop No. 1 at the Homestead Works and the Blast Furnace Plant at the Duquesne Works have been included in the respective inventories.

With the support of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, new projects were undertaken in Brownsville in Fayette County. Led by Christopher Marston and Joel Sabadasz, the HAER teams documented the Dunlap Creek Bridge, built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1936-39, and the first cast-iron arch bridge in the United States; the plant of the former Hillman Barge and Construction Company, where river coal and tank barges are still manufactured; and the shops and other support structures of the Monongahela Railway, an important local coal line. HAER's work was presented to the public in two meetings, in July and in November.

In 1993, HAER will finish the steel works inventories and turn its attention to the coal and coke industry of the region, complementing work that has been done in America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP).



75 FOOT TWIN SPAN TURNTABLE ISOMETRIC

Monongahela Railway Company, Brownsville, Fayetteville County, Pennsylvania. Delineator: Mark Pierson, 1992.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Pierce Mill

(Multiyear Project)

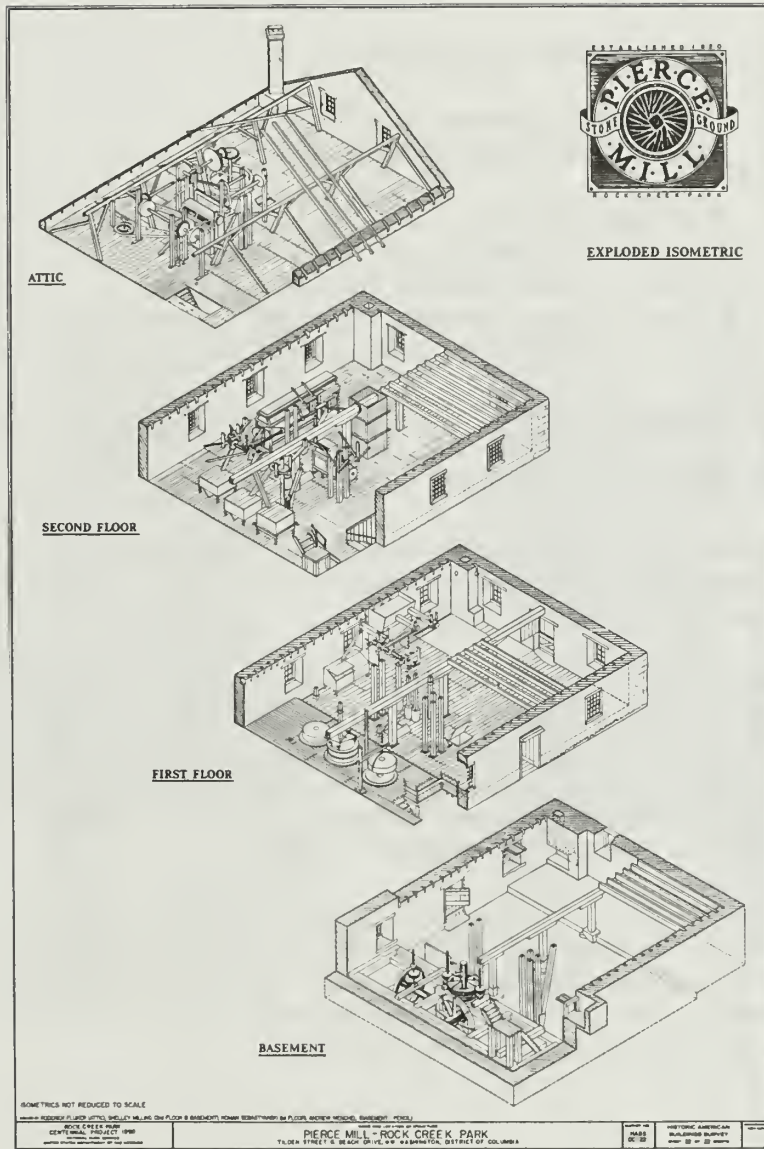
Washington, D.C.

Project Leader: Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief, HABS
Cosponsor: Rock Creek Park, National Capital Region, NPS
Team Member: Shelley M. Homeyer, Architect, Washington, D.C.

The documentation of Pierce Mill in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C., began during summer 1990. Pierce Mill, erected in 1829 by Isaac Pierce, a Quaker millwright, is the only extant grist mill in Washington, D.C., as well as an outstanding example of vernacular stone construction: granite stone bearing walls on the exterior, and heavy timber beams and columns on the interior. The mill employed the first generation of Oliver Evans' patented revolutionary elevator/conveyor automated industrial milling process. It is currently operated by the National Park Service for interpretation of the history of grist mills.

Rock Creek Park was created in 1890 and incorporated Pierce Mill and other mills situated in Rock Creek in the new park. The main shaft of the mill broke in 1897. The mill machinery was then gradually dismantled and Pierce Mill became a teahouse. In 1935, the mill was restored to a working mill by the National Park Service, with T. T. Waterman as project architect. It was also restored to its original 19th century appearance; however, some changes to the machinery, waterwheel and structure have occurred since 1936.

During summer 1990, the team members documented the structure and existing machinery, as well as the milling process. The majority of the fieldwork and drawings were accomplished this first summer, and the project was completed in the Washington office during summer 1992. In 1936, HABS produced photographic and written documentation on the grist mill, to which the 1990 and 1992 documentation will serve as an addendum. The 1990 drawings were also used in restoration work on the mill.



*Pierce Mill. Rock Creek Park. Tilden Street & Beach Drive, Washington, D.C.
 Delineators: Rodney Fluker, Shelley Milling, Roman Sebastyanski, and Andrew Wenchel, 1990.*

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

The White House Exterior

(Multi-year Project)

Washington, D.C.

Project Leader: Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief, HABS

Cosponsors: The Executive Residence
National Capital Regional Office, NPS

Team Members: Year-Round Personnel
Frederick J. Lindstrom, Supervisor, HABS Office
Robert R. Arzola, Architect, Texas Tech University
Patrick B. Guthrie, Architect, California Polytechnic State University
Scot C. McBroom, AIA, Architect, Texas Tech University

Summer Personnel

Paul Homeyer, Architect, University of Texas

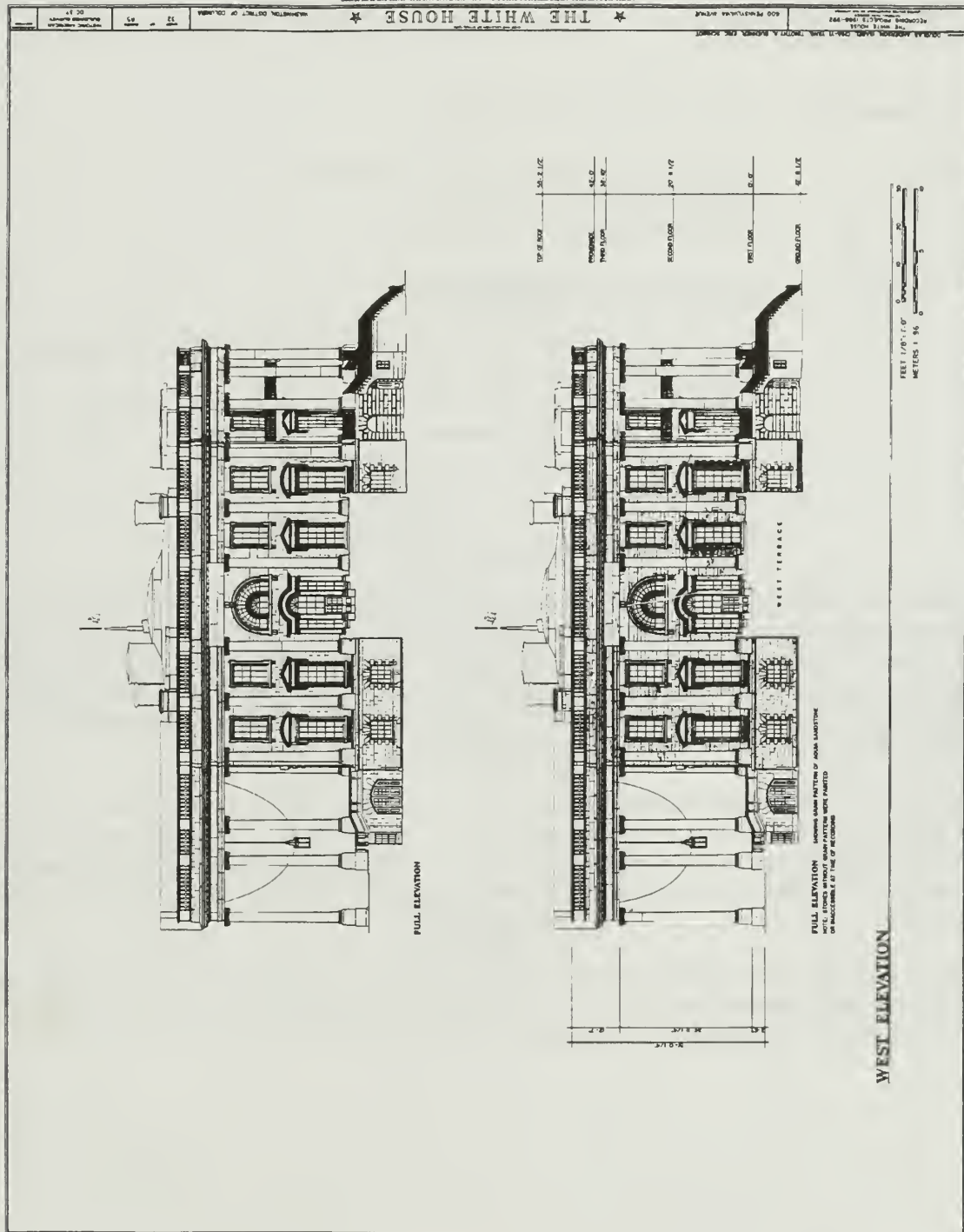
As part of the exterior restoration project, the Executive Residence and the National Capital Region-Office of the White House Liaison, NPS, began a five-year documentation project in 1988 to systematically record and update existing drawings on the exterior stonework.

The White House, built of soft Aquia Creek sandstone (1793 to 1800), was always intended to be painted. Over the past 200 years, thirty to forty layers of paint had been applied that collectively obscured the stone's detail and ornament and, in many places, was uneven and peeling. As the exterior was restored, the old paint was removed and the damaged stone was repaired or replaced and repainted. During this process, HABS recorded the structure with photographs and measured drawings. These records show the exterior elevations with the exposed stone graining and the previously hidden detail.

This was the last summer of the exterior recording project. This year's efforts were combined with the interior project, and with the delineation of the stone coursing and graining patterns of the exposed stone onto the base drawings that were produced during past summers. The final inked drawings were formatted to HABS standards and the exterior photographs were correlated with the interior photographs into one comprehensive set for the transmittal to the Library of Congress.

The HABS recording project of The White House for the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of The White House was probably the most important permanent activity that we had undertaken in 1992.

—Rex W. Scouten, Curator, The White House



The White House. Delineators: Douglas Anderson, Isabel C. Yang, Timothy A. Buehner, Eric Schmitt.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

The White House Interior (Multi-year Project)

Washington, D.C.

Project Leader: Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief, HABS

Cosponsors: The Executive Residence, Office of the Curator
American Institute of Architects
White House Historical Association

Team Members: Year-Round Personnel

Frederick J. Lindstrom, Supervisory Architect, HABS Washington Office
Robert R. Arzola, Architect, Texas Tech University
Patrick B. Guthrie, Architect, California Polytechnic State University
Scot C. McBroom, AIA, Architect, Texas Tech University

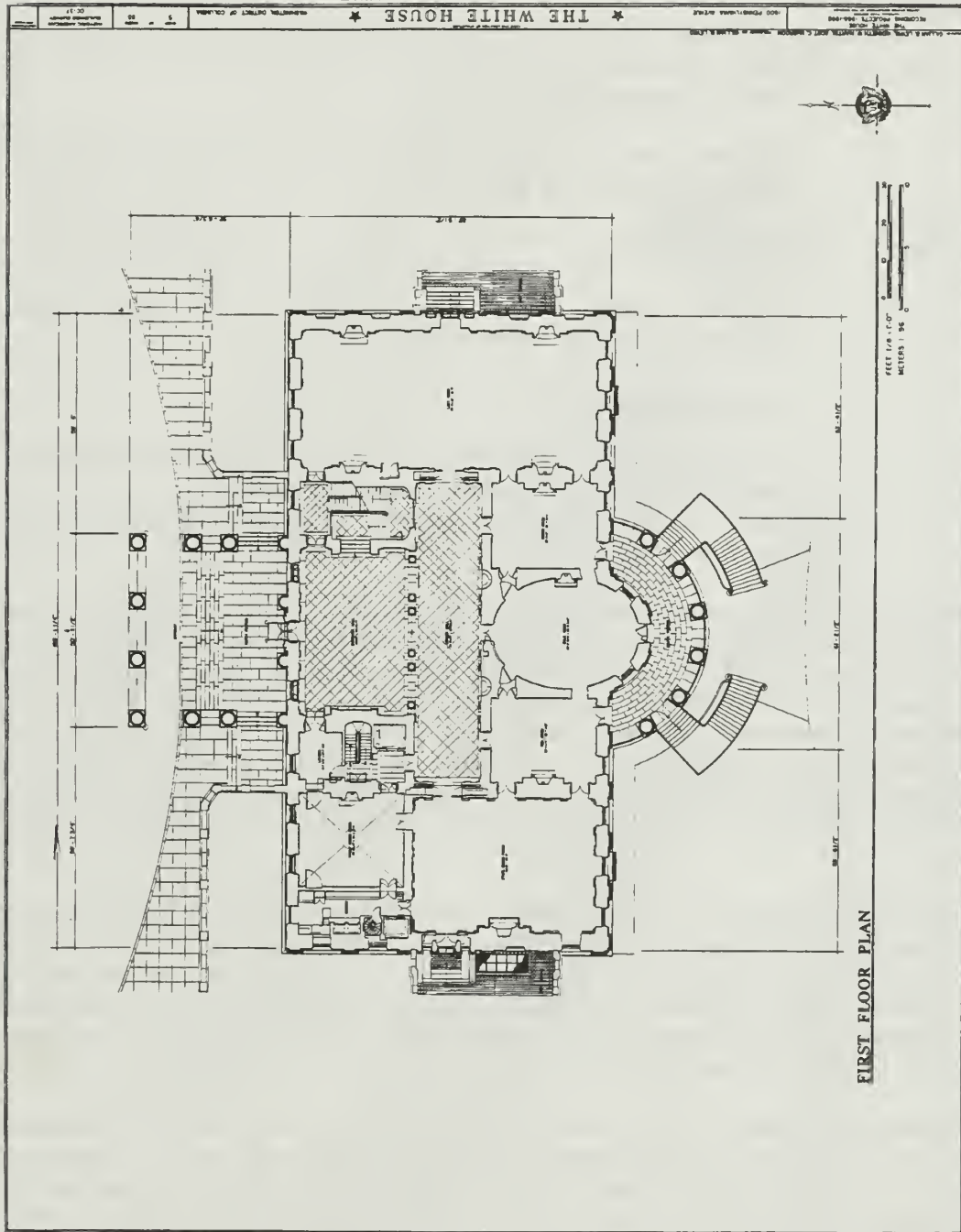
Summer Personnel

Paul Homeyer, Architect, University of Texas

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) has sponsored, through the White House Historical Association, the documentation of the interior architecture of the White House in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone (October 13, 1792). This project was combined with the exteriors project and the resulting drawings and photographs were used to illustrate the book The White House: The History of an American Idea by William Seale, published by the AIA Press. The project has also contributed to several exhibitions on the architectural history of the White House.

The White House interior has continuously evolved to fit the needs of each new occupant, with major and minor changes executed at least every four years since its construction. Through this project, HABS has produced an accurate, up-to-date set of drawings and large format photographs of the historic main house, as it currently exists. The documentation will be used as the base for future renovation, maintenance, and interpretation.

In this, the final year of the project, the team continued its efforts to develop and format to HABS standards the final inked plans, sections and details. The photographs, field notes, and other documentation materials have been correlated and indexed for transmittal to the Library of Congress.



The White House. Delineators: Gillian B. Lewis, Kenneth W. Martin, and Scot C. McBroon.

HABS/HAER PROGRAMS

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

(Multi-year project)

Dayton, Ohio

Project Leaders: Dean Herrin, HAER Historian
Robbyn L. Jackson, HAER Architect

Cosponsor: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 2750th Air Base Wing, Office of Environmental Management, Planning Branch

Team Members: In Dayton, Ohio

Hardlines: Design And Delineation (Donald Durst and Charissa Wang, Principals/Partners), Contract Architects

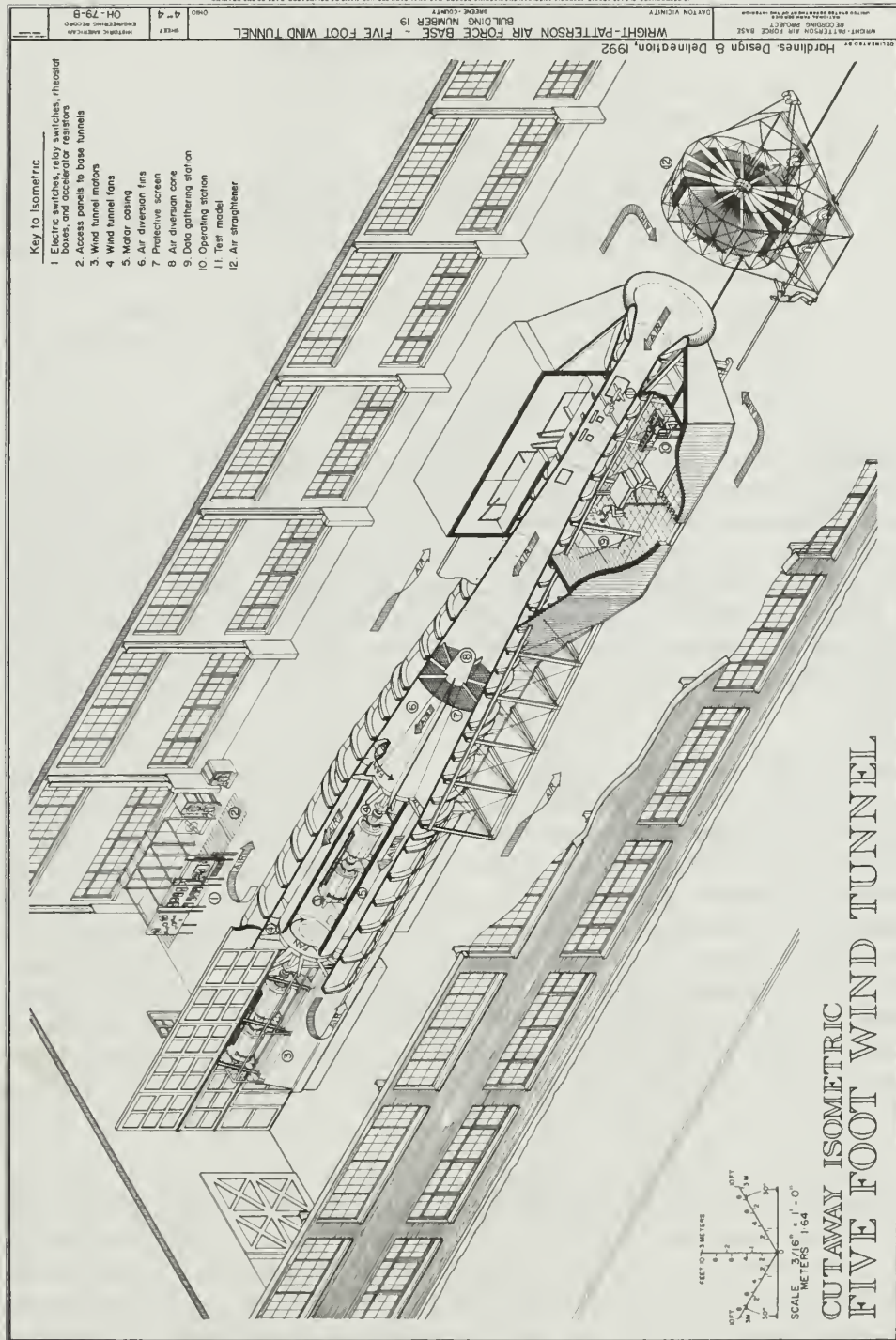
In Washington, D.C.

J. Shannon Barras, Architect, Virginia Polytechnic, Washington/Alexandria Center
David H. Diesing, Photographer, University of Dayton
Emma J. H. Dyson, Historian, Ironbridge Institute, United Kingdom [ICOMOS]
Amy E. Slaton, Historian, University of Pennsylvania

In the summer of 1991, HAER placed a team of six architects, two historians, and a photographer on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base to research and record the historic aeronautical engineering features of the most historic section of the base, the old Wright Field, now known as Area B. HAER was initially invited to Wright-Patterson by the base's Office of Environmental Management and its historic preservation officer. The project has been sponsored by that office and the Aeronautical Systems Center of Area B. HAER was given additional funding in September 1991 to continue its documentation of Area B in 1992. When the project is complete, HAER will have comprehensively documented the site through the production of fifty-two sheets of drawings, 250 photographs, two brochures, and a published historical overview and inventory of structures.

Wright Field was constructed in 1926, and was the home of the Army Air Corps' fledgling Materiel Division. Even though aeronautical engineering activities have continued on the base to the present, HAER was most interested in structures and machinery dating from the early days of aeronautical engineering, the 1920s through the 1940s. HAER's architects and historians examined buildings, laboratory, equipment, and the organization of the site, using as a reference a historic structures inventory prepared by the base in association with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

HAER historians and architects together documented the complicated testing equipment developed by the Army Air Corps. Immensely powerful propeller whirl rigs and wind tunnels (most of which are no longer intact) were used at Wright Field before and during World War II. In the final form, these were unlike any found elsewhere, but part of HAER's analysis of this equipment was to determine which aspect had been borrowed from existing aeronautical technologies, and which were devised to suit the specific needs of Wright Field's projects. This analysis placed Wright Field's facilities in their historical scientific context, and also illuminated the budgetary and administrative constraints operating on Air Corps engineers at different times. HAER's documentation of the site offers substantial data for historians of the military, architecture, and engineering of the country during this period.



Wright-Patterson Air Force base - Five Foot Wind Tunnel, Dayton vicinity, Greene County, Ohio. Delineators: Hardlines: Design & Delineation, 1992.

HABS PROJECTS

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Project Leader: Frederick J. Lindstrom, HABS Architect

Cosponsors: Denver Service Center, Eastern Team, NPS
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Team Members: Andrew F. Wenchel, Jr., Supervisory Architect, Arlington, Virginia
Heather L. Brunken, Architecture Technician, Kansas State University
Lee E. Hughart, Architecture Technician, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Robert P. Neely, Architecture Technician, University of Kansas
Vita Ruskyte, Architect, Institute of Monuments Restoration and Design, Lithuania [ICOMOS]
Jack E. Boucher, Photographer, HABS/HAER Office

Harpers Ferry was only a wilderness in the early 1700s, situated on a point of land at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers and dominated by the Blue Ridge Mountains in West Virginia. The first European settler on this land was Peters Stephens, a trader, who arrived in 1733 and set up a primitive ferry service at the junction of the two rivers. Fourteen years later, Robert Harper, a millwright and the man for whom the town is named, settled there and took over Stephens' ferry operation. By the mid-nineteenth century, Harpers Ferry had developed from a tiny village to become an important industrial and arms-producing center, as well as a transportation link between the East and West. The arrival of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the 1830s assured Harpers Ferry of its economic success.

However, in October 1859, John Brown's raid broke the tranquility of this peaceful community and the eighteen-month civil war that followed wreaked havoc on the town's economy. The armory, built by Congress in the 1790s at the urging of President George Washington, and arsenals were burned in 1861 to keep them from falling into Confederate hands. Because of the town's geographic location and its railway system, both Union and Confederate troops travelled through or occupied the town intermittently throughout the war. The largest military operation against Harpers Ferry occurred when General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate troops seized the town and captured Colonel Dixon Miles' 12,000-man Union garrison--the largest surrender of U.S. troops during the Civil War. Many townspeople moved away, discouraged by continual war damage and the lack of employment. After the war, some returned, hoping to begin life anew and to revive the economy of the town. In the late 1800s, chances for economic recovery were destroyed with a series of devastating floods. For years, buildings remained empty, and the once-thriving industrial sites were reclaimed by nature.

The 1992 HABS team prepared measured drawings of the Frederick A. Roeder Store, the Frederick Roeder House, White Hall Tavern, and the Armorer's Dwelling in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. These structures were previously documented by HABS in the late 1950s and early 1960s, but have undergone numerous restorations and renovations since. The team recorded these buildings with greater precision, using more accurate field techniques and up-to-date standards to show the structures as they presently stand. The buildings were also re-photographed by Jack E. Boucher, duplicating views that he had originally produced in 1958 and 1962. All new material will be transmitted to the Library of Congress as addenda to earlier records in the collection.

HABS PROJECTS

Harry S Truman National Historic Site

Independence, Missouri

Project Leaders: Joseph D. Balachowski, HABS Architect
Frederick J. Lindstrom, HABS Architect

Cosponsors: Midwest Regional Office, NPS
Harry S Truman National Historic Site

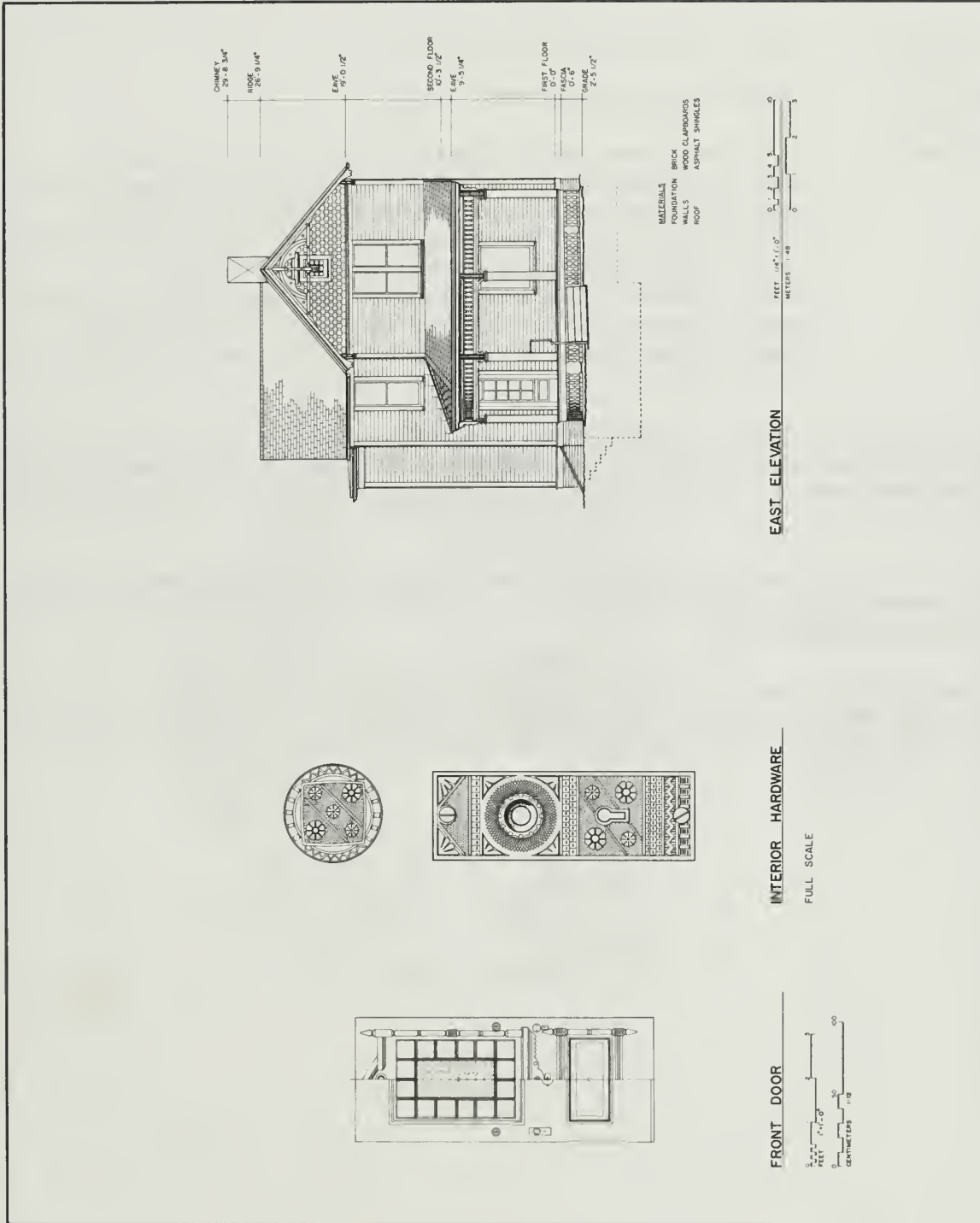
Team Members: Ellyn P. Goldkind, Supervisory Architect, Tulane University
Edward M. Walter, Architecture Technician [Foreman], University of Hawaii
Orlin K. Boyanov, Architect, University of Architecture, Construction and
Geodesy, Bulgaria [ICOMOS]
Mark J. Cutone, Architecture Technician, Syracuse University
Xuan-Hong Thi Ho, Architecture Technician, Mississippi State University

HABS added to its collection of sites associated with presidents of the United States by documenting three homes at the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in Independence, Missouri. The Frank Wallace House was built in 1915 for Frank Gates Wallace, brother of Bess Wallace Truman. The house is located at 601 West Truman Road, adjacent to the Truman home, as part of the family compound. The small bungalow of wood frame construction, clad in wood shingles, is typical of the neighborhood. The modest structure is enhanced with many typical twentieth century details: hardwood floors, wood baseboards, a brick fireplace, decorative wood ceiling beams in the living and dining rooms, 3-over-1 double-hung windows, and locally-made brass hardware. The original rear porch was remodeled as an extension to the kitchen.

The George Wallace house was built in 1916 for George Porterfield Wallace, another brother of Bess Truman. It is located at 60 West Truman Road, adjacent to the Truman Home. The structure, a small bungalow, is also of wood frame construction, clad in wood shingles. The structure includes a 1920s bedroom and bathroom addition and is enhanced with many typical twentieth century details: hardwood floors, wood baseboards, a brick fireplace with built-in bookcases, decorative wood ceiling beams in the living room, 9-over-1 double-hung windows, and locally-made brass hardware.

The Noland/Haukenberry house was built in the mid-nineteenth century and purchased in 1908 by Joseph Tilford Noland and Margaret Ellen Truman Noland, aunt and uncle of Harry S Truman. It was later owned by their granddaughter, Ardis Ragland Haukenberry. The house is located at 216 North Delaware Street, directly across from the Truman home. The two-story Victorian house, of wood-frame construction with clapboard siding, has been expanded over the years. The original section of the house is a two-story structure with a gable roof and an L-shaped front porch with a spindle frieze. A two-story rear addition was built in 1920, and later additions include a one-story rear kitchen wing and an enclosed south-facing porch. The house is enhanced with hardwood floors, wood baseboards, ornate hardware, and a number of colored glass windows.

These properties were recently acquired by the National Park Service as part of an historic district adjacent to the home occupied by the Trumans during his presidency. The Wallace houses are early twentieth-century bungalows of the type found throughout the Midwest and the West, and the Noland-Haukenberry is a late nineteenth-century Victorian. Creating graphic documentation was especially critical for Noland-Haukenberry -- planned as future curatorial office space -- because of its weakened structural and material condition. The Wallace houses will be upgraded for use as Park Service housing.



Noland/Haukenberry House. Independence, Missouri. Delineators: Orlin K. Bojanov and E. Matthew Walter, 1992.

HABS PROJECTS

Natchez National Historical Park

Natchez, Mississippi

Project Leader: Joseph D. Balachowski, HABS Architect

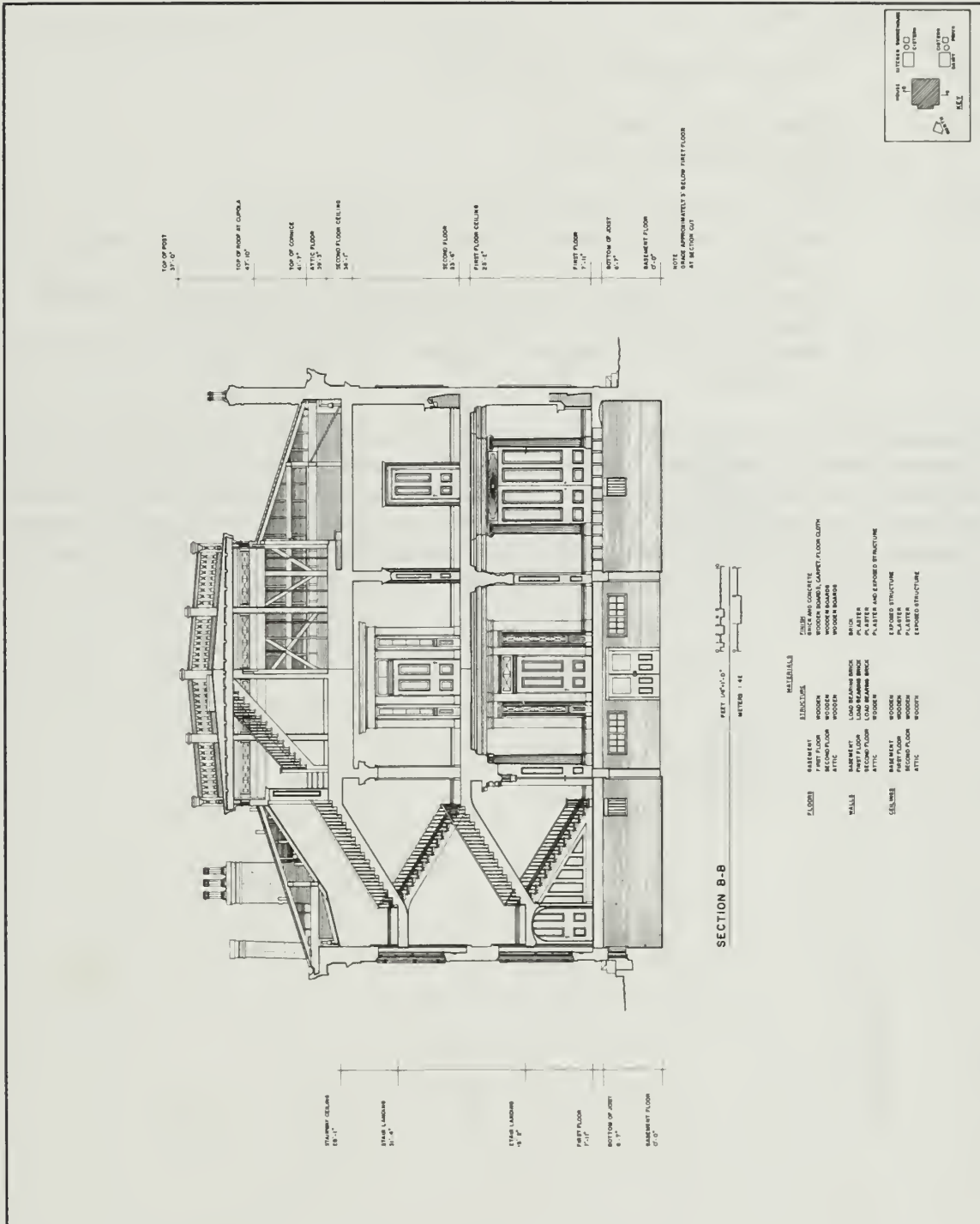
Cosponsor: Southeast Regional Office, NPS

Team Members: John P. White, Supervisory Architect, Professor, Texas Tech University
Roderick DeJ. Fluker, Architecture Technician [Foreman], Tuskegee University
John L. Alberstadt, Architecture Technician, Louisiana State University
Junne Kikata, Architect, Tokyo National University of Fine Arts, Japan [ICOMOS]
Rachel L. King, Architecture Technician, University of Virginia
Dennis E. McCarthy, Architecture Technician, The Catholic University of America
Kristin A. Peterson, Architecture Technician, University of Texas, Austin
Dena L. Sanford, Architectural Historian, University of Oregon [SAH-HABS Sally
Kress Tompkins Fellow]

The team documented two groups of structures: Melrose, a grand antebellum plantation home, and kitchen and dairy dependencies; and the Johnson-McCallum houses, consisting of two attached residential structures and a kitchen/cook's quarters. The Johnson house and kitchen building were built by a free black businessman before the Civil War.

The HABS drawings and photographs will enable systems engineers and maintenance workers to plan the imminent installation of a new HVAC system, and to repair or replace existing electrical, plumbing, structural and ornamental materials at Melrose.

The Johnson-McCallum House drawings will aid National Park Service architects in stabilizing two structures that, at this time, rely on each other for lateral support. The urban archaeological work is also reflected in the HABS documentation and, as with the Melrose drawings, will aid in future interpretation of the site.



Main House - Melrose. Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. Delineator: John L. Albersadt, 1992.

HABS PROJECTS

Painted Desert Inn Petrified Forest National Park

Petrified Forest, Arizona

Project Leader: Joseph D. Balachowski, HABS Architect

Cosponsors: Denver Service Center, NPS
Western Regional Office, NPS

Team Members: Jorge L. Sein, Supervisory Architect, New York, New York
Patrick B. Guthrie, Architect, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Sarah C. Ball, Architect, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom [ICOMOS]
Margaret A. Haas, Architecture Technician, Miami University
Manuel E. Skow, Architecture Technician, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

This project produced large format photographic and historical documentation to supplement HABS existing-condition measured drawings. The pueblo revival structure was recorded in order to aid a critical need to repair the roof and to protect interior surfaces, murals, fixtures and furnishings. Maintenance and preservation are ongoing concerns; cyclical sub-surface water saturation and drainage in bentonite clay causes constant, measurable movement of the structure. Additionally, the inn, as constructed in 1937-40, did not successfully integrate a poorly built 1920s structure of stone, petrified wood, and mud mortar.

HABS PROJECTS

Rock Harbor Lighthouse and Passage Light Station Isle Royale National Park

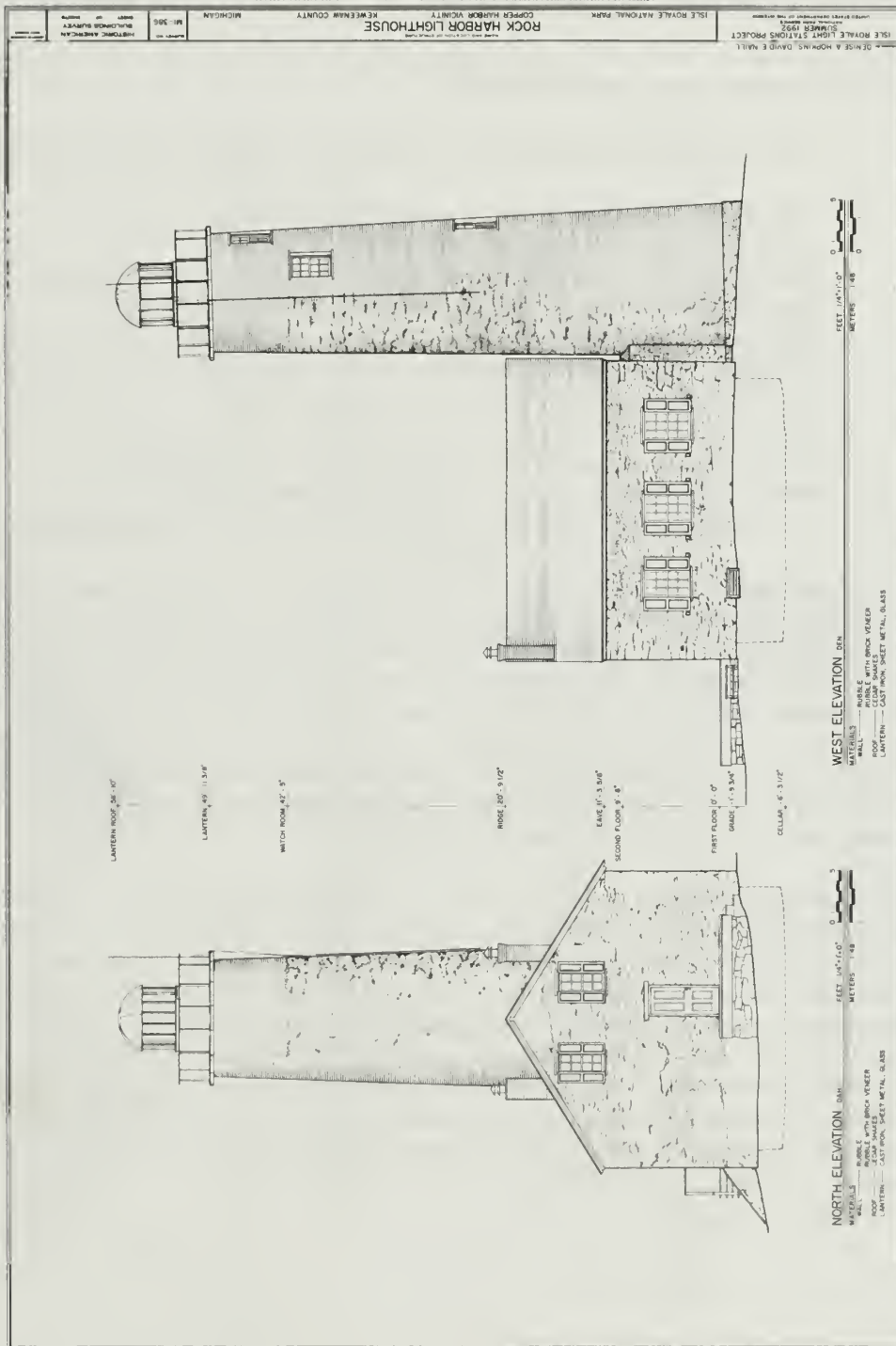
Houghton, Michigan

Project Leaders: Joseph D. Balachowski, HABS Architect
Frederick J. Lindstrom, HABS Architect

Cosponsors: Midwest Regional Office, NPS
Isle Royale National Park

Team Members: Judith E. Collins, Architect, Lillian, Alabama
David N. Naill, Architecture Technician [Foreman], Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University
Denise A. Hopkins, Architecture Technician, Lawrence Technological University
Michael A. Kraeling, Architecture Technician, Southern College of Technology

Documentation of these two lights is the continuation of a multi-year effort to record cultural resources at Great Lakes parks. Rock Harbor Lighthouse is the oldest of four at Isle Royale National Park. It is no longer a functioning light, but is currently used as an exhibition space to interpret Great Lakes shipping history and the lives of light keepers. Passage Light Station is operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, which maintains the fog signal and the light. This project presented logistical and operational challenges to the team, whose work at these remote sites needed to proceed in spite of Lake Superior storms, frost, and dependence on the availability of Park Service boats for transportation. Future recording plans include Isle Royale Light, Rock of Ages Light, as well as nineteenth century fishing camps and tourist facilities.



Rock Harbor Lighthouse. Isle Royale National Park. Copper Harbor vicinity, Keweenaw County, Michigan.
 Delineators: Denise A. Hopkins and David F. Naill

HABS PROJECTS

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Pilot Documentation

Washington, D.C.

(Two-year project)

Project Leader: Sara Amy Leach, HABS Historian

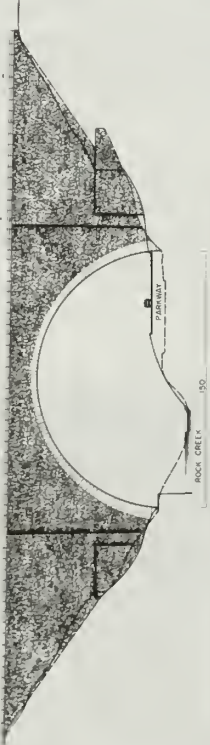
Cosponsor: Park Roads and Bridges Program - Engineering & Safety Services Division, NPS

Team Members: Tony Arcaro, Architect Technician, Catholic University
Timothy Davis, Historian, University of Texas-Austin
Robert Harvey, Supervisory Landscape Architect, Iowa State University
Evan Miller, Architect Technician, University of Colorado-Boulder
Steven Nose, Architect Technician, University of Maryland
Dorota Pape-Siliwonzuk, Landscape Architect, Board of Historical Palaces
and Gardens Restoration, Warsaw, Poland [ICOMOS]
Amy Ross, Historian, University of Virginia
Deborah Warshaw, Landscape Architect, University of Virginia
Photography: Jack E. Boucher, HABS Washington Office
Aerial Photography/Mapping: Air Survey Corporation of Sterling, Virginia

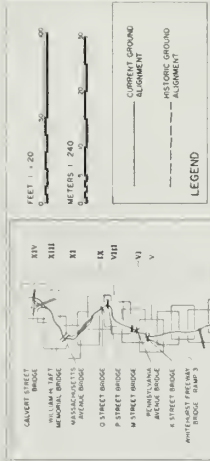
During this second and last year of the pilot project to document Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, an expanded team of historians and delineators prepared comprehensive written and graphic materials that will fulfill two planned goals, to help establish HABS/HAER guidelines for recording such a site, and to provide baseline information for park managers. The project as a whole falls under the aegis of HABS, which assessed the overall landscape and two adjacent service stations, while ten vehicular and pedestrian bridges are cataloged as HAER sites. This parkway--also designated Reservation No. 360 in the system of National Capital parks--was selected as the model for study because of its uncontested historic significance, integrity, size, and proximity to the HABS/HAER Washington office. The documentation was timed to conclude before the NPS initiates rehabilitation, which is slated to begin in 1996.

The methodology for drawing the parkway and its features was new for the division. As no complete set of as-is drawings were available, about 25 percent of the project budget was spent on aerial photography and digitized mapping. Produced at a generous scale of 1"=40', depicted are 1' contours, individual trees with canopy and trunk, the creek, bridge crossings, and more. The plans were redrawn by the summer team on 34" x 44" mylar--fourteen sheets for the entire 2.5-mile parkway, from the Lincoln Memorial to the National Zoo tunnel. An overlay system using pin-bar registration permitted the vegetation to be drawn on separate sheets. In addition, bridge elevations and landscape sections were made; there are forty-nine sheets in all. The historians produced a comprehensive overview of the parkway from pre-construction to present day, as well as individual reports on related bridges and filling stations. Photography -- from roadside and air -- capture the parkway and its features from all angles.

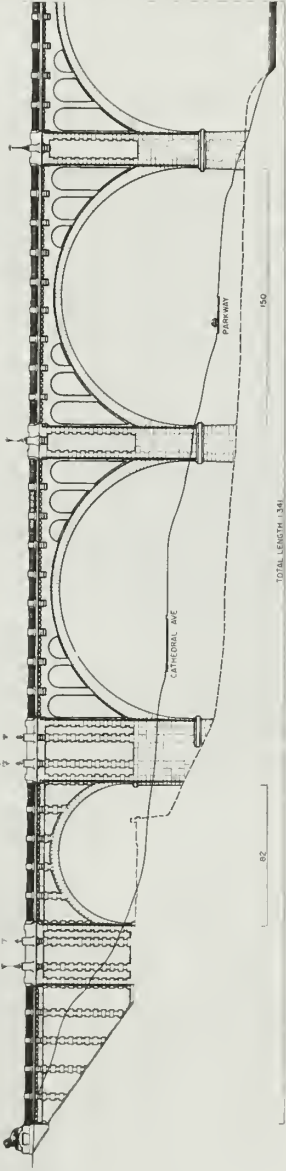
BRIDGES OF ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY, 1897-1964



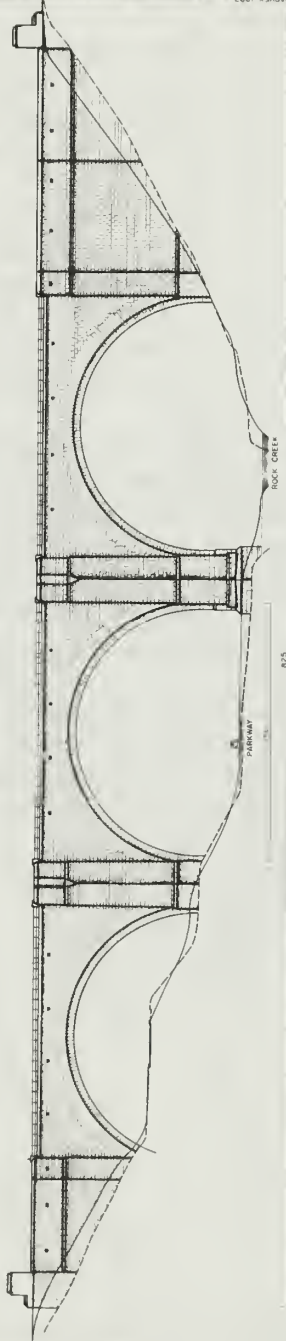
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRIDGE, 1939-41
HAER No. DC-22



NOTE: BRIDGE DRAWINGS AND DIMENSIONS ARE BASED ON ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. ALL DRAWINGS ARE SOUTH ELEVATION VIEWS.



WILLIAM H. TAFT MEMORIAL (CONNECTICUT AVENUE) BRIDGE, 1897-1907
HAER No. DC-27



CALVERT STREET (DUKE ELLINGTON MEMORIAL) BRIDGE, 1933-35
HAER No. DC-23

Bridges - Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Washington, D.C. Delineator: Robert Harvey, 1992.

HAER PROJECTS

Bald Mountain Gold Mill

Lead, South Dakota

Project Leader: Eric N. DeLony, Chief, HAER

Cosponsors: Wharf Resources
Preservation Center, State of South Dakota

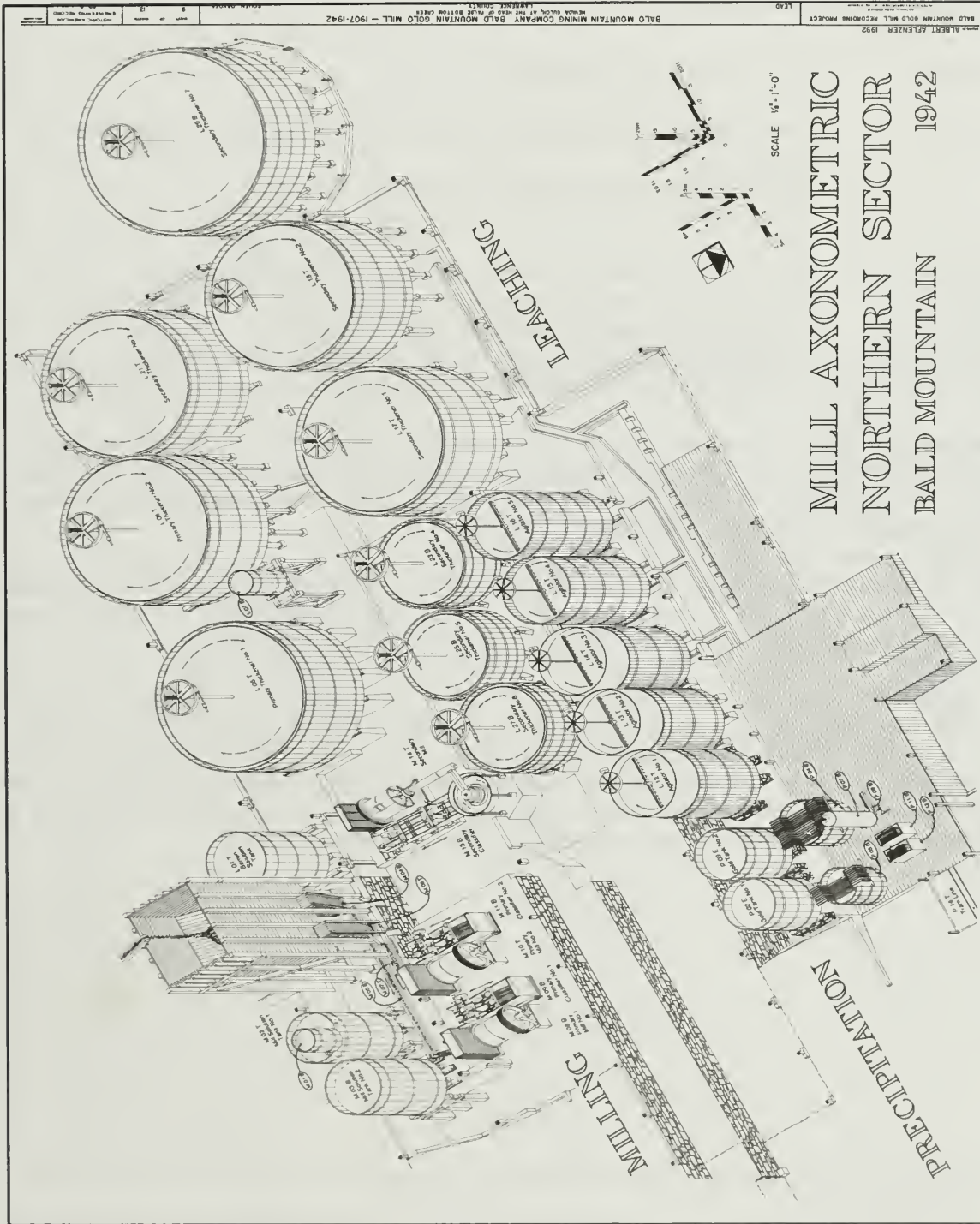
Team Members: Robert W. Grzywacz, Architect, New Haven, Connecticut
Albert Aflenzer, Architect, Technical University of Vienna, Austria [ICOMOS]
Virginia G. Brumback, Architecture Technician, University of Washington
Joseph E. B. Elliott, Photographer, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania
David C. Eve, Historian, Ironbridge Institute, United Kingdom [ICOMOS]
Lee Ann Jackson, Architecture Technician, Auburn University

Bald Mountain was one of two projects conducted during summer 1992 under HAER's Hard Rock Mining Initiative. This initiative was launched at the Hard Rock Mining Workshop held in Death Valley National Monument in January 1989. Since then, HAER has focused one of its documentation arms on historic gold mining and other hard-rock mining resources. Aside from the work done in Joshua Tree National Monument, this particular project was the first venture cosponsored by the mining industry since the initiative was launched. The Bald Mountain Gold Mill is located in the gold fields of the Black Hills of South Dakota, on lands owned by Wharf Resources, a Canadian mining group.

In addition to histories and photographs, the team produced a series of process drawings that explain the counter current decantation process for refining gold and other precious metals. This was particularly challenging, as much of the mill had collapsed. However, enough of it remained that the combination of ruins, original drawings, and eyewitness accounts by the last mill manager allowed the team to recreate the process on mylar.



Counterclockwise, [top] Virginia Brumback, Robert Grzywacz, Albert Aflenzer, Lee Ann Jackson, David Eve, and Joseph Elliott pose on the Bald Mountain Gold Mill. Photographer, Joseph Elliott, 1992



Bald Mountain Mining Company: Bald Mountain Gold Mill - 1907-1942. Lead, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
Delineator: Albert Afenzler, 1992.

HAER PROJECTS

Cast and Wrought-Iron Bridges II

Columbus, Ohio

- Project Leader: Eric N. DeLony, Chief, HAER
- Cosponsors: West Virginia University Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology
Ohio Historical Society, Historic Preservation Program
Ohio State University School of Architecture
- Team Members: Christopher J. Payne, Supervisory Architect, Columbia University
Joseph A. Boquiren, Architecture Technician, University of Maryland
Joseph Elliott, Photographer, Sellersville, Pennsylvania
Attila Kovacs, Architect, Technical University of Budapest, Hungary [ICOMOS]
William M. Lawrence, Historian, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

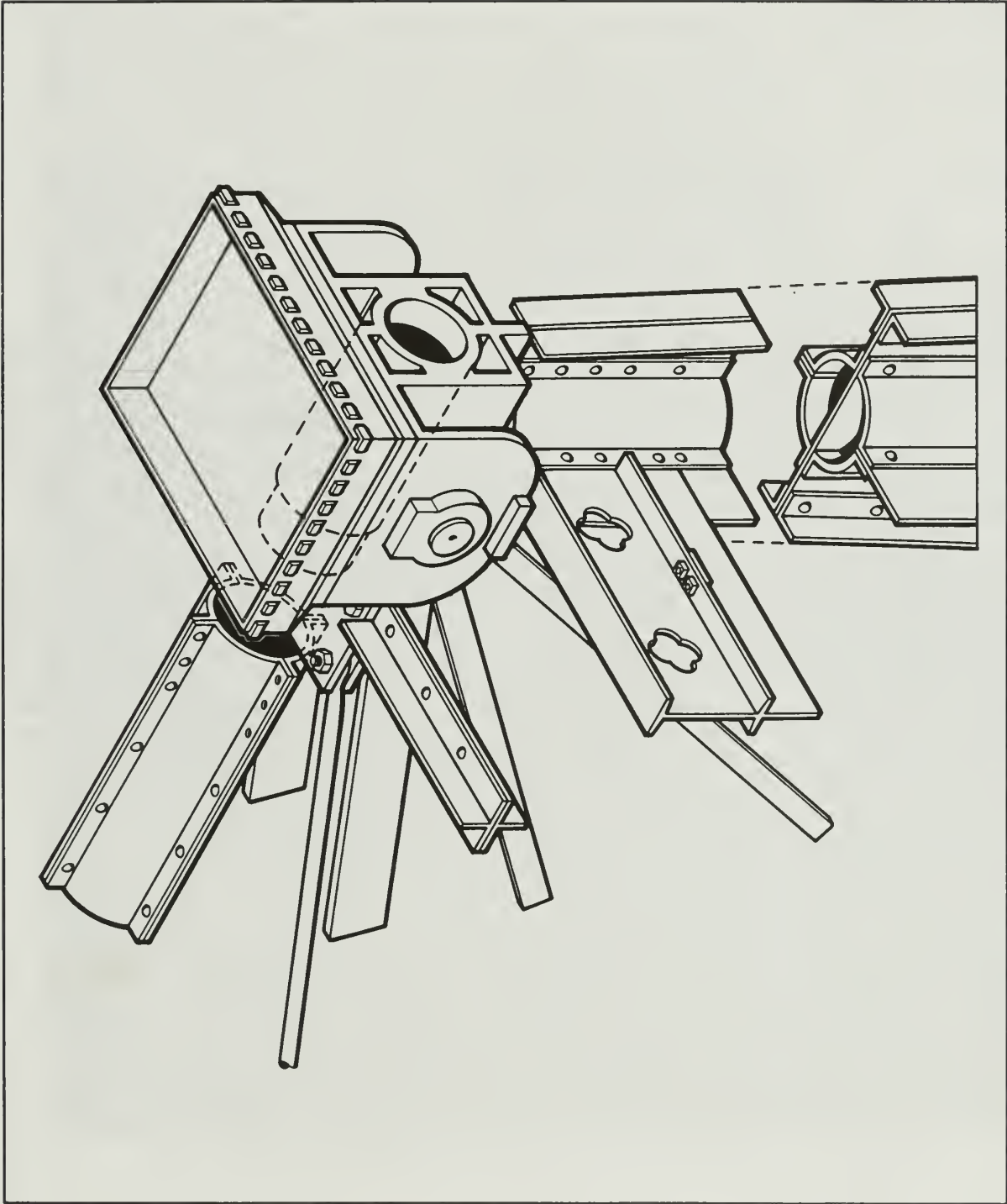
The team documented twelve cast and wrought-iron metal-truss bridges within Ohio that are representative of an important phase in the history of bridge engineering in the United States in general, and in the state in particular. The replacement of wood with iron in such structures during the nineteenth century was one of the first significant results of the Industrial Revolution.

The architects measured and produced record drawings on three of the bridges. A historian conducted research on the structures, relying on documents compiled by David Simmons of the Ohio Historical Society. Large format photographs were produced of all twelve bridges.

Upgrading the nation's highway infrastructure has accelerated the risk to historic bridges of all types, but the rarest is the composite cast and wrought-iron. Of the hundreds built between 1840-80, only sixty-four survive. To mitigate the threat to these engineering resources, Emory Kemp of the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology at West Virginia University and HAER Chief Eric DeLony initiated a concerted program to document the survivors. Ohio was a major center for bridge fabrication during this period and, as a consequence, has a remarkable number of these types of bridges extant.

"... the HAER team in Ohio proved to be a real winner this summer. The drawings look great and Mike's histories show much thought and in-depth research.

*David A. Simmons, Associate Editor, TIMELINE, Ohio Historical Society,
in a letter dated October 9, 1992, to HAER Chief Eric DeLony*



Zoarville Station Bridge - 1868. Zoarville vicinity, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Delineator: Christopher J. Payne, 1992.

HAER PROJECTS

Folsom Power House, Phase 1

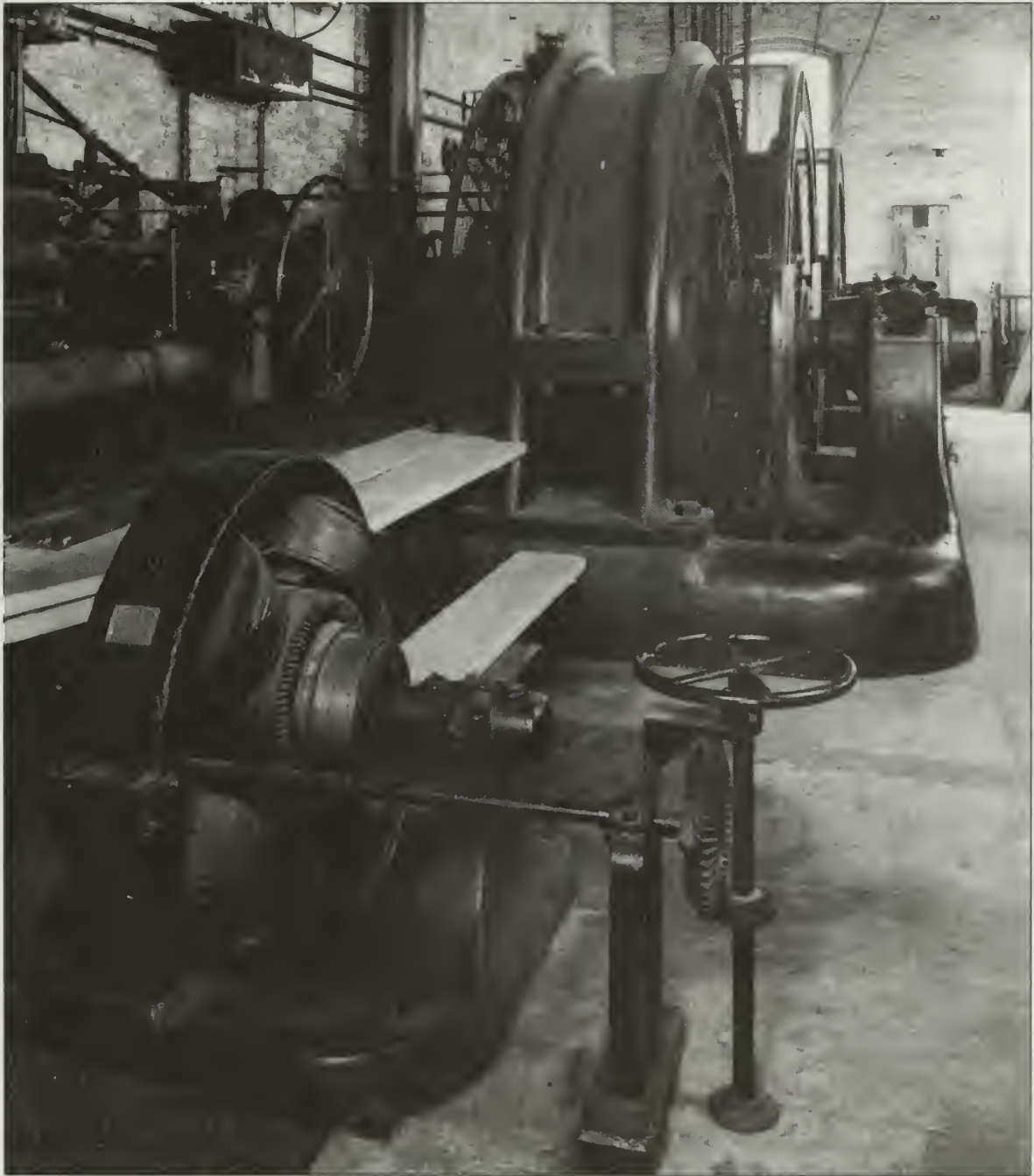
Folsom, California

(A two year project)

- Project Leaders: Eric N. DeLony, Chief, HAER
G. Gray Fitzsimons, HAER Historian/Engineer
- Cosponsors: Friends of the Folsom Powerhouse
Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation
- Team Members: Laurence Shoup, Historian
Brian Grogan, Photographer

Folsom Powerhouse was the first hydroelectric plant in the United States to transmit high-voltage alternating-circuit electricity over a long distance. The date was July 13, 1895, and the distance was twenty-two miles from Folsom to the city of Sacramento. The ultimate goal of this project was to deliver electricity by way of high-tension transmission lines at low cost to the industries and residential neighborhoods around San Francisco, Oakland, and the Bay area. Now a California state park, Folsom Powerhouse was the flagship of Pacific Gas and Electric, a major public utility of the Golden State, and is a designated national historic landmark, a historic mechanical engineering landmark, and a national historic civil engineering landmark.

Part one of this two-summer project consisted of locating and copying primary source materials, such as drawings, photographs, plant and equipment inventories, original reports, specifications and correspondence pertaining to planning, construction, development and operation of this hydroelectric complex. Accompanying this information is a twenty to thirty-page annotated bibliography on Folsom and early hydroelectric development. In addition, recommendations for future research will be included. This initial phase of the project also encompasses large format photography of Folsom. As a result of findings during phase one and, pending the availability of funding, the second summer will produce a complete documentation package consisting of measured and interpretive drawings, historical reports, and large format photographs.



*Exciter (foreground) and generator (top of picture), Folsom Power House. Folsom, California.
Photographer: Brian Grogan, 1992.*

HAER PROJECTS

Lost Horse Gold Mill

Twentynine Palms, California

Joshua Tree National Monument

Project Leader: Eric N. DeLony, Chief, HAER

Cosponsors: Western Regional Office, NPS
Joshua Tree National Monument

Team Members: Martine Dion, Architect, McGill University, Canada [ICOMOS]
Dr. Donald Hardesty, Historical Archeologist, University of Nevada at Reno
Carolyn J. Kiernat, Architecture Technician, Arizona State University
Lester Ross, Historical Archeologist, San Bernardino County Museum, California
Karl W. Stumpf, Architect, Falls Church, Virginia
Richard Vidutis, Historian, Takoma Park, Maryland

The Lost Horse Gold Mill was documented under HAER's Hard Rock Mining Initiative because it is a prime interpretive site of turn-of-the-century gold-mining practices in the southern California deserts. It is significant because of the efficiency of its operation and is one of the few surviving ten-stamp gold mills in the United States. Its location, directly over the mine shaft, negated the need for transporting ore to a central collection point for processing and cut down markedly on operating costs, while increasing productivity and profit. Last summer, HAER documented the Wall Street Mill and the Pinto Wye Arrastra.

Since 25 percent of the mining complex is still standing, the team reconstructed the site on mylar through field measurements, archival research, and interviews with local informants knowledgeable of the Lost Horse Gold Mine. The architects produced twelve sheets of measured and interpretive drawings. The historian's documentary research and interviews aided the architects in their reconstruction of the Lost Horse milling operation.

Because of the significance of archeological features in understanding and interpreting western mining sites, a fourth component of archeology was included, supplementing traditional HAER drawings, photographs, and histories. HAER drawings were annotated to include archeological features. Archeological reports were included as part of the written documentation.

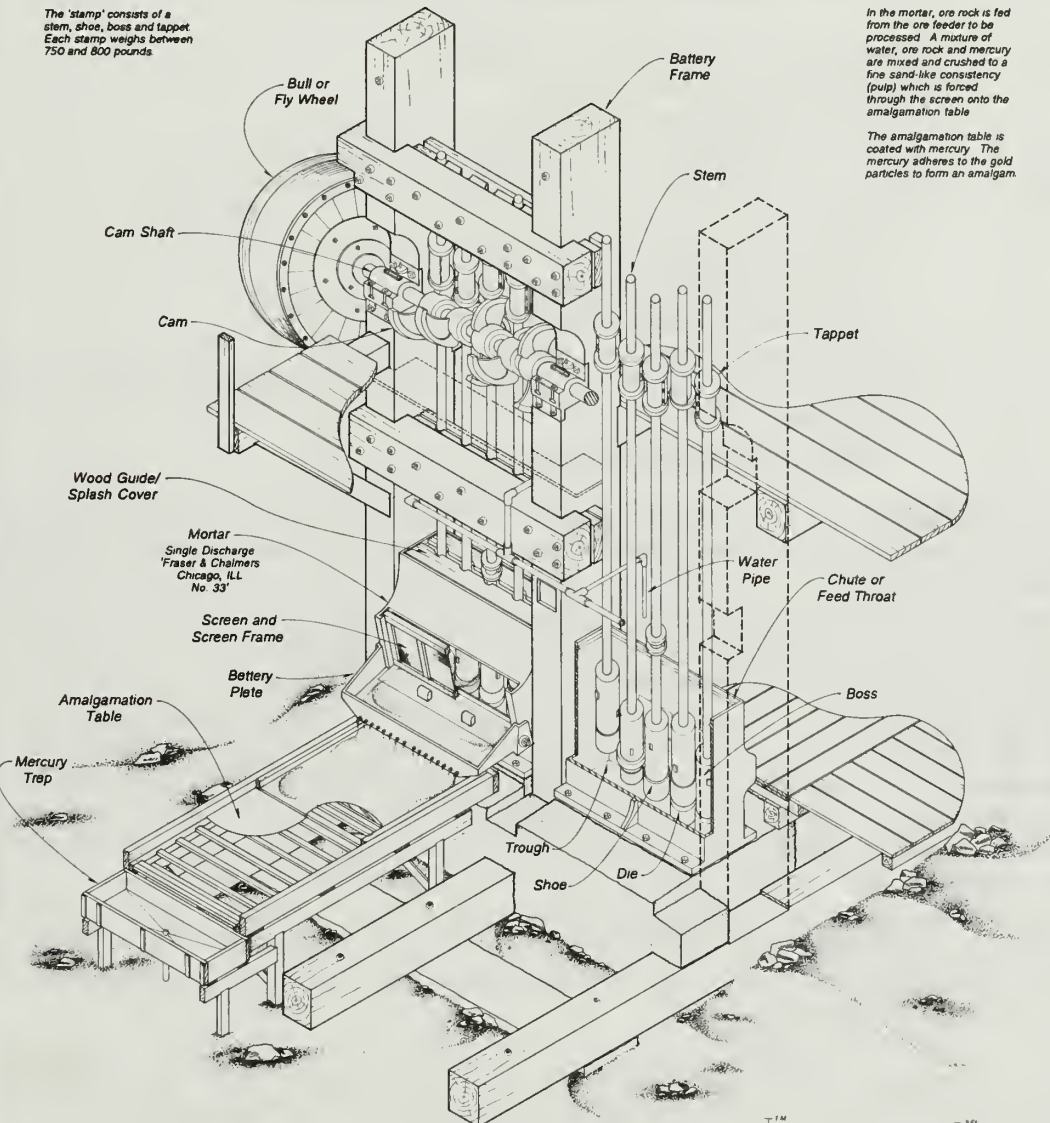
Documentation of the Lost Horse Gold Mill, and the Wall Street Mill and Pinto Wye Arrastra accomplished in 1991, developed a considerable interest in early gold mining in Southern California. Tom Mulhern, associate regional director for Park Historic Preservation, NPS Western Regional Office, currently plans to publish the work of these teams. Publication is to be undertaken by the Denver Service Center's Graphics Division, Dick Morishegla, chief.

There was one unexpected event. The team was rudely awakened the Sunday morning after the project started by an earthquake centered near Yucca Valley, approximately twenty-two miles from the site and forty-four miles from the field office. Neither site was damaged nor was the team harmed.

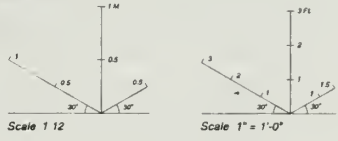
The 'stamp' consists of a stem, shoe, boss and tappet. Each stamp weighs between 750 and 800 pounds.

In the mortar, ore rock is fed from the ore feeder to be processed. A mixture of water, ore rock and mercury are mixed and crushed to a fine sand-like consistency (pulp) which is forced through the screen onto the amalgamation table.

The amalgamation table is coated with mercury. The mercury adheres to the gold particles to form an amalgam.



Two - Five Stamp
Battery
Axonometric



Martine Dion, 1992
 HISTORIC MINING INITIATIVE RECORDING PROJECT
 TWENTYNINE PALMS VICINITY
 LOST HORSE GOLD MILL - 1893
 1/4 3/4 MILES SOUTH BY SOUTHWEST OF TWENTYNINE PALMS
 RIVERSIDE COUNTY
 CALIFORNIA
 HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
 CALIFORNIA

Lost Horse Gold Mill - 1893. Twentynine Palms vicinity, Riverside County, California.
 Delineator: Martine Dion, 1992.

HAER PROJECTS

Merritt Parkway

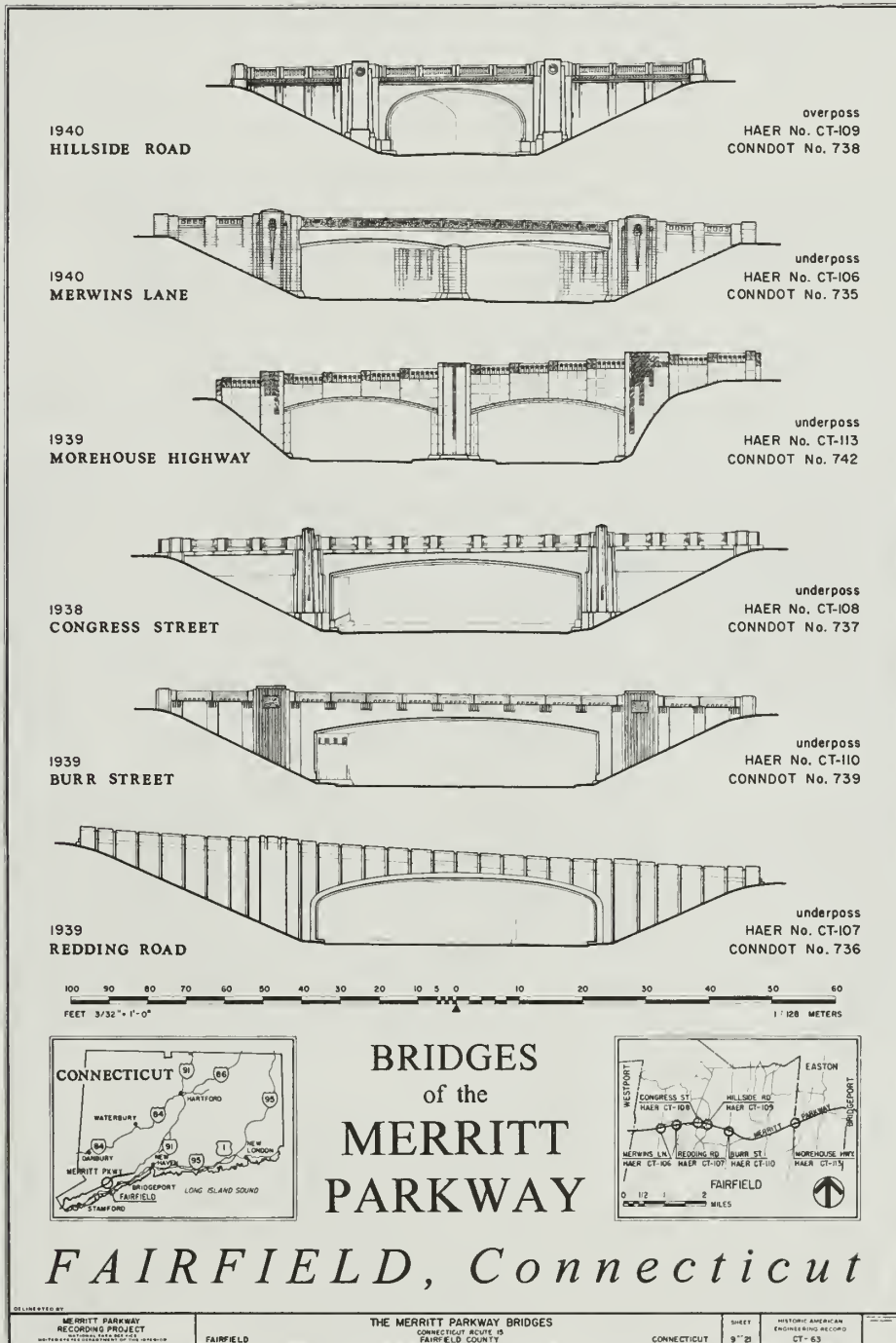
Wethersfield, Connecticut

- Project Leaders: Eric Delony, HAER Chief
Sara Amy Leach, HABS Historian
- Cosponsors: Connecticut Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Connecticut Historical Commission
- Team Members: Jacqueline A. Salame, Architect Supervisor, Columbia University
Mary Beth Clark, Architect, Pratt Institute
Gabrielle M. Esperdy, Historian, City University of New York
Devon Perkins, Architect, Yale University
Corinne Smith, Engineer, Cornell University
Todd Thibodeau, Historian, Arizona State University
Joanne McAllister-Hewlings, Landscape Architect, Sheffield University, United Kingdom [ICOMOS]
Jet Lowe, HAER Staff Photographer

HAER's Merritt Parkway documentation project, like the HAES Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway project, combined aspects of both division programs (HABS/HAER) to encompass landscape, roadway, bridges, and buildings. The Merritt is one link in a much longer arterial "express through-route" that begins in New York City and continues across Connecticut's Housatonic River as the Wilber Cross Parkway. It was singularly created to ease congestion on the Boston Post Road/U.S. Route 1, and in doing so opened up Fairfield County for suburbanization. Architect George Dunkelberger (1891-1960) designed every bridge exterior, service station, and toll plaza for the Merritt, as architect with the Connecticut Highway Department's Bureau of Engineering and Construction. Most notable are the dozens of Art Moderne and Art Deco bridges with exaggerated pylons, intricate sgraffito, and metal detailing. All built between 1935-40, the bridges define the Merritt as the nation's only non-rustic-style parkway. The project was sponsored by Connecticut Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration officials in anticipation of preparing a preservation plan for the parkway, and ultimately restoring its landscape and bridges. The multi-disciplinary team of architects, landscape architects, historians, and an engineer prepared comprehensive written and graphic information, including an extensive historical overview, ca. seventy individual bridge and building reports, and twenty-one sheets of drawings depicting the highly ornamental bridges and landscape features, and several hundred contemporary and historic photographs.

"I would like to commend Ms. Sara Leach and the rest of the ... (HABS/HAER) study team for the outstanding job done on the historic documentation of the Merritt Parkway. I have always appreciated the beauty and unique character of the Merritt Parkway. This appreciation has been greatly enhanced by the information the HABS/HAER study has presented. I have also observed that since the staff of the Connecticut Department of Transportation has reviewed the HABS/HAER information on the Merritt Parkway, they have undertaken the necessary transportation improvements to this facility in a much more sensitive manner and with an enlightened appreciation of its significance. ... The work of HABS/HAER has helped clarify this focus on the bridges and the landscape, and will continue to aid our efforts in these areas. I believe that the progress the Department has made in dealing with the sensitive issues associated with the Merritt Parkway has been significantly enhanced by the work of the HABS/HAER team."

--Emil H. Frankel, Commissioner, State of Connecticut Department of Transportation



Bridges - Merritt Parkway, Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Delineators: Jacqueline A. Salame, Mary Elizabeth Clark, and B. Devon Perkins, 1992.

HAER PROJECTS

Mount Rainier National Park Roads and Bridges Recording Project Mount Rainier, Washington

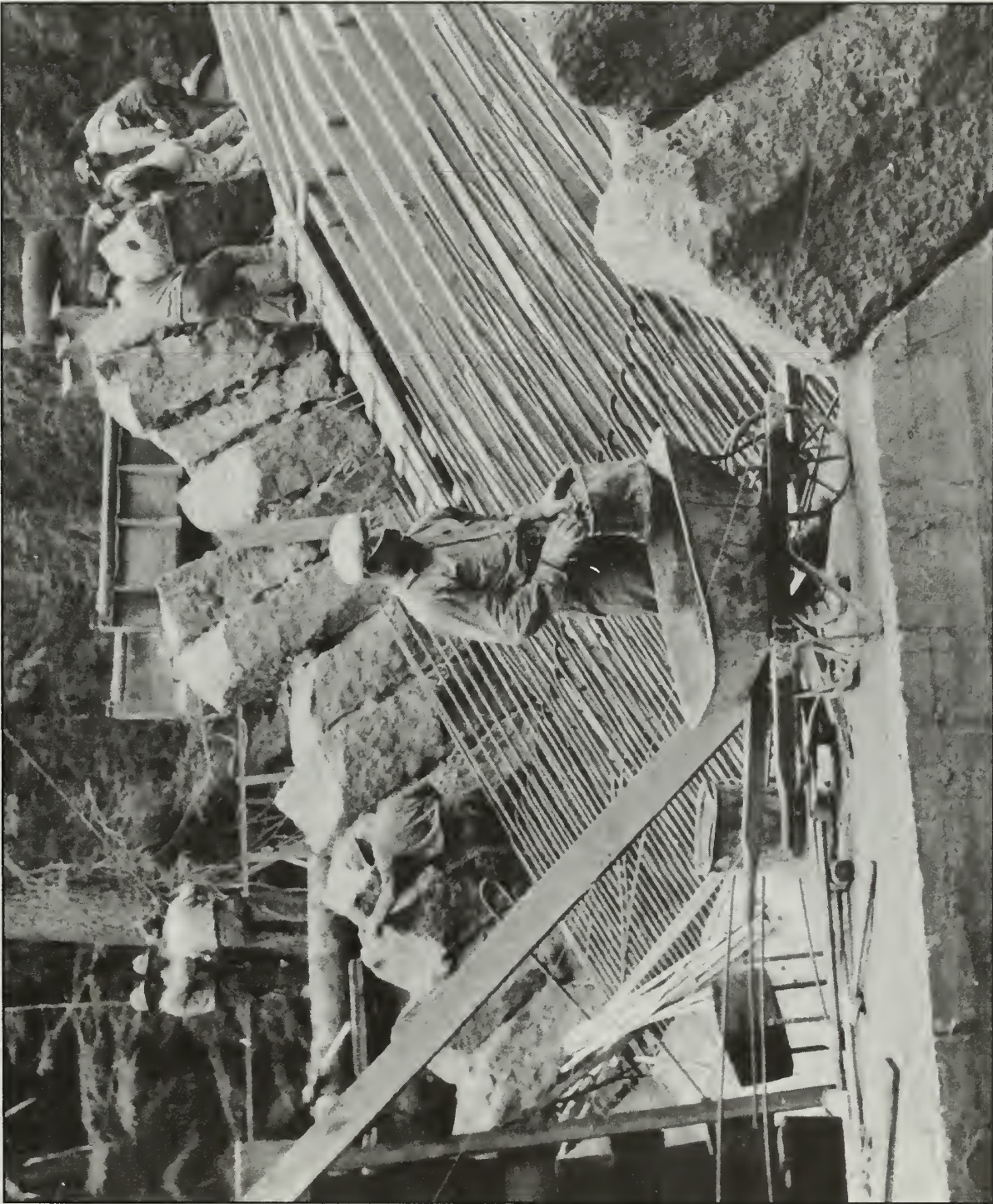
- Project Leader: Eric N. DeLony, Chief, HAER
- Cosponsors: Mount Rainier National Park
Park Roads & Bridges Program, Engineering & Safety Service Division, NPS
- Team Members: Todd A. Croteau, Supervisory Architect, HAER Washington Office
Julie A. Dickson, Landscape Architect, University of Virginia
Bryan D. Fish, Architecture Technician, University of Illinois
Jet Lowe, HAER Staff Photographer
Richard H. Quin, Historian, Middle Tennessee State University
Daniella Trettel, Architect, National University of Cordoba, Argentina [ICOMOS]

The multi-year National Park Service Roads and Bridges Recording Project continued in 1992 with the documentation of Mount Rainier National Park's road system. This year the team studied the development of road and bridge construction from the first wagon road to the present, with a particular interest in road landscapes. In 1891, James Longmire, first settler of the area, constructed a rough wagon road to Longmire Springs, known for its healing mineral waters. Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899, and soon after, the Army Corps of Engineers was commissioned to survey, design and construct the first government road into the wilderness. The Corps' "Road to Paradise," built across mountainous terrain, was hailed as the first road in America to reach a glacier and provided access to the bounty of wildflowers in the subalpine meadows.

With the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, new road proposals were surveyed and constructed to satisfy the demand for access. The Park Service adopted a "lay lightly on the land" policy and established the rustic style of park design, using native stones, logs and other indigenous materials to harmonize with natural landscape. In 1925, the NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) reached an agreement that shifted design and construction to BPR management. Today, many fine examples of historic bridges and other related structures remain in use, though threatened by safety codes, traffic increases, and the harsh glacial environment of Mount Rainier. In addition to standard HAER documentation, an illustrated interpretive brochure was produced for distribution to the visitors of Mount Rainier National Park.

"I was very impressed by the accomplishments and professionalism of these young people. . . . Hopefully, the devotion expressed by the team has fostered an appreciation that will be reflected in future design and construction technologies that integrate design components into the whole landscape with as much success as the original designers achieved. . . . The efforts of the HAER team are extremely timely, as the park administration prepares Mount Rainier National Park to enter its second century, which begins on March 2, 1999. The documentation of the historic bridges and road-related structures through measured and interpretive drawings, large-format photographs, and written data will be extremely beneficial for us in this endeavor.

William J. Briggles, Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park



Historic photograph. Construction of Deer Creek Bridge in Mount Rainier National Park, 1939.

HAER PROJECTS

SNOW SQUALL [Bow of the Clipper Ship]

Portland, Maine

Project Leader: Robbyn L. Jackson, HAER Architect

Cosponsor: Spring Point Museum
Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM)

Team Members: Dale O. Waldron, Supervisory Architect, Rhode Island School of Design
Karl N. Bodensiek, Architect, Roger Williams College, Sally Kress Tompkins
Maritime Intern
Molly J. Horvath, Curator, Spring Point Museum
David C. Switzer, SNOW SQUALL Project Director

The clipper ship SNOW SQUALL was the third of four vessels built by Cornelius Butler at his yard on Turner's Island in Cape Elizabeth (now South Portland), Maine. It was launched into the Fore River on July 14, 1851, and for thirteen years flew the flag of New York merchant Charles R. Green in the Pacific and South American trades, carrying general cargoes out and bringing tea, spices and coffee in. On her final voyage in 1864, bound from New York to San Francisco, she ran aground in the Straits of LeMaire near Cape Horn, and was sailed to Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands, where she was condemned and abandoned after transshipment of her cargo and sale of her gear.

SNOW SQUALL lay as a hulk at the Falkland Islands Company jetty for more than a century, subject to harm by natural and human causes. Photographs taken ca. 1880 reveal wood stripped from her upper hull for use as building material. Storms and rot caused further damage, tons of stone jetty blocks shattered and covered her midsection, and a sinking barge crushed her stern. By the mid 1980s, the only intact accessible remains of this ship consisted of her bow, from the keel up to 'tweendeck level. Four archeological expeditions, sponsored by Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, achieved preliminary documentation of SNOW SQUALL's bow between 1982 and 1986, recovering all above-water structural members. In 1987, the final expedition conducted by Spring Point Museum retrieved the bow's 36'-long underwater section.

SNOW SQUALL's bow survives today as the sole remaining example of the hundreds of American-built clipper ships that made record-setting voyages carrying goods and passengers to and from Gold Rush-era California, Australia, and the Far East. A clipper was very narrow in proportion to length, with a sharp hollow bow; it was square-rigged, typically with an enormous spread of canvas. Vessels of this type developed in the 1840s were designed for speed rather than large cargo capacity in a boom time of high freight rates. By the late 1850s, economic conditions favored slower ships of greater cargo capacity and smaller crews, so clipper construction was abandoned.

This HAER project produced measured drawings, a written historical report and large-format photographs of the bow.



Top to bottom, HAER architect Dale Waldron and HAER intern Karl Bodensiek assist SNOW SQUALL project director David Switzer in attaching station lines to the bow section of the clipper ship in preparation for their measurement of the curvature of the hull's starboard side. Photograph: courtesy of Spring Point Museum, South Portland, Maine — Molly Horvath, photographer.



HABS/HAER's Collections Management Unit staff toured NPS's Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia. Left to right, Brian Cary, Kathryn 'Katy' Jackson, Monica Paprocki, and Alice Bojanowski. Photographer: Monica Paprocki, 1992

HABS/HAER OFFICE

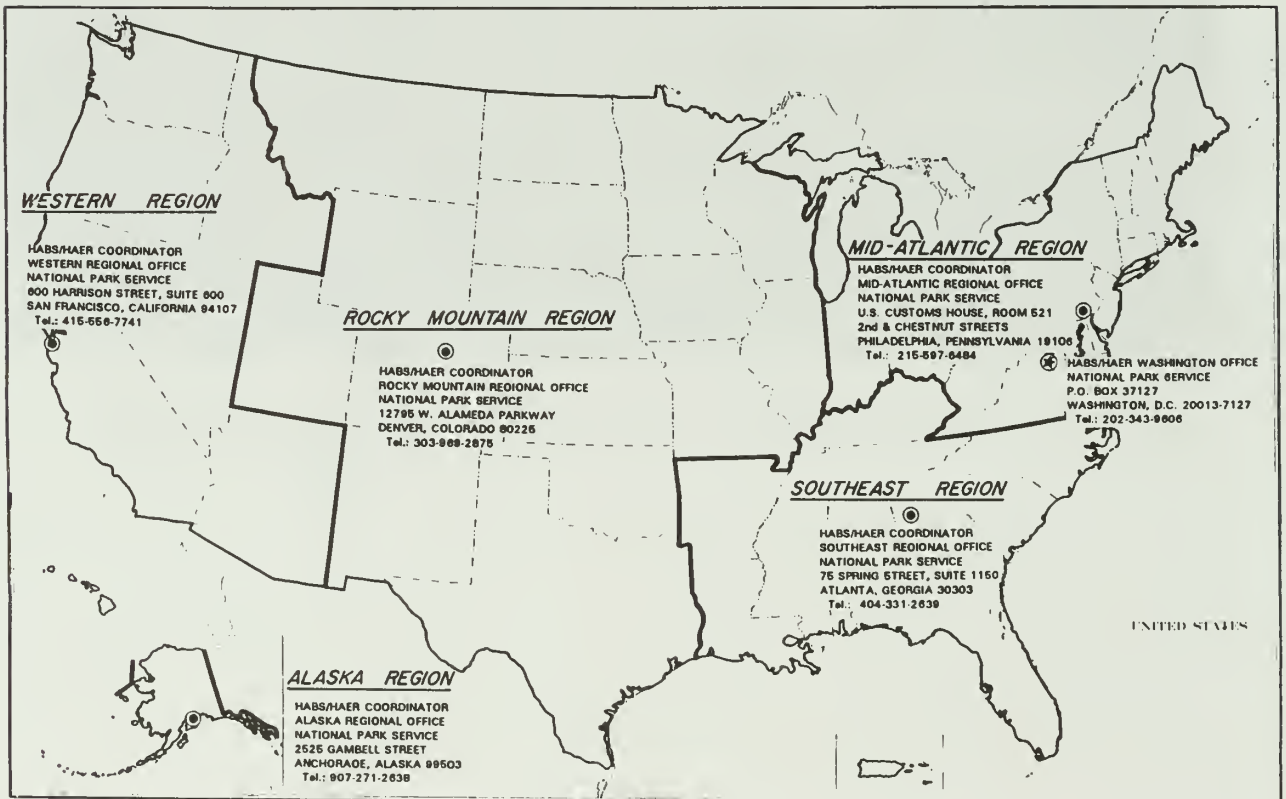
Washington, D.C.

Historians:	HABS	Brian L. Cary, University of Arizona Christine L. Madrid, University of Utah Monica M. Paprocki, American University
	HAER	Carolyn E. Brucken, George Washington University Anne C. Deines, George Washington University Patricia A. Summers, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Architects	HABS	Kalinina Natalya, Moscow Institute of Architecture, Russia [ICOMOS]
	HAER	Flor de Maria Argueta Pineda, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Guatemala [ICOMOS]
Architecture Technicians:	HAER	Albert N. Debnam, Howard University [HABS/HAER Intern Program] Amy C. McGroarty, The Catholic University of America
Social Science Technician:	HABS/HAER	Kathryn H. Jackson, Skidmore College
Office Support:	HABS/HAER	Derrick C. Leak, Morehouse College

MITIGATIVE DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM

Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Federal agencies are required to produce documentation to HABS/HAER standards on buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that are threatened with demolition or substantial alteration by projects with Federal involvement. The five National Park Service regional offices charged with external historic preservation responsibilities administer the HABS/HAER mitigative documentation program. The actual work is usually conducted by contractors and supervised by the responsible Federal agency. The documentation produced is reviewed by the regional coordinator and transmitted to the HABS/HAER Washington office for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress. The regional coordinators are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Alaska Region * Western Region * Rocky Mountain Region * Mid-Atlantic Region * Southeast Region | <p>Sandra Faulkner
Ann Huston
Lisa Wegman-French
Tina C. LeCoff
Dan Schiedt</p> |
|---|---|



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- January 1* *24th birthday of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)*
- January 15* *Deadline for Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship applications*
- March 1* *Closing date for applications for HABS/HAER summer teams*
- March 24-27* *HABS/HAER-University of Maryland Architectural Photography Course*
- April 14-18* *Annual Meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH), Charleston, South Carolina, and the Announcement of the third HABS/SAH Sally Kress Tompkins Fellow*
- May* *First HABS/HAER summer teams are fielded*
- May 10-15* *Preservation Week*
- May 12-14* *Annual Meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, Natchez, Mississippi*
- June 3 -7* *Annual Meeting of the Society for Industrial Archeology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*
- June 18-20* *American Institute of Architects Convention, Chicago, Illinois*
- June 30* *Closing date for Charles E. Peterson Prize entries*
- July 24-25* *Annual HABS/HAER picnic and reception for summer teams, Washington, D.C.*
- August 23* *Birthday of HABS Founder, Charles E. Peterson*
- September 9-11* *AIA Committee on Historic Resources Meeting -- Awarding of 1993 Peterson Prize, Spring Green and Madison, Wisconsin*
- October 7-10* *Annual Meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, St. Louis, Missouri*
- November 17* *60th birthday of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)*
- December 8-9* *Annual Meeting of the HABS/HAER project leaders*
- December 9* *Annual HABS/HAER Holiday Exhibition and Reception.*

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HABS TRANSMITTALS

HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
AL-894	TUSKEGEE	Rockefeller Hall Bath House	/	6	0	0
AL-893	AUBURN	Scott-Yarbrough House	/	3	0	0
AZ-149-A	PHOENIX	Arizona Biltmore,Bathhouse & Cabanas	/	0	51	10
AZ-150	TOHONO O'ODHAM	San Xavier Hall	/	4	0	0
AZ-147	PHOENIX	Stroud Building	/	0	24	21
CA-2335-A	VENTURA VIC.	Anacapa Island Light Station,House	/	0	1	0
CA-2335-B	VENTURA VIC.	Anacapa Island Light Station,Light Tower/	/	0	1	0
CA-2301	SACRAMENTO	California State Printing Office	/	0	7	18
CA-2299	WAWONA	Chinquapin Service Station & Lunch Room	/	0	13	9
CA-2314	BERKELEY	Davis-Byrne Building	/	0	16	15
CA-2257-D	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Barn (Stables)	/	6	30	12
CA-2257-F	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Chimes Tower	/	2	48	8
CA-2257-L	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Cookhouse	/	1	13	0
CA-2257-H	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Entrance Gates & Dung/	/	2	5	5
CA-2257-C	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Garage,Long Shed,Bunk/	/	3	17	9
CA-2257-B	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Guesthouse (Hacienda)/	/	4	27	8
CA-2257-A	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Main House	/	17	113	13
CA-2257-E	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Power House	/	3	32	9
CA-2257	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Scotty's Castle	/	6	5	63
CA-2257-M	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Scotty's Original Cas/	/	1	4	0
CA-2257-G	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Service Station,Gas T/	/	1	0	8
CA-2257-K	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Solar Heater	/	0	3	5
CA-2257-I	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Swimming Pool	/	0	4	5
CA-2257-N	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley Ranch,Wishing Well	/	1	3	0
CA-2257-J	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Gravel Plant,Bunker	/	0	5	4
CA-2286	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Lower Grapevine Ranch	/	1	0	7
CA-2286-C	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Lower Grapevine Ranch,Black/	/	0	1	0
CA-2286-E	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Lower Grapevine Ranch,Chang/	/	0	4	0
CA-2286-D	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Lower Grapevine Ranch,Corra/	/	0	1	0
CA-2286-B	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Lower Grapevine Ranch,Garag/	/	1	1	0
CA-2286-A	DEATH VALLEY	Death Valley,Lower Grapevine Ranch,House/	/	3	6	0
CA-2302	RIVERSIDE	First Christian Church Parsonage	/	0	11	6
CA-2251	PASADENA	Huntington Hotel	/	15	20	99
CA-2271	GROVELAND VIC.	North Mountain Lookout	/	0	15	25
CA-2300	SACRAMENTO	Strub Building	/	0	5	24
CO-122	BLACK HAWK	Lace House,The	/	7	0	0
CT-429	WEST HARTFORD	1013 Farmington Avenue (House)	/	0	16	3
CT-427	HARTFORD	704 Park Street (Commercial Building)	/	0	4	2
DC-600	WASHINGTON	443 Seventh Street,NW (Commercial Buildi/	/	0	6	11
DC-308	WASHINGTON	629 D Street NW (Commercial Building)	/	0	3	16
DC-569-B	WASHINGTON	920-926 F Street,NW (Commercial Building/	/	5	12	2
DC-569	WASHINGTON	920-930 F St.,NW (Commercial Buildings)	/	1	9	0
DC-569-A	WASHINGTON	Atlantic Building	/	20	13	1
DC-611	WASHINGTON	Central Armature Works	/	0	3	10
HI-82	KALAUPAPA	A.J.A. Buddhist Hall	/	0	3	0
HI-86	KALAUPAPA	Abandoned Store	/	0	2	0
HI-96	KALAUPAPA	Administrative Building No. 270	/	0	1	0
HI-104	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Airport Terminal	/	0	1	0
HI-90	KALAWAO	Baldwin Home Kitchen Ruins	/	0	3	0
HI-85-H	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Board Batten	/	0	2	0
HI-85-J	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Building No. 8	/	0	3	0
HI-85-D	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Kitchen & Dining Area	/	0	5	0
HI-85-E	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Kitchen,Old	/	0	20	0
HI-85-I	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Quonset Residence	/	0	2	0

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HABS Transmittals, cont'd.

HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
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HI-85-A	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Residence No. 1	/	0	3	0
HI-85-G	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Residence No. 11	/	0	1	0
HI-85-B	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Residence No. 2	/	0	3	0
HI-85-C	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Residence No. 3	/	0	4	0
HI-85-F	KALAUPAPA	Bay View Home,Residence No. 64	/	0	2	0
HI-102	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Beach House,Building No. 695	/	0	1	0
HI-103	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Beach House,Building No. 699	/	0	3	0
HI-83-C	KALAUPAPA	Bishop Home,Bake Oven	/	0	3	0
HI-83-B	KALAUPAPA	Bishop Home,Sisters' Convent	/	0	3	0
HI-83-A	KALAUPAPA	Bishop Home,St. Elizabeth Chapel	/	0	3	0
HI-91	KALAUPAPA	Butcher Shop & Freezer	/	0	2	0
HI-93	KALAUPAPA	Carpenter Shop	/	0	1	0
HI-128	KALAUPAPA	Cemetery,Airport Road	/	0	8	0
HI-127	KALAUPAPA	Copes Monument	/	0	1	0
HI-121	KALAUPAPA	Crematory	/	0	1	0
HI-126	KALAUPAPA	Damien Monument	/	0	1	0
HI-78	KALAUPAPA	Fire Station	/	0	3	0
HI-122	KALAUPAPA	Food Warehouse	/	0	2	0
HI-75	KALAUPAPA	Fumigation Hall	/	0	6	0
HI-94	KALAUPAPA	Gas Station	/	0	1	0
HI-84	KALAUPAPA	Jail & Police Station	/	0	3	0
HI-123	KANAANA	Kanaana Hou Calvinist Church	/	0	11	0
HI-116	KALAUPAPA	Latter Day Saints Mormon Church	/	0	2	0
HI-115	KALAUPAPA	Latter Day Saints Parish Hall	/	0	2	0
HI-130	KALAUPAPA	Latter Day Saints Rectory	/	0	1	0
HI-113	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Lion's Pavilion	/	0	1	0
HI-120	KALAUPAPA	Lumber Warehouse	/	0	2	0
HI-92	KALAUPAPA	Maintenance Shop	/	0	1	0
HI-95-D	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Apartment Building	/	0	2	0
HI-95-G	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Card Room	/	0	1	0
HI-95-B	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Cottage No. 1	/	0	1	0
HI-95-H	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Cottage No. 13	/	0	2	0
HI-95-I	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Cottage No. 15	/	0	1	0
HI-95-C	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Cottage No. 2	/	0	1	0
HI-95-A	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Dormitory	/	0	3	0
HI-95-F	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Pool Hall	/	0	1	0
HI-95-E	KALAUPAPA	McVeigh Home,Recreation Hall	/	0	2	0
HI-118	KALAUPAPA	Mission House Drew	/	0	4	0
HI-99	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Moloka'i Light Station	/	0	1	0
HI-99-E	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Moloka'i Light Station,Generator Shed	/	0	2	0
HI-99-A	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Moloka'i Light Station,Lighthouse	/	0	5	0
HI-99-B	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Moloka'i Light Station,Residence No. 1	/	0	2	0
HI-99-F	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Moloka'i Light Station,Residence No. 2	/	0	2	0
HI-99-C	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Moloka'i Light Station,Storage Vault	/	0	1	0
HI-99-D	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Molokai Light Station,Watertank	/	0	1	0
HI-101	KALAUPAPA	Mother Marianne Library	/	0	1	0
HI-111	KALAUPAPA	Motor Pool Garage	/	0	1	0
HI-110	KALAUPAPA	Motor Pool Gas Station	/	0	1	0
HI-117	KALAUPAPA	Outpatient Clinic	/	0	2	0
HI-72	KALAUPAPA	Paschoal Craft Building	/	0	3	0
HI-76	KALAUPAPA	Patient Store	/	0	4	0
HI-119	KALAUPAPA	Plumbing Warehouse	/	0	1	0
HI-77	KALAUPAPA	Post Office & Courthouse	/	0	3	0
HI-114	KALAUPAPA VIC.	Public Restroom	/	0	1	0

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HABS Transmittals, cont'd.

HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			

HI-124	KALAUPAPA	Rea's Store & Bar	/	0	2	0
HI-124-A	KALAUPAPA	Rea's Store & Bar, Restroom	/	0	1	0
HI-107	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 114	/	0	3	0
HI-106	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 115	/	0	1	0
HI-108	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 116	/	0	2	0
HI-105	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 118	/	0	2	0
HI-109	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 119	/	0	3	0
HI-87	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 281	/	0	2	0
HI-112	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 53	/	0	1	0
HI-79	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 56	/	0	2	0
HI-100	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 62-117	/	0	1	0
HI-98	KALAUPAPA	Residence, Building No. 71R-61	/	0	1	0
HI-89	KALAWAO	Rock Crusher	/	0	4	0
HI-70-A	KALAWAO	Siloama Church, Restrooms	/	0	1	0
HI-70	KALAWAO	Siloama Protestant Church	/	0	9	0
HI-97	KALAUPAPA	Slaughterhouse	/	0	1	0
HI-80	KALAUPAPA	St. Francis Catholic Church	/	0	21	0
HI-81	KALAUPAPA	St. Francis Church Library	/	0	1	0
HI-69	KALAWAO	St. Philomena Roman Catholic Church	/	0	28	0
HI-69-A	KALAWAO	St. Philomena Roman Catholic Church, Chur/	/	0	3	0
HI-88-G	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Administrative Residence	/	0	3	0
HI-88-A	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Central Kitchen	/	0	3	0
HI-88-B	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Corner Residence	/	0	3	0
HI-88-F	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Dentist House	/	0	2	0
HI-88-H	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Doctor's House	/	0	4	0
HI-88-D	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Electrician's Residence	/	0	2	0
HI-88-E	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Freezer Shelter	/	0	1	0
HI-88-C	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Garage	/	0	1	0
HI-88-I	KALAUPAPA	Staff Row, Guest Cottage	/	0	3	0
HI-66	KALAUPAPA	Town of Kalaupapa	/	0	2	0
HI-65	PEARL HARBOR	U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Nvl. Shpyrd/	/	0	7	6
HI-71-C	KALAUPAPA	Visitor Quarters, Building No. 274	/	0	2	0
HI-71-B	KALAUPAPA	Visitor Quarters, Building No. 277	/	0	2	0
HI-71-D	KALAUPAPA	Visitor Quarters, Patient Restrooms	/	0	1	0
HI-71-E	KALAUPAPA	Visitor Quarters, Telephone Sub-Station	/	0	2	0
HI-71-A	KALAUPAPA	Visitor Quarters, Visitor-Patient Meeting/	/	0	4	0
IA-77	GRINELL	Merchants' National Bank	/	10	4	1
ID-74	ELK CITY VIC.	Red River Ranger Station	/	0	0	2
ID-74-B	ELK CITY VIC.	Red River Ranger Station, Cookhouse	/	0	0	1
ID-74-C	ELK CITY VIC.	Red River Ranger Station, Garage	/	0	0	1
ID-74-A	ELK CITY VIC.	Red River Ranger Station, Office	/	0	0	1
ID-74-D	ELK CITY VIC.	Red River Ranger Station, Woodshed	/	0	0	1
IL-1167	PEORIA	423 West High Street	/	1	0	0
IL-1171	PEORIA	437 West High Street	/	2	0	0
IL-1172	PEORIA	438 West High Street	/	1	0	0
IL-1173	PEORIA	443 W. High St.	/	2	0	0
IL-1175	PEORIA	510 W. High St.	/	1	0	0
IL-1177	PEORIA	518 West High Street	/	1	0	0
IL-1179	PEORIA	524 West High Street	/	1	0	0
IL-1174	PEORIA	Bohanan House	/	1	0	0
IL-1178	PEORIA	Bourland House	/	1	0	0
IL-1166	PEORIA	Easton House	/	1	0	0
IL-1170	PEORIA	Francis, J. H., House	/	1	0	0
IL-1180	PEORIA	Francis, W., House	/	1	0	0

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HABS Transmittals, cont'd.

HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
IL-1169	PEORIA	Giant Oak Park	/	1	0	0
IL-1156	CHICAGO	Granada Theatre	/	0	31	14
IL-1165	PEORIA	Hale Memorial Methodist-Episcopal Church	/	8	0	0
IL-1176	PEORIA	Hardin House	/	1	0	0
IL-1164	PEORIA	West Bluff:High Street	/	2	0	0
IL-1168	PEORIA	West High Street,House	/	1	0	0
IN-234	VINCENNES	Clark,George Rogers Memorial	/	0	2	0
KS-54	FORT RILEY	Fort Riley	/	0	25	28
LA-1217-A	DUBACH VIC.	Autrey House	/	8	0	0
LA-1217	DUBACH VIC.	Autrey and Nolan Houses	/	1	0	0
LA-1213-A	VACHERIE	Laura Plantation,Main House	/	15	0	0
LA-1213-B	VACHERIE	Laura Plantation,Second House	/	7	0	0
LA-1217-B	DUBACH VIC.	Nolan House	/	8	0	0
LA-1220	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village	/	1	5	0
LA-1220-A	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Baptist Church	/	1	0	0
LA-1220-C	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Bradford Club	/	3	0	0
LA-1220-B	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Company Store	/	3	0	0
LA-1220-I	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Salt Workers' Houses N/	/	1	0	0
LA-1220-D	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Salt Workers' Houses,N/	/	1	0	0
LA-1220-E	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Salt Workers' Houses,N/	/	1	0	0
LA-1220-F	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Salt Workers' Houses,N/	/	1	0	0
LA-1220-G	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Salt Workers' Houses,N/	/	1	0	0
LA-1220-H	AVERY ISLAND	Salt Mine Village,Salt Workers' Houses,N/	/	1	0	0
LA-1218	WEYANOKE	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	/	10	0	0
LA-1219	AVERY ISLAND	Tango Village	/	2	0	0
LA-1219-A	AVERY ISLAND	Tango Village,Tabasco Deli Company Store/	/	2	0	0
LA-1219-B	AVERY ISLAND	Tango Village,Tabasco Workers' Houses,No/	/	1	0	0
LA-1219-C	AVERY ISLAND	Tango Village,Tabasco Workers' Houses,No/	/	1	0	0
LA-1219-D	AVERY ISLAND	Tango Village,Tabasco Workers' Houses,No/	/	1	0	0
MA-1249	BOURNE	Camp Edwards	/	0	19	7
MA-1249-A	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1209	/	0	3	9
MA-1249-B	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1222	/	0	1	10
MA-1249-C	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1229	/	0	5	9
MA-1249-D	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1233	/	0	1	10
MA-1249-E	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1240	/	0	2	9
MA-1249-F	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1242	/	0	2	10
MA-1249-G	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1267	/	0	4	9
MA-1249-H	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1310	/	0	4	10
MA-1249-I	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-1369	/	0	3	9
MA-1249-J	BOURNE	Camp Edwards,Building T-3599	/	0	1	9
MA-1252	NANTUCKET	First Baptist Church	/	8	0	8
MA-1253	NANTUCKET	Worth-Gardner House	/	15	0	11
MD-1057	FREDERICK VIC.	14th Regiment New Jersey Vol. Infantry M/	/	0	3	0
MD-1056	FREDERICK VIC.	67th,87th & 138th Regmts. Pennsylvania V/	/	0	4	0
MD-1018	BRIGHTON	Brighton Grange Hall	/	0	16	2
MD-1052	URBANA	Clifton Farm	/	6	25	49
MD-307-C	FT.WASH. FOREST	Fort Washington,Barracks	/	0	1	0
MD-307-E	FT.WASH. FOREST	Fort Washington,Commandant's House	/	0	5	0
MD-307-D	FT.WASH. FOREST	Fort Washington,Fort	/	0	17	0
MD-307-A	FT.WASH. FOREST	Fort Washington,Main Gate	/	0	20	0
MD-307-B	FT.WASH. FOREST	Fort Washington,Officer's Quarters	/	0	8	0
MD-1051	URBANA	Gambrill House	/	17	37	37
MD-1059	FREDERICK VIC.	Monocacy Battle Centennial Monument	/	0	3	0
MD-85	SHARPSBURG VIC.	Roulette Farm Group (House)	/	0	4	2

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HABS Transmittals, cont'd.

HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
=====						
MD-85-A	SHARPSBURG VIC.	Roulette Farm Group,Barn	/	0	3	0
MD-85-B	SHARPSBURG VIC.	Roulette Farm Group,Slave Quarters	/	0	1	0
MD-1058	FREDERICK VIC.	Southern Soldiers Monument	/	0	3	0
MD-1055	FREDERICK VIC.	Tenth Vermont Infantry Monument	/	0	3	0
MN-105	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge	/	0	6	0
MN-105-D	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge,Cabin No. 26	/	0	2	0
MN-105-C	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge,Cabin No. 27	/	0	4	0
MN-105-E	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge,Cabins No. 23 & 24	/	0	1	0
MN-105-F	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge,Cabins No. 4 & 9	/	0	1	0
MN-105-A	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge,Post	/	0	2	0
MN-105-B	ELY VIC.	Burntside Lodge,Stone Cottage	/	0	1	0
MN-117-C	CENTER CITY	Center City Hist. Dist.,Swedish Evang Lu/	/	0	1	0
MN-117-A	CENTER CITY	Center City Historic District,100 Summit/	/	0	1	0
MN-117	CENTER CITY	Center City Historic District,120-144 Su/	/	0	2	0
MN-117-B	CENTER CITY	Center City Historic District,220 Summit/	/	0	1	0
MN-99 (WAS	ST. PAUL	Como Conservatory	/	0	10	0
MN-102	DETROIT LAKES	Detroit Lakes Public Library	/	0	11	0
MN-120	ARTICHOKE	District 13 School	/	0	1	0
MN-113-B	KENT VIC.	Femco Fam,Granary	/	0	2	0
MN-113	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm	/	0	3	0
MN-113-E	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Corn Crib	/	0	1	0
MN-113-A	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Cow Barn	/	0	9	0
MN-113-H	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Fertilizer Bin	/	0	1	0
MN-113-F	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Hog Barn	/	0	1	0
MN-113-G	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Machine Shed	/	0	1	0
MN-113-I	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Milk House	/	0	1	0
MN-113-D	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Sheep Barn	/	0	2	0
MN-113-C	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Steel Grain Bin	/	0	1	0
MN-113-J	KENT VIC.	Femco Farm,Tractor	/	0	1	0
MN-96	NEW ULM	Hermann Monument	/	0	4	0
MN-114	LAKE ITASCA VIC	Itasca State Park,Forest Inn	/	0	1	0
MN-114-A	LAKE ITASCA VIC	Itasca State Park,Old Headwaters Buildin/	/	0	2	0
MN-114-B	LAKE ITASCA VIC	Itasca State Park,Old Timer's Cabin	/	0	3	0
MN-109	JEFFERS VIC.	Jeffers Petroglyphs	/	0	5	0
MN-97	MADISON	Lac Qui Parle County Courthouse	/	0	2	0
MN-118	CLOQUET	Lindholm Oil Company Service Station	/	0	6	0
MN-98	MADISON	Madison Carnegie Library	/	0	1	0
MN-121	MAHNOMEN	Mahnomen City Drive-In Movie Theater	/	0	1	0
MN-103	MAHNOMEN	Mahnomen County Fairgrounds	/	0	6	0
MN-100	ST. PAUL	Mickey's Diner	/	0	1	0
MN-110-H	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse Dist.,200-204 Wash/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-R	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse Dist.,8th Ave. & W/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-J	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,24 Third /	/	0	1	0
MN-110-K	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,250 North/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-A	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,300 1st A/	/	0	2	0
MN-110-C	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,300-314 3/	/	0	2	0
MN-110-G	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,5th St. &/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-M	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,701 North/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-D	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Acme Elec/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-V	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Berman Bu/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-F	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Butler Sq/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-W	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Colonial /	/	0	3	0
MN-110-I	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Commercia/	/	0	1	0
MN-110-X	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Creamette/	/	0	1	0

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HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA		
MN-110-O	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Falk Pape/	0	3	0
MN-110-L	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Ford Cent/	0	1	0
MN-110-Y	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Itasca Wa/	0	1	0
MN-110-E	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Kickernic/	0	1	0
MN-110-S	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Lindsay B/	0	1	0
MN-110-N	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Litin Pap/	0	1	0
MN-110-B	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Lumber Ex/	0	1	0
MN-110-AA	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Magnum Fi/	0	1	0
MN-110	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Masonic T/	0	2	0
MN-110-Z	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Minnesota/	0	1	0
MN-110-U	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Safe Stor/	0	1	0
MN-110-P	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Seymour B/	0	1	0
MN-110-T	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehouse District,Whitney B/	0	1	0
MN-110-Q	MINNEAPOLIS	Minneapolis Warehse Dist.,International /	0	3	0
MN-127	MOORHEAD	Moorhead American Legion Building /	4	0	0
MN-116	DULUTH	Morgan Park Historic District,85th Ave. /	0	1	0
MN-116-A	DULUTH	Morgan Park Historic District,87th Ave. /	0	2	0
MN-116-B	DULUTH	Morgan Park Historic District,88th Ave. /	0	1	0
MN-116-C	DULUTH	Morgan Park Historic District,Company St/	0	1	0
MN-116-D	DULUTH	Morgan Park Historic District,Protestant/	0	1	0
MN-112	ST. PAUL	Pilgram Baptist Church /	0	2	0
MN-115-E	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic Dist.,Pipestone Count/	0	1	0
MN-115	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic District /	0	1	0
MN-115-B	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic District,A.F. & A.M. /	0	1	0
MN-115-C	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic District,Bank-Calumet/	0	2	0
MN-115-A	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic District,Moore Buildi/	0	1	0
MN-115-F	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic District,Old City Hal/	0	1	0
MN-115-D	PIPESTONE	Pipestone Historic District,Old Masonic /	0	1	0
MN-104	SAUM VIC.	Saum School /	0	3	0
MN-104-A	SAUM VIC.	Saum School,Old /	0	3	0
MN-18	COLLEGEVILLE	St. Johns University,Abbey Church /	0	3	0
MN-106	CLOQUET VIC.	St. Joseph & Mary Church /	0	3	0
MN-101	ST. PAUL	St. Paul's Women's City Club /	0	6	0
MN-111	ST. PAUL	Torre de San Miguel Bell Tower /	0	1	0
MN-119-A	NERSTRAND VIC.	Valley Grove Churches,New /	0	4	0
MN-119	NERSTRAND VIC.	Valley Grove Churches,Old Church /	0	5	0
NC-389-A	MANTEO VIC.	Fort Raleigh,Entrance Gate /	0	1	0
NC-389-D	MANTEO VIC.	Fort Raleigh,Fort /	0	2	0
NC-389-B	MANTEO VIC.	Fort Raleigh,Visitor Center /	0	1	0
NC-389-C	MANTEO VIC.	Fort Raleigh,Waterside Theater /	0	1	0
NM-165-B	AZTEC VIC.	Aztec Ruins,Great Kiva /	0	2	0
NM-165-A	AZTEC VIC.	Aztec Ruins,West Ruin /	0	6	0
NM-164-A	VALMORA VIC.	Fort Union,Fort /	0	1	0
NM-164-B	VALMORA VIC.	Fort Union,Post Officers' Houses /	0	1	0
NY-6335	New York	Hamilton Grange /	0	25	0
OH-272	WARREN	Edwards-Webb House /	7	1	3
OR-155	SPRINGFIELD	Dorris Ranch /	16	0	0
OR-156	PLEASANT HILL V	Mitchell House /	0	6	3
PA-5673	JOHNSTOWN	100 Block Clinton Street /	0	1	1
PA-5916	JOHNSTOWN	102-4 Clinton St. (Saloon) /	0	0	1
PA-5565	ROBERTSDALE	103-05 South Main Street (House) /	0	1	0
PA-5419	SALTSBURG	105 Point Street (House) /	0	3	6
PA-5566	ROBERTSDALE	107-09 South Main Street (House) /	0	1	0
PA-5572	WOODVALE	11-12 Pine Street (House) /	0	2	0

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HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
PA-5702	JOHNSTOWN	114 Clarion Street (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5724	JOHNSTOWN	115 Montour Strret (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5729	JOHNSTOWN	117-19 Wyoming Street (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5579	WOODVALE	13 Fulton Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5549	ROBERTSDALE	13-15 East Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5730	JOHNSTOWN	132 Wyoming Street (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5681	JOHNSTOWN	134 Tioga Street (House)	/	0	1	1
PA-5683	JOHNSTOWN	140 Colgate Avenue (House)	/	0	1	2
PA-5731	JOHNSTOWN	144 Wyoming Street (house)	/	0	0	2
PA-5684	JOHNSTOWN	146 Colgate Avenue (House)	/	0	1	2
PA-5580	WOODVALE	17 Fulton Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5678	JOHNSTOWN	18 Wyoming Street (House)	/	0	1	2
PA-5578	WOODVALE	19-21 Broad Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5771	JOHNSTOWN	195-97 Iron St. (House)	/	0	1	2
PA-5574	WOODVALE	2 North Street (House)	/	0	2	0
PA-5568	WOODVALE	2-4 Elm Street (House)	/	0	2	0
PA-5772	JOHNSTOWN	203-05 Iron Street (House)	/	0	1	2
PA-5562	ROBERTSDALE	21-23 Lincoln Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5577	WOODVALE	21-23 Main Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5680	JOHNSTOWN	216-18 Wyoming Street (House)	/	0	1	1
PA-5558	ROBERTSDALE	22 Spring Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5781	JOHNSTOWN	227-9 Iron Street (House)	/	0	0	2
PA-5685	JOHNSTOWN	238 Greene Street (House)	/	0	2	1
PA-5726	JOHNSTOWN	238 Tioga Street (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5682	JOHNSTOWN	244 Tioga Street (House)	/	0	1	1
PA-5773	JOHNSTOWN	248-50 Iron Street (House)	/	0	1	1
PA-5774	JOHNSTOWN	272-74 Iron Street (House)	/	0	1	1
PA-5548	ROBERTSDALE	29-31 Cliff Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5923	JOHNSTOWN	403 Luzerne Street (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5679	JOHNSTOWN	42 Lehigh Street (House)	/	0	1	2
PA-5576	WOODVALE	5 North Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5564	ROBERTSDALE	56-58 South Main Street (House)	/	0	1	0
PA-5581	WOODVALE	58-60 Broad Street (House)	/	0	2	0
PA-5714	JOHNSTOWN	59 Lehigh Street (House)	/	0	0	2
PA-5924	JOHNSTOWN	615 Brallier Alley	/	0	1	0
PA-5665	SALTSBURG	706-08 Salt Street (House)	/	0	3	0
PA-5722	JOHNSTOWN	800 Luzerne Street (House)	/	0	0	1
PA-5571	WOODVALE	9-10 Pine Street (House)	/	0	2	0
PA-5411	ALEXANDRIA	Alexandria High School	/	0	2	6
PA-5414	ALEXANDRIA	Alexandria Memorial Public Library	/	0	8	6
PA-5413	ALEXANDRIA	Alexandria Presbyterian Church	/	0	2	5
PA-5407	ALEXANDRIA	Alexandria, Town of	/	0	1	21
PA-5704	JOHNSTOWN	Allendorfer, John H., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5423	SALTSBURG	Andre, Andrew, House	/	0	3	6
PA-5404	ALEXANDRIA	Baker, Soloman, House	/	0	1	4
PA-5779	JOHNSTOWN	Benshoff, Benjamin, House	/	0	0	2
PA-5728	JOHNSTOWN	Berkebile, Foster H. & Edna, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5756	JOHNSTOWN	Bratz, Paukratz, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5700	JOHNSTOWN	Buchanan, Frank M. & Mary E., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5696	JOHNSTOWN	Burkhard, William H. & Louise, House	/	0	1	2
PA-5932	JOHNSTOWN	Burns, James P., House	/	0	0	2
PA-5708	JOHNSTOWN	Butler, Elmer, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5672	JOHNSTOWN	Cambria City & Minersville Neighborhoods/	/	0	7	23
PA-5739	JOHNSTOWN	Cambria Fire Hook & Ladder Company Build/	/	0	1	1

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HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
PA-5394	ALEXANDRIA	Cameron, James, House	/	0	3	5
PA-5666	ALEXANDRIA	Canal Towns	/	0	0	22
PA-5552	ROBERTSDALE	Carney, J.A., House	/	0	1	0
PA-5398	ALEXANDRIA	Charlton, Dr. James, House	/	0	5	5
PA-5759	JOHNSTOWN	Chestnut Street Public School	/	0	0	1
PA-5915	JOHNSTOWN	Clinton Hotel	/	0	0	1
PA-5775	JOHNSTOWN	Connelly, James, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5403	ALEXANDRIA	Connor, Francis, House	/	0	4	5
PA-5706	JOHNSTOWN	Cooper, Mary J., House	/	0	0	2
PA-5400	ALEXANDRIA	Cresswell, John, House	/	0	5	5
PA-5753	JOHNSTOWN	Croatian Hall	/	0	0	1
PA-5395	ALEXANDRIA	Cross, Benjamin, House	/	0	3	5
PA-5694	JOHNSTOWN	Dennison, Mary A., House	/	0	1	1
PA-5674	JOHNSTOWN	Dibert, David, Building	/	0	1	0
PA-5670	JOHNSTOWN	Downtown Neighborhood	/	0	2	29
PA-5732-A	JOHNSTOWN	Endsley, Harry S., House	/	0	1	1
PA-5732-B	JOHNSTOWN	Endsley, Harry S., Stable	/	0	1	0
PA-5560	ROBERTSDALE	Engineer's House	/	0	2	0
PA-5767	JOHNSTOWN	European Hotel	/	0	0	1
PA-5748	JOHNSTOWN	Faith, Victor & Etella, House	/	0	1	2
PA-5749	JOHNSTOWN	Faith, Victor, Building	/	0	1	1
PA-5768	JOHNSTOWN	Fehse, William, House	/	0	0	2
PA-5735	JOHNSTOWN	Fifth Avenue Hotel	/	0	1	2
PA-5745	JOHNSTOWN	First Catholic Slovak Band Hall	/	0	1	1
PA-5431	SALTSBURG	First National Bank of Saltsburg	/	0	3	6
PA-5705	JOHNSTOWN	Fisher, Rose, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5677	JOHNSTOWN	Franklin Street Methodist Church	/	0	1	0
PA-5716	JOHNSTOWN	Fronheiser, Jacob & Marguerite Haymaker, H/	/	0	0	1
PA-5689	JOHNSTOWN	Gardner, Jonathan, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5676	JOHNSTOWN	Gaulbert, St. John, Roman Catholic Church	/	0	1	0
PA-5412	ALEXANDRIA	German Reformed Church	/	0	6	5
PA-5770	JOHNSTOWN	Germania Brewing Company Building	/	0	0	1
PA-5783	JOHNSTOWN	Glosser Brothers Department Store	/	0	1	0
PA-5783-A	JOHNSTOWN	Glosser Brothers Department Store, Annex	/	0	1	0
PA-5399	ALEXANDRIA	Grafius, Israel, House	/	0	3	6
PA-5718	JOHNSTOWN	Grazier, Harvey F., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5765	JOHNSTOWN	Greiner, Albrecht & Josephine, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5709	JOHNSTOWN	Hamilton, James A., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5703	JOHNSTOWN	Hamilton, Thomas E., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5717	JOHNSTOWN	Hannan, Louise Fayon, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5782	JOHNSTOWN	Harrigan-Sturver Building	/	0	1	2
PA-5686	JOHNSTOWN	Hay, Harry M., House	/	0	2	1
PA-5761	JOHNSTOWN	Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church	/	0	0	2
PA-5401	ALEXANDRIA	Houtz, Dr. Daniel, House	/	0	5	6
PA-5402	ALEXANDRIA	Houtz, Dr. Daniel, Office	/	0	1	4
PA-5764	JOHNSTOWN	Hungarian Reformed Church	/	0	0	1
PA-5738	JOHNSTOWN	Immaculate Conception Church of the Bles/	/	0	2	2
PA-1430	PHILADELPHIA	Independence Hall Complex, Independence H/	/	45	130	0
PA-5387	JOHNSTOWN	Johnstown City Hall	/	0	1	5
PA-5386	JOHNSTOWN	Johnstown Public Library	/	0	2	8
PA-5675	JOHNSTOWN	Johnstown Tribune Building	/	0	1	0
PA-5669	JOHNSTOWN	Johnstown, City of	/	0	0	44
PA-5713	JOHNSTOWN	Keedy, Thomas P., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5740	JOHNSTOWN	Kelly, Joseph & Catherine, House	/	0	1	2

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HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/	NDRW	NPHO	DATA
PA-5750	JOHNSTOWN	Komara, Joseph, House I	/	0	1	2
PA-5754	JOHNSTOWN	Komara, Joseph, House II	/	0	0	1
PA-5922	JOHNSTOWN	Krieger, William C., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5917	JOHNSTOWN	Lenhart Building	/	0	0	1
PA-5710	JOHNSTOWN	Lloyd, Evan A., House I	/	0	0	1
PA-5715	JOHNSTOWN	Lloyd, Evan A., House II	/	0	0	1
PA-5755	JOHNSTOWN	Lorditch, George & Catherine, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5733-A	JOHNSTOWN	Love, Russel C. & Lucy, House	/	0	1	4
PA-5733-B	JOHNSTOWN	Love, Russel C. & Lucy, Stable	/	0	1	2
PA-5757	JOHNSTOWN	Mannechor Singing Society Hall	/	0	0	1
PA-5422	SALTSBURG	Martin, John, House	/	0	7	6
PA-5925	JOHNSTOWN	Mayer, August G. & Louisa, Building	/	0	0	1
PA-5385	JOHNSTOWN	Mayer, L.H., Building	/	0	1	10
PA-5561	ROBERTSDALE	McClain, Jesse O., Store	/	0	2	1
PA-5776	JOHNSTOWN	McCreary House	/	0	1	1
PA-5425	SALTSBURG	McFarland, Dr. John, House	/	0	1	5
PA-5429	SALTSBURG	McGlaughlin, James, House	/	0	2	7
PA-5424	SALTSBURG	McIlwaine, William, House	/	0	1	6
PA-5393	ALEXANDRIA	McManus, Patrick, House	/	0	2	5
PA-5421	SALTSBURG	Moore, Samuel S., House & Store	/	0	2	6
PA-5707	JOHNSTOWN	Morris, Fannie, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5723	JOHNSTOWN	Morris, William H., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5587	UNIONTOWN VIC.	Mount Washington Tavern	/	0	3	0
PA-5688	JOHNSTOWN	Mulvehill, Peter, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5417	SALTSBURG	Murray, Dr. Thomas, House	/	0	2	6
PA-5668	ALEXANDRIA	Neff, Benjamin, House	/	0	2	0
PA-5691	JOHNSTOWN	Oakley, William, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5727	JOHNSTOWN	Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Chu	/	0	0	2
PA-5690	JOHNSTOWN	Owen, Moses & Mary, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5699	JOHNSTOWN	Palmer, George G. & Sarah, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5551	ROBERTSDALE	Paymaster's House	/	0	1	0
PA-5388	JOHNSTOWN	Penn Traffic Building	/	0	2	9
PA-5406	ALEXANDRIA	Pennsylvania Canal Lockkeeper's House	/	0	1	5
PA-5389	JOHNSTOWN	Pennsylvania Railroad Station	/	0	4	8
PA-5415	ALEXANDRIA	Pennsylvania Railroad Station	/	0	1	1
PA-5437	SALTSBURG	Pennsylvania Railroad Station	/	0	2	6
PA-5769	JOHNSTOWN	Pesch, Matilda, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5777	JOHNSTOWN	Polish National Alliance Building	/	0	0	1
PA-5751	JOHNSTOWN	Pollak, Samuel, Meat Market	/	0	0	1
PA-5397	ALEXANDRIA	Porter, John, House	/	0	2	5
PA-5734-A	JOHNSTOWN	Price, Charles S. & Sarah, House	/	0	1	2
PA-5734-B	JOHNSTOWN	Price, Charles S. & Sarah, Stable	/	0	1	0
PA-5557	ROBERTSDALE	Realty Theater	/	0	1	1
PA-5693	JOHNSTOWN	Replogle, J. Leonard & Blanche McMillen, H	/	0	1	1
PA-5701	JOHNSTOWN	Reynolds, Thomas E., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5778	JOHNSTOWN	Roach, Denis, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5556	ROBERTSDALE	Robertsdale East Broad Top Railroad Depo	/	0	1	1
PA-5563	ROBERTSDALE	Robertsdale Hotel	/	0	1	1
PA-5559	ROBERTSDALE	Robertsdale Methodist Church Parsonage	/	0	1	1
PA-5484	ROBERTSDALE	Robertsdale, Town of	/	0	9	0
PA-5427	SALTSBURG	Robinson, James, House	/	0	2	6
PA-5428	SALTSBURG	Robinson, Thomas & John, House	/	0	3	6
PA-5418	SALTSBURG	Robinson, William C., House	/	0	1	6
PA-5567-C	WOODVALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Comp., Substation &	/	0	1	0

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HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
PA-5555	ROBERTSDALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company Office	/	0	2	1
PA-5554	ROBERTSDALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company Store	/	0	2	1
PA-5553	ROBERTSDALE & WO	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company Towns	/	0	0	44
PA-5567-A	WOODVALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company,Boiler Hous/	/	0	2	0
PA-5567-B	WOODVALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company,Machine Sho/	/	0	2	0
PA-5567-E	WOODVALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company,Mule Barn	/	0	2	0
PA-5567-D	WOODVALE	Rockhill Iron & Coal Company,Storage Bui/	/	0	1	0
PA-5719	JOHNSTOWN	Rogers, Henry & Elfrieda, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5430	SALTSBURG	Rombach, Mathias, House	/	0	3	6
PA-5760	JOHNSTOWN	Roth, John Casper & Elizabeth, House	/	0	1	2
PA-5433	SALTSBURG	Saltsburg Academy	/	0	3	6
PA-5438	SALTSBURG	Saltsburg, Town of	/	0	8	30
PA-5695	JOHNSTOWN	Schondardt, John, House	/	0	1	1
PA-5432	SALTSBURG	Shupe, P. D., Hardware Store	/	0	9	7
PA-5435	SALTSBURG	Sons of Zebedee Evangelical Lutheran Chu/	/	0	6	6
PA-5743-A	JOHNSTOWN	St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church, Chur/	/	0	2	2
PA-5743-B	JOHNSTOWN	St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church, Rect/	/	0	0	1
PA-5743-C	JOHNSTOWN	St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church, Rect/	/	0	0	1
PA-5766	JOHNSTOWN	St. Casimir's School	/	0	0	1
PA-5737	JOHNSTOWN	St. Casimir's Society Hall	/	0	1	1
PA-5741-A	JOHNSTOWN	St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Chur/	/	0	0	1
PA-5741-B	JOHNSTOWN	St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Chur/	/	0	1	2
PA-5741-D	JOHNSTOWN	St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Conv/	/	0	0	1
PA-5741-C	JOHNSTOWN	St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Rect/	/	0	0	1
PA-5747	JOHNSTOWN	St. Emerich's Roman Catholic Church	/	0	1	1
PA-5742-A	JOHNSTOWN	St. Mary's Greek Byzantine Catholic Chur/	/	0	8	2
PA-5742-B	JOHNSTOWN	St. Mary's Greek Byzantine Catholic Chur/	/	0	0	1
PA-5746	JOHNSTOWN	St. Mary's Syrian Orthodox Church	/	0	1	1
PA-5436	SALTSBURG	St. Matthew's Catholic Church	/	0	4	6
PA-5570	WOODVALE	St. Michael's Greek Orthodox Church	/	0	3	1
PA-5569	WOODVALE	St. Michael's Greek Orthodox Social Hall/	/	0	1	1
PA-5762	JOHNSTOWN	St. Rochus Croatian Catholic Church	/	0	0	2
PA-5744	JOHNSTOWN	St. Stephen's Slovak Catholic Church	/	0	1	2
PA-5758	JOHNSTOWN	Stenger, John & Anna Maria, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5408	ALEXANDRIA	Stewart, Thomas, House	/	0	2	6
PA-5416	SALTSBURG	Stewart, William, House	/	0	0	18
PA-5720	JOHNSTOWN	Stimmel, Elmer E., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5396	ALEXANDRIA	Stitt, Alexander, House	/	0	0	5
PA-5550	ROBERTSDALE	Superintendent's House	/	0	1	0
PA-5420	SALTSBURG	Taylor, Robert J., House	/	0	5	6
PA-5711	JOHNSTOWN	Temple, Charles H. & Catherine, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5692	JOHNSTOWN	Thackray, George E., House	/	0	2	1
PA-5736	JOHNSTOWN	Third Avenue Hotel	/	0	1	2
PA-5405	ALEXANDRIA	Thompson Carriage House	/	0	2	2
PA-5697	JOHNSTOWN	Tioga Street Market	/	0	1	1
PA-5687	JOHNSTOWN	Trent, Albert & Replogle, Jacob Z., House	/	0	1	1
PA-5390	JOHNSTOWN	U.S. Post Office	/	0	2	9
PA-5434	SALTSBURG	United Presbyterian Church	/	0	1	6
PA-5698	JOHNSTOWN	Varner, F. J., House	/	0	0	1
PA-5752	JOHNSTOWN	Wagner, George, House	/	0	0	1
PA-5410	ALEXANDRIA	Walker, Evander P., Store	/	0	2	5
PA-5763	JOHNSTOWN	Wass, John & Eva, House	/	0	1	2
PA-5725	JOHNSTOWN	Wattingly, Minnie E., House	/	0	0	1
PA-2918	JOHNSTOWN	Wehn's Building	/	0	0	1

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HABS Transmittals, cont'd.

HABSCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
PA-5671	JOHNSTOWN	Westmont Neighborhood	/	0	1	33
PA-5721	JOHNSTOWN	Westmont Presbyterian Church	/	0	0	2
PA-5409	ALEXANDRIA	Willibrand, Henry, Brewery	/	0	1	6
PA-5573	WOODVALE	Woodvale Methodist Church	/	0	1	1
PA-5575	WOODVALE	Woodvale Post Office	/	0	1	1
PA-5485	WOODVALE	Woodvale, Town of	/	0	3	0
PA-5426	SALTSBURG	Wray House	/	0	4	6
PA-5712	JOHNSTOWN	Zimmerman, G. A. & Jennie A., House	/	0	0	1
TN-142	GREENEVILLE	Johnson, Andrew, House	/	14	25	0
TN-227	GREENEVILLE	Kerbaugh	/	6	18	0
TX-3364	BRENHAM	Giddings-Wilkin House	/	16	0	0
TX-3371	REFUGIO VIC.	Rooke House	/	14	5	0
TX-3371-A	REFUGIO	Rooke House, Cistern	/	1	0	0
UT-130-B	PROMONTORY VIC.	Golden Spike, Monument	/	0	2	0
UT-130-A	PROMONTORY VIC.	Golden Spike, Visitor Center	/	0	2	0
WI-326	MILWAUKEE	American System-Built Homes	/	4	0	0
WI-308	SPARTA VIC.	Fort McCoy	/	0	84	13
WI-308-E	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building No. 1463	/	0	21	10
WI-308-K	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-100	/	0	10	10
WI-308-I	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-1046	/	0	20	10
WI-308-A	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-1129	/	0	39	17
WI-308-H	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-1146	/	0	11	11
WI-308-D	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-1551	/	0	24	11
WI-308-G	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-1863	/	0	16	9
WI-308-J	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-2000	/	0	30	10
WI-308-F	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-2002	/	0	13	9
WI-308-C	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-635	/	0	14	20
WI-308-B	SPARTA	Fort McCoy, Building T-801	/	0	16	19
WY-87	YELLOWSTONE NAT	Old Faithful Inn	/	0	41	8

FY 1992 HAER TRANSMITALS

HAERCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
AR-37	OLA VIC.	Achmun Creek Bridge	/	0	5	2
AR-13	AUGUSTA	Augusta Bridge	/	0	6	25
AR-53	BEAVER	Beaver Bridge	/	0	7	2
AR-22	FT. DOUGLAS	Big Piney Creek Bridge	/	0	10	9
AR-8	POCAHONTAS	Black River Bridge	/	0	5	23
AR-23	PRUITT	Buffalo River Bridge	/	0	9	9
AR-25	WALNUT RIDGE	Cache River Bridge	/	0	7	12
AR-31	PETIT JEAN STAT	Cedar Creek Bridge	/	0	7	11
AR-49	CLARENDON	Clarendon Bridge	/	0	9	28
AR-15	COTTER	Cotter Bridge	/	0	19	49
AR-33	PERRY VIC.	Cypress Creek Bridge	/	0	5	2
AR-40	NORTH LITTLE RO	Edgemere Street Bridge	/	0	4	3
AR-17	PARAGOULD	Eight Mile Creek Bridge	/	0	10	6
AR-42	NORTH LITTLE RO	Fourteenth Street Bridge	/	0	5	2
AR-9	HARRISON VIC.	Harp Creek Bridge	/	0	8	9
AR-28	SILOAN SPRINGS	Illinois River Bridge	/	0	9	22
AR-54	JENNY LIND VIC.	Jenny Lind Bridge	/	0	2	2
AR-51	JUDSONIA	Judsonia Bridge	/	3	11	12
AR-39	NORTH LITTLE RO	Lake No. 1 Bridge	/	0	4	3
AR-52	NORTH LITTLE RO	Lakeshore Drive Bridge	/	0	6	3
AR-45	COVE CITY	Lee Creek Bridge	/	0	8	8
AR-24	NATURAL DAM	Lee Creek Bridge (No. 1)	/	0	6	11
AR-6	LITTLE ROCK	Lincoln Avenue Viaduct	/	0	7	20
AR-35	Lockesburg Vic.	Little Cossatot River Bridge	/	0	6	3
AR-44	OLD ROME VIC.	Little Missouri River Bridge	/	0	7	2
AR-55	MILLTOWN	Milltown Bridge	/	0	6	2
AR-34	CAMP PIONEER VI	Mountain Fork Bridge	/	0	8	2
AR-43	EUREKA SPRINGS	Mulladay Hollow Bridge	/	0	7	3
AR-12	NEWPORT	Newport Bridge	/	0	7	38
AR-10	NORFOLK	North Fork Bridge	/	0	11	19
AR-46	BENTON	Old River Bridge	/	0	5	17
AR-30	HEALING SPRINGS	Osage Creek Bridge	/	0	8	2
AR-19	CALION	Ouachita River Bridge	/	0	4	26
AR-14	GARLAND CITY	Red River Bridge	/	0	6	31
AR-47	MALVERN	Rockport Bridge	/	0	10	31
AR-7	BENTON	Saline River Bridge	/	0	6	11
AR-41	LITTLE ROCK	Second Street Bridge	/	0	11	11
AR-27	FOUNTAIN LAKE V	South Fork Bridge	/	1	7	15
AR-29	GRAVETTE VIC.	Spavinaw Creek Bridge	/	0	10	12
AR-36	Belleville Vic.	Spring Lake Bridge	/	0	7	2
AR-32	SPRINGFIELD	Springfield-Des Arc Bridge	/	3	12	14
AR-18	LAKE CITY	St. Francis River Bridge	/	0	6	32
AR-20	FORREST CITY	St. Francis River Bridge	/	0	11	18
AR-26	IMBODEN	St. Louis - San Francisco Bridge	/	0	9	15
AR-50	WAR EAGLE	War Eagle Bridge	/	0	11	12
AR-21	DE VALLS BLUFF	White River Bridge	/	0	11	20
AR-48	HEBER SPRINGS	Winkley Bridge	/	0	13	16
AR-38	FAYETTEVILLE	Wyman Bridge	/	3	12	7
AZ-19	PHOENIX VIC.	Arizona Canal	/	0	62	70
AZ-11	PHOENIX VIC.	Waddell Dam	/	0	153	131
CA-82-A	LONG BEACH	Ford Motor Co. Long Beach Ass. Plant, Ass/	/	0	126	15
CA-82-C	LONG BEACH	Ford Motor Co. Long Beach Assembly Plant/	/	0	6	5
CA-82-B	LONG BEACH	Ford Motor Co. Long Beach Assembly Plant/	/	0	8	5
CA-82-D	LONG BEACH	Ford Motor Co. Long Beach Assembly Plant/	/	0	2	6

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HAER Transmittals, cont'd.

HAERCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA		
=====					
CA-82-E	LONG BEACH	Ford Motor Co. Long Beach Assembly Plant/	0	3	6
CA-82	LONG BEACH	Ford Motor Company Long Beach Assembly P/	0	0	100
CA-67	SAUSALITO	Steam Schooner "Wapama" /	0	38	1
CA-63	SAN FRANCISCO	Steam Tug "Eppleton Hall" /	0	20	1
HI-6	PEARL HARBOR	Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard,Bldg. No. 58/	0	4	2
IL-31	ALTON	Upper Miss. Riv. 9-Ft. Chnl. Proj.,Lock /	0	81	10
IL-32	ALTON VIC.	Upper Miss. Riv. 9-Ft. Chnl. Proj.,Lock /	0	59	8
IL-33	GRANITE CITY	Upper Miss. Riv. 9-Ft. Chnl. Proj.,Lock /	0	92	10
LA-9	AVERY ISLAND	Avery Island Salt Works /	20	106	28
MA-106	LOWELL	Aiken Street Bridge /	0	11	23
MA-17	LANCASTER VIC.	Atherton Bridge /	3	21	23
MA-98	SHELBURNE	Bardwell's Ferry Bridge /	6	19	29
MA-112	OXFORD	Bartlett's Bridge /	0	4	14
MA-110	NORTHAMPTON	Bay State Bridge /	0	3	9
MA-109	NORTH ADAMS	Blackinton Bridge /	0	10	19
MA-117	WELLESLEY	Boston & Albany Railroad:Kingsbury Street/	0	5	10
MA-108	NATICK	Boston & Albany Railroad:Marion Street B/	0	11	10
MA-118	WELLESLEY	Boston & Albany Railroad:Weston Road Bri/	0	10	10
MA-94	BELMONT	Boston & Maine Railroad:Clark Street Bri/	0	5	8
MA-116	SWAMPSCOTT	Boston & Maine Railroad:Essex Street Bri/	0	4	7
MA-115	STOCKBRIDGE	Butler Bridge /	4	13	12
MA-119	WINDSOR	Coleman Bridge /	4	10	22
MA-38	BOSTON	Congress Street Bascule Bridge /	0	41	19
MA-104	LAWRENCE	Duck Bridge /	0	14	11
MA-107	MONTAGUE	Eleventh Street Bridge /	0	8	27
MA-93	AMESBURY	Essex-Merrimac Bridge /	0	12	18
MA-100	ERVING	French King Bridge /	0	12	37
MA-114	STOCKBRIDGE	Hampden County Memorial Bridge /	0	13	14
MA-103	HAVERTHILL	Merrimac Bridge /	0	10	22
MA-101	NEW BEDFORD	New Bedford-Fairhaven Middle Bridge /	0	18	21
MA-97	CHESTER	North Chester Village Bridge /	0	8	10
MA-99	WEBSTER	North Village Bridge /	4	15	17
MA-64	VINEYARD HAVEN	Pilot Schooner "Alabama" /	12	39	56
MA-13	LANCASTER VIC.	Ponakin Road Bridge /	6	19	24
MA-92	AMESBURY	Powow River Bridge /	0	9	12
MA-102	FITCHBURG	Rollstone Street Bridge,Lower /	0	11	19
MA-111	NORTHFIELD	Schell Memorial Bridge /	0	8	41
MA-96	SHELBURNE	Shelburne Falls Bridge /	0	12	24
MA-95	DEDHAM	Spring Street Bridge /	0	4	8
MA-105	LEE	Tuttle Bridge /	0	11	15
MA-113	RUSSELL	Woronoco Bridge /	0	9	10
MD-83	WESTERNPORT	Waverly Street Bridge /	8	11	12
MI-37	KALAMAZOO	Mosel Avenue Bridge /	0	33	5
MN-40	NEW ULM	August Schell Brewing Company /	0	11	0
MN-40-A	NEW ULM	August Schell Brewing Company,Schell Res/	0	2	0
MN-40-B	NEW ULM	August Schell Brewing Company,Worker's C/	0	1	0
MN-52	CHOKIO	Chokio Grain Elevators /	0	6	0
MN-46	LAMBERTON	City Blacksmith Shop /	0	10	0
MN-48	ROCKVILLE	Clark & McCormack Quarry /	0	14	0
MN-48-A	ROCKVILLE	Clark and McCormack Quarry,House /	0	1	0
MN-42	MINNEAPOLIS	Como-Harriet Streetcar Line & Trolley,Ca/	0	7	0
MN-44	DULUTH	Duluth Aerial Lift Bridge /	0	8	0
MN-51-A	HERMAN	Herman Grain Elevators,Farmer's Elevator/	0	1	0
MN-51	HERMAN	Herman Grain Elevators,Herman Market Com/	0	1	0

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HAER Transmittals, cont'd.

HAERCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA			
MN-51-B	HERMAN	Herman Grain Elevators, South Elevator	/	0	1	0
MN-53	SILVER BROOK TW	Jay Cooke State Park, Pedestrian Suspensi	/	0	4	0
MN-45	SKYLINE VIC.	Kern Truss Bridge	/	0	9	0
MN-47	UNDERWOOD VIC.	Phelps Mill	/	0	2	0
MN-50	MINNEAPOLIS	Pioneer Steel Elevator	/	0	2	0
MN-41	LA CRESENT VIC.	Schech's Mill	/	0	23	0
MN-43	TWO HARBORS VIC	Split Rock Lighthouse	/	0	8	0
MN-43-A	TWO HARBOR'S VI	Split Rock Lighthouse, Keeper's Cottages	/	0	1	0
MN-49	WATSON	Watson Farmer's Elevator	/	0	3	0
MO-65	DONIPHAN VIC.	Current River Bridge	/	0	9	13
MO-60	GENTRYVILLE	Grand River Bridge	/	0	10	5
MO-52	NIXA VIC.	Howard Ford Bridge	/	0	16	18
MO-62	ASH GROVE VIC.	Leeper Ford Bridge	/	0	13	17
MO-55	HOPKINS VIC.	Noakes Bridge	/	0	12	6
MO-30	ST. CHARLES	Old St. Charles Bridge	/	0	22	39
MO-61	ST. JOSEPH VIC.	Saxton Road Bridge	/	0	12	5
MO-64	LONGWOOD VIC.	Trickum Road Bridge	/	0	7	8
MO-37	CAP-AU-GRIS	Upper Miss. Riv. 9-Ft. Chnl. Proj., Lock	/	0	93	9
MO-50	CLARKSVILLE	Upper Miss. Riv. 9-Ft. Chnl. Proj., Lock	/	0	0	125
MO-36	CLARKSVILLE	Upper Miss. Riv. 9-Ft. Chnl. Proj., Lock	/	0	44	9
MO-63	KIMMSWICK	Windsor Harbor Road Bridge	/	0	14	5
NV-10	RENO	Riverside Bridge	/	0	18	7
OH-59	PENINSULA VIC.	Ohio & Erie Canal	/	1	2	10
OH-61	EVERETT VIC.	Ohio & Erie Canal, Furnace Run Aqueduct	/	1	0	0
OH-59-E	PENINSULA VIC.	Ohio & Erie Canal, Lock No. 28	/	0	3	0
OH-59-A	PENINSULA	Ohio & Erie Canal, Lock No. 29	/	1	5	0
OH-59-B	VALLEY VIEW	Ohio & Erie Canal, Lock No. 37	/	1	2	0
OH-59-C	VALLEY VIEW	Ohio & Erie Canal, Lock No. 38	/	1	4	0
OH-59-D	VALLEY VIEW	Ohio & Erie Canal, Lock No. 39	/	1	6	0
OH-59-F	VALLEY VIEW	Ohio & Erie Canal, Tinker's Creek Aqueduc	/	0	8	0
OH-60	VALLEY VIEW VIC	Ohio & Erie Canal, Typical Lock Gates	/	3	0	0
OR-11	BONNEVILLE	Bonneville Project	/	0	42	75
PA-132-A	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Bridge 60	/	3	9	10
PA-132-J	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Cedar Avenue B/	/	1	8	11
PA-132-D	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Coal Trestle /	/	1	6	12
PA-132-G	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Gas House	/	3	10	18
PA-132-I	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Mattes St. Sig/	/	2	7	18
PA-132-E	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Oil House	/	2	7	9
PA-132-K	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Roundhouse	/	0	4	0
PA-132-F	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Scrap Platform/	/	1	7	12
PA-132-B	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Switch Shanty /	/	1	1	10
PA-132-C	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Track Scales /	/	1	5	15
PA-132-H	SCRANTON	D L & W RR, Scranton Yards, Washington Ave/	/	1	6	11
PA-132	SCRANTON	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR: Scranto/	/	3	29	81
RI-27	NEW SHOREHAM	Block Island Southeast Light	/	12	53	54
TX-15	VOSS VIC.	Elm Creek Silo	/	0	4	7
TX-20	VOSS VIC.	Leaday Crossing	/	0	3	5
TX-14	VOSS VIC.	Red Wire Pasture, Lime Kiln	/	0	5	5
TX-19	VOSS VIC.	Tickle, E. T. Dam	/	0	3	6
TX-16	VOSS VIC.	Works Progress Administration, Bridge No./	/	0	1	4
TX-18	VOSS VIC.	Works Progress Administration, Bridge No./	/	0	1	4
UT-42-L	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upaco Unit, Superior Lak/	/	0	4	3
UT-42-A	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit, Bluebell La/	/	0	8	3
UT-42-B	HANNA VIC.	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit, Brown Duck /	/	0	6	3

APPENDIX I

FY 1992 HAER Transmittals, cont'd.

HAERCODE	CITY-TOWN	RECORD NAME	/NDRW NPHO DATA		
UT-42	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Central Uta/	1	0	7
UT-42-C	HANNA VIC.	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Clements La/	0	5	3
UT-42-D	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Deer Lake D/	0	7	3
UT-42-E	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Drift Lake /	0	6	3
UT-42-F	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,East Timoth/	0	9	3
UT-42-G	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Farmers Lak/	0	6	3
UT-42-H	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Five Point /	0	8	3
UT-42-I	HANNA VIC.	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Island Lake/	0	8	3
UT-42-J	HANNA VIC.	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Kidney Lake/	0	9	3
UT-42-K	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Milk Lake D/	0	7	3
UT-42-M	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Twin Pots D/	0	19	2
UT-42-N	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,Water Lily /	0	4	3
UT-42-O	MOUNTAIN HOME V	High Mt. Dams in Upalco Unit,White Mille/	0	5	3
UT-50	JENSEN	Jensen Bridge	/	0	21 12
UT-57	MARYSVALE	Marysvalle Bridge	/	0	11 13
UT-60	CASTLE DALE VIC	San Rafael Bridge	/	0	17 10
UT-59	HURRICANE VIC.	Virgin River Bridge	/	0	9 28
WA-6	OROVILLE VIC.	Enloe Dam	/	0	30 10
WA-6-A	OROVILLE VICINI	Enloe Dam,Power House	/	0	19 0
WA-28	GRAYS RIVER VIC	Grays River Covered Bridge	/	0	19 8
WA-24	NEWHALEM	Skagit Power Dev.,Skagit & Newhalem Hydr/	3	31	99
WA-24-F	NEWHALEM VIC.	Skagit Power Development,Diablo Dam	/	1	12 0
WA-24-D	NEWHALEM VIC.	Skagit Power Development,Diablo Powerhou/	6	43	0
WA-24-C	NEWHALEM VIC.	Skagit Power Development,Gorge High Dam /	1	10	0
WA-24-B	NEWHALEM	Skagit Power Development,Gorge Powerhous/	3	29	0
WA-24-E	NEWHALEM VIC.	Skagit Power Development,Incline Railway/	0	4	0
WA-24-A	NEWHALEM	Skagit Power Development,Newhalem Powerh/	1	7	0
WA-24-H	NEWHALEM VIC.	Skagit Power Development,Ross Dam	/	0	5 0
WA-24-G	NEWHALEM VIC.	Skagit Power Development,Ross Powerhouse/	0	22	0
WA-29	SPOKANE	Washington Water Power Co. Monroe St. Pl/	0	28	16
WI-65	LA FARGE	Bridge No. 18	/	0	17 5
WI-61	PRESCOTT VIC.	Prescott Bridge	/	0	25 42
WI-64	LA FARGE VIC.	State Highway Bridge No. 16	/	0	17 5
WV-47	WHEELING	LaBelle Iron Works	/	5	62 52
WV-48	WHEELING	Warwood Tool Company	/	4	38 31
WV-48-A	WHEELING	Warwood Tool Company,Worker's House	/	0	1 0
WY-45	KEYSTONE VIC.	Joker Mine	/	0	1 22
WY-45-B	KEYSTONE VIC.	Joker Mine,Log Cabin	/	0	2 0
WY-45-A	KEYSTONE VIC.	Joker Mine,Shafthouse	/	0	12 0

The above listing is from the HABS/HAER data base. Maintained on the National Park Service (NPS) Hewlett-Packard main frame computer, it was the first inajor cultural resource data based developed by NPS, in 1983. This was made possible only through the use of donated funds. The HABS/HAER data base is currently under the supervision of HABS/HAER Collections Management Specialist Georgette R. Wilson. It keeps track of HABS/HAER documentation produced on 26,000 historic structures.

OVERSIGHT HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY AND HISTORIC AMERICAN
ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER)

HEARING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA
MAY 11, 1992

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 SAM GEJENSON, Connecticut
 CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
 AUSTIN J. MURPHY, Pennsylvania
 BILL RICHARDSON, New Mexico
 GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN, Georgia
 JIM JONTZ, Indiana
 RICHARD H. LEHMAN, California
 WAYNE OWENS, Utah
 GEORGE MILLER, California

DAVID WEISS, *Staff Director*
 LYNN MILLER, *Congressional Fellow*
 AMY SCHNECKENBURGER, *Congressional Fellow*
 EMILY GRAY, *Clerk*

CHRISTOPHER B. KEARNET, *Minority Counsel on Energy and the Environment*

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OVERSIGHT HEARING ON HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY AND HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER)

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1992

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT,
 COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
 Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., at 1st Bank of the United States, Independence National Historic Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Hon. Peter H. Kostmayer (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.
 Present: Representative Kostmayer.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN PETER H. KOSTMAYER

Mr. KOSTMAYER. The subcommittee will come to order. The Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment meets today in Philadelphia in this historic building, the architectural drawings of which are now preserved in the Library of Congress. We meet for an oversight hearing on the Historic American Building Survey, HABS, and the Historic American Engineering Record, HAER.

America has a long and rich architectural heritage in historic buildings and engineering structures which still remain as evidence of how earlier Americans lived, worked, and worshipped. Since the establishment of HABS in 1933 and HAER in 1969, surveys have been completed and documentation has been recorded on more than 27,000 structures all of which are now in the Library of Congress for research and are accessible to the American public.

Because of their holistic approach and extraordinary vision, these programs have brought about an increased awareness of preservation needs and preservation technology. In the initial memorandum from Charles Peterson, architect with the National Park Service, to his superiors, he stated that such a survey, "should be a list of building sites which include public buildings, churches, residences, bridges, forts, barns, mills, shops, rural outbuildings, and any other kind of structure of which there are good specimens extant and those structures which by fate or accident are identified with historic events."

HABS operates under congressional authorization and a tripartite agreement among the Department of Interior, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects. HAER operates under an agreement between Interior, the Library of Congress, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Due to the infrequent

and small appropriation increases over the past few years and the increasing costs of carrying out its mission, the ability of HABS and HAER to respond to new projects is now in serious jeopardy.

Advisory boards for HABS and HAER were sunsetted in the 1970's. Some of the testimony today will focus on the need to reestablish these noncompensated advisory boards to provide much needed technical assistance in targeting and implementing documentation projects. We will hear from witnesses today on the large number of historic structures which are on the National Register of Historic Places but which have yet to be recorded.

Some of these structures have been destroyed or altered to the point that they are no longer representative of their place in history. Last week I introduced in Washington legislation which will allow Federal historic preservation funds to aid efforts to restore and preserve historic religious sites. We in the Philadelphia area have long been saddened by the neglect that Independence Hall has suffered. The carefully-detailed engineering and architectural drawings that have been prepared by the Independence National Historical Park will hopefully ignite a greater response from the Administration to protect and preserve the site where American independence was established.

PANEL CONSISTING OF SUSAN MAXMAN, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS; ROLAND BOWERS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. ROBERT KAPSCHE, CHIEF OF HABS/HAER PROGRAM; JOHN BURNS, AIA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF HABS/HAER PROGRAM; AND PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF OF THE HABS PROGRAM; JOHN E. DURRANT, DISTRICT DIRECTOR, DISTRICT FOUR, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD KUCHEFSKI, DIRECTOR OF THE FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS INTERPRETIVE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT; AND FORD PEATROSS, CURATOR OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND ENGINEERING COLLECTIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I want to welcome our first panel: Susan Maxman, who is the 1st Vice President of The American Institute of Architects and, as I understand it, the president-elect nationally; Roland Bowers, the Deputy Director of Cultural Resources from The National Park Service; John E. Durrant, the District Director of District Four of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and Ford Peatross, Curator of Architectural Design and Engineering Collections from the Library of Congress. I want to welcome all of you here today. Ms. Maxman, would you like to begin?

Ms. MAXMAN. Thank you.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you. You might want to turn that microphone just a little bit towards you.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN A. MAXMAN

Ms. MAXMAN. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. My name is Susan Maxman. I am an architect, and I currently serve as 1st Vice President of the American Institute of Architects, and I will become president of the institute in 1999.

firm's project involves the restoration of historic buildings and structures. And I have been both personally and professionally committed to the recycling of buildings throughout my career.

On behalf of the 56,000 members of the AIA, I would like to express our appreciation for this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the Historic American Buildings Survey. As you know, the AIA is a partner in a tripartite agreement with the National Park Service and the Library of Congress in supporting HABS. Thus, it is very near and dear to all of our hearts.

I would like to share with you an excerpt from a delightful article by the architecture critic Wolf Von Eckardt that appeared in the December 1, 1979, edition of the "Washington Post" telling of the creation of HABS:

On Sunday, November 18, 1938, in the middle of the Great Depression, Charles E. Peterson, a National Park Service architect, wrote a lengthy memo to Harold Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior. Peterson proposed that relief employment be provided for architects by having them record interesting and significant buildings of all kinds before they pass into oblivion.

These were the days before advanced computerized communications. Xerox, systems analysis, fast-track decisionmaking processes, and management consultants, but Harold Ickes made his decision on Thursday, November 17, 1938, four days later.

Within another few days, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's man in charge, Harry Hopkins, approved the idea and on November 29, the "Washington Post" reported that 1,200 architects were being employed for six months to measure, photograph, and prepare careful drawings of historic public buildings, churches, residences, bridges, forts, barns, mills, rural outbuildings, and other structures. Indian pueblos, Russian remains in Alaska, mining settlements and ruins of early settlements such as found at the James River in Virginia were also to be included.

In July 1934, the Department of the Interior, on behalf of its National Park Service, entered into a so-called "Tripartite Agreement" with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress concerning the building survey. Under the agreement, the Park Service was to administer the program, the AIA to supply the architects, architecture students were to survey historic buildings, and the Library of Congress would receive the survey documents and make them available to the public.

The importance of the HABS drawings to the American public is demonstrated by the fact that an average of 600 to 800 people patronize the Library of Congress' HABS collection each month, making these drawings the Library's second most popular collection. Inquiries about the HABS collection constitute about one-quarter of all inquiries to the Library's Prints and Drawings Division.

Despite its popularity, HABS has been the proverbial red-haired stepchild in terms of funding. Unlike probably any other government agency, HABS is forced to find two-thirds of its funding for projects from sources other than its Federal appropriation. The cost-of-living increases, service fees, and other items have eroded the HABS funding base to where this year there are no Federal

funds available for travel, equipment, supplies, material, and reproductions. As a result, HABS' ability to respond to new projects is in very serious jeopardy.

The President has recommended only \$2.1 million for HABS and its engineering counterpart, the Historic American Engineering Record for fiscal year 1993. The AIA testified earlier this year before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee that this money should be augmented with the \$1 million for emergency and high priority recording projects, for a total of \$3.1 million.

The AIA also believes that the HABS Advisory Board, as outlined in the Tripartite Agreement, should be reestablished. The Carter Administration saw fit to reorganize the Federal preservation programs and, in effect, abolished the HABS Advisory Board. It had consisted of 11 noncompensated representatives of the three organizations as well as nationally competent experts to set policy and guide HABS' effort.

The AIA is currently discussing various options with Secretary Lujan's office and hope that he will take action soon. I would like to submit for the hearing record a copy of the 1962 Tripartite Agreement for Continuing the Historic American Buildings Survey, as well as pertinent correspondence and newspaper articles.

Given the increasingly difficult financial situation of the HABS program, the Advisory Board could provide much needed technical assistance with documentation projects as well as raising the visibility of the program. It would allow the private sector to assist in the Federal government's efforts lending valuable and free expertise to the HABS professional staff. I can only wonder why the Administration is so hesitant to take advantage of such a golden opportunity. During the late 1980s, the AIA completed an in-depth study of the future of the architectural profession and the construction industry. This study indicates that a very significant percentage of the structures that America will be using in the 21st Century already exist today. So you see, preservation is not really a luxury; it is a necessity.

We must ensure that our nation's preservation programs are adequately funded and efficiently organized to meet what will be a growing demand for education, cultural research, and materials technology. The AIA believes that HABS can play an important role in meeting the challenges that the future presents.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Charles Peterson for his courage and conviction in protecting our nation's rich architectural heritage. I am proud to be his colleague in the architectural profession.

In closing, I would like again to quote Wolf Von Eckardt who said, and I quote, "HABS and HAER are essential brain cells in America's memory. Without them, it would be almost impossible to maintain continuity for the tangible aspect of our culture." Thank you again for this opportunity to testify, and if you have any questions, I would be very happy to answer them.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Maxman follows:]



Statement of

Susan A. Maxman, FAIA

on behalf of

The American Institute of Architects

before the

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Subcommittee on Energy and Environment

May 11, 1992

Mr. Chairman, my name is Susan Maxman and I am an architect. I am a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects and currently serve as its First Vice President. I will become President of the Institute in 1993. I have been active in preservation in both my professional and private life. I am committed to the encouragement of the recycling of buildings. A very great percentage of my firm's projects involve the restoration of historic buildings and structures, including the restoration of the Strawberry Mansion Bridge in Fairmount Park. Currently, we are restoring a very significant mid-eighteenth century house in London Grove, Pennsylvania. Our offices are in the Robert Lewis House, an 1886 Frank Furness building that was saved from utter ruin thanks to funding from investors who took advantage of the rehabilitation tax credits in 1984. When asked to become the first woman member of the Carpenter's Company, I welcomed the opportunity to become a part owner of that marvelous historic building. Through the Carpenter's Company, I had the opportunity to get to know Charles Peterson, FAIA, certainly the Company's most renowned member, and the person we can thank for the Historic American Buildings Survey.

On behalf of the 56,000 members of the AIA, I would like to express our appreciation for this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the Historic American Buildings Survey. AIA members consider themselves "partners" with federal, state, and local preservation programs that protect and interpret America's rich architectural heritage, and HABS is very near and dear to our hearts.

Historic preservation has long been a high priority of the Institute. Over one hundred years ago, in 1890, the AIA established a Committee on the Conservation of Public Architecture, declaring: "The history of civilization and the world is traced by the character of its buildings and architecture, and the degree of civilization of a people is determined by the monuments they have left." Now called the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources, it continues to be among the largest and most active committees of the Institute. The first discussions of establishing a National Trust for Historic Preservation were held in The Octagon, at that time the AIA's headquarters building.

As you know, the AIA is a partner in a tripartite agreement with the National Park Service and the Library of Congress in supporting the Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS has been the primary vehicle for documentation of America's historic structures. The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was created in 1969 to conduct documentation of structures representing technological and engineering significance, and to date, HABS/HAER has recorded more than 22,000 structures.

I would like to share with you an excerpt from a delightful article by architecture critic Wolf Von Eckardt that appeared in the December 1, 1979, edition of The Washington Post telling of the creation of HABS:

"On Sunday, November 13, 1933, in the middle of the Great Depression, Charles E. Peterson, a National Park Service architect, wrote a lengthy memorandum to Harold Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior. Peterson proposed that relief employment be provided for architects by having them record interesting and significant buildings of all kinds before they pass into oblivion.

"These were the days before advanced computerized communications, Xerox, systems analysis, fast-track decision-making processes, and management consultants, but Harold Ickes made his decision on Thursday, November 17, 1933--four days later.

"Within another few days, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's man in charge, Harry Hopkins, approved the idea and on November 29, the Washington Post reported that 1,200 architects were being employed for six months to measure, photograph, and prepare careful drawings of historic public buildings, churches, residences, bridges, forts, barns, mills, rural outbuildings and other structures. Indian pueblos, Russian remains in Alaska, mining settlements and ruins of early settlements such as found at the James River in Virginia were also to be included.

"In July 1934, the Department of the Interior, on behalf of its National Park Service, entered a so-called "Tripartite Agreement" with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress concerning the building survey. Under the agreement, the Park Service was to administer the program, the AIA was to supply the architects, architecture students were to survey historic buildings and the Library of Congress would receive the survey documents and make them available to the public."

The AIA believes that increased federal funding is needed for HABS. Unlike probably any other government agency, HABS is forced to find two-thirds of its funding for projects from sources other than its federal appropriation. Appropriations increases have been small and very infrequent. Cost of living increases, service fees, and other items have eroded the HABS/HAER base to where, this year, there are no federal funds available for travel, equipment, supplies, materials, and reproductions. At the same time, individual bills passed by Congress for National Park Service historic structures requiring HABS/HAER services (in addition to the annual NPS appropriations) have greatly increased. As a result, HABS/HAER's ability to respond to these new projects is in serious jeopardy.

The President has recommended only \$2.1 million for HABS/HAER for FY '93. The AIA testified earlier this year before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee that this money should be augmented with \$1 million for emergency and high priority recording projects, for a total of \$3.1 million.

The importance of the HABS drawings to the American public is demonstrated by the fact that an average of 600 to 800 architects, students, preservationists, historians, and homeowners patronize the Library of Congress' HABS collection each month, making the HABS drawings the Library's second most popular collection. Inquiries about the HABS collection constitute about one-quarter of all inquiries to the Library's Prints and Drawings Division. There has been an increase in use of the HABS collection by homeowners and other non-professionals interested in the design of historic structures.

The AIA also believes that the HABS Advisory Board, as outlined in the 1934 Tripartite Agreement, and revised in 1962, should be reestablished. The Advisory Board consisted of 11 non-compensated representatives of the three organizations as well as nationally prominent experts, to set policy and guide HABS efforts. The Librarian of Congress was an ex officio member. The Carter Administration saw fit to reorganize the federal preservation programs and, in effect, abolished the HABS and HAER advisory boards without notifying the AIA in writing as required by the Tripartite Agreement signed in 1962.

Since that time, Charlie Peterson, the "Father" of HABS, has worked tirelessly to have the HABS advisory board reestablished. The AIA's latest attempt to reopen discussions with Secretary Lujan has been met mostly with silence. I'd like to submit the most recent correspondence between the

ALA and the Interior Department for the hearing record. Please note the dates of the correspondence. I would like to submit for the hearing record a copy of the 1962 Tripartite Agreement for Continuing the Historic American Buildings Survey, as well as pertinent correspondence and newspaper articles.

Given the increasingly difficult financial situation of the HABS program, the Advisory Board could provide much needed technical assistance in targeting and implementing documentation projects, as well as raising the visibility of the program.

Reinvigorating the HABS Advisory Board would allow the private sector to assist the federal government's efforts, lending valuable--and free--expertise to the professionals faced with recording our nation's historically significant structures. It would link HABS to a network of 56,000 architects across this country to ensure that every significant historic structure is recorded for posterity. Increasing public-private sector initiatives has been a theme in nearly every facet of President Bush's administration, and one that the ALA fully supports. I can only wonder why the Administration is so hesitant to take advantage of such a golden opportunity.

Preservation is not a luxury--it is a necessity. During the late 1980s, the AIA completed an in-depth study of the future of the architectural profession and the construction industry. This study indicates that a very significant percentage of the structures that Americans will be using in the 21st Century already exist today. We must ensure that our nation's preservation programs are adequately funded and efficiently organized to meet what will be a growing demand for education, cultural research in conservation methods, and materials technology. The AIA believes that HABS can play an important role in meeting the challenges that the future presents.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Charlie Peterson for his courage and conviction in protecting our nation's rich architectural heritage. I am proud to be his colleague in the architectural profession.

In closing, I'd like again to quote Wolf Von Eckardt who said "HABS and HAER are essential brain cells in America's memory. Without them, it would be almost impossible to maintain continuity for the tangible aspect of our culture..." Thank you again for this opportunity to testify, and if you have any questions, I would be happy to address them.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you, Ms. Maxman, very much. Mr. Bowers.

STATEMENT OF ROLAND BOWERS

Mr. BOWERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee and provide information concerning HABS and HAER. I am accompanied by Dr. Robert Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER program; John Burns, his deputy; and Paul Dolinsky, Chief of the HABS program. I will briefly summarize the statement that has been provided to you.

As you have pointed out, the HABS/HAER collection in the Library of Congress is the largest of its kind in the world, documenting over 27,000 structures. There are over 48,000 drawings, 145,000 large format photographs, and 85,000 pages of histories. Mr. Chairman, we are proud of the fact that the HABS/HAER collections have about doubled in the last 10 years, and that is to the credit of the current leadership of the HABS/HAER program.

One of the principal issues of interest here today is the reestablishment of HABS and HAER Advisory Committees. These committees were very active until they were allowed to terminate under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act in 1979. We see the Advisory Committees as serving three functions: first, the committees serve to coordinate activities between the Federal agencies and nonprofit organizations with principal interest in HABS/HAER program.

Second, they provide professional advice and consultation to the various organizations comprising HABS and HAER. Third, they link the HABS/HAER programs to the larger community of architectural engineering and academic practice. Neither the HABS nor the HAER Advisory Committees were statutorily authorized. Both were activated under the tripartite agreements. As has been pointed out, currently, the issue of reestablishing the HABS and HAER Advisory Committees is undergoing internal review by the Department of the Interior.

Let me mention several other aspects of the HABS/HAER program. The two programs have consistent standards concerning the size and format of documentation as well as its reproducibility of the records. The uniform format and reproducibility make the records easily accessible to the public and set the collections apart from most other collections of architectural and engineering documentation.

Funding for the HABS/HAER program is unique in that over half of it originates from other Federal/State agencies and the private sector and other NPS units. Among the many projects and programs HABS/HAER becomes involved with, a relatively new involvement is with Heritage areas such as the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation and Canal Heritage area.

HABS/HAER usually plays a significant role within these Heritage areas by identifying and documenting significant historic resources such as our work at the Ashley Anthracite Breaker last summer or our work at Concrete City, both within the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation and Canal Heritage corridor.

HABS has also recently been involved with the documentation of historic religious sites. Two HABS projects may be of interest to you. Working in conjunction with our Alaska Regional Office, HABS has documented over 37 surviving Russian Orthodox churches in Alaska. Some of the documentation is presented over here to my left. A second project scheduled to begin next year is the documentation of Eastern Europe churches established in central Pennsylvania in the late 19th and early 20th Century as industries actively recruited labor from Eastern Europe.

We have a number of associations with academic programs. Approximately, 20 universities and colleges throughout the United States offer some version of HABS/HAER-measured drawings as a course for architectural students. Over 3,000 architects have worked for HABS/HAER. Most still are involved in the historic preservation field. HABS/HAER funds measured drawing courses at historically Black Colleges and Universities. Howard University and Tuskegee University are among those colleges.

In addition, HABS/HAER funds an intern program with Howard University. HABS/HAER also administers a number of fellowship and internship programs. The HABS/HAER U.S./International Council on Monuments and Sites (U.S./ICOMOS) program is the largest providing HABS/HAER experience to approximately 20 students from other countries.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my summary of the testimony. Dr. Kapsch and I would be glad to answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bowers follows:]

STATEMENT OF HOWLAND BOWERS, DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, ON AN OVERSIGHT HEARING TO EXAMINE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) AND THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HAER).

May 11, 1992

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to provide your subcommittee with information and data concerning issues surrounding the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). I am accompanied by Dr. Robert Kapsch, Chief of HABS/HAER.

Background on HABS/HAER: The HABS/HAER Division of the National Park Service is composed of two programs: the architectural documentation program (historic houses, churches, historic landscapes, etc.); HABS; and the engineering and industrial documentation program (historic bridges, factories, steam plants, company towns, etc.): HAER.

The mission of HABS/HAER is to document the most important examples of America's architectural, engineering and industrial heritages. This is expressed in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation:

The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) are the national historical architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that promote documentation incorporated into the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress. The goal of the collections is to provide architects, engineers, scholars, and interested members of the public with comprehensive documentation of buildings, sites, structures and objects significant in American history and the growth of the built environment.

HABS/HAER documentation is a compilation of both graphic and written records that explain and illustrate the significant characteristics of an historic building, site, structure or object. Compiled over the past five decades, the documentation is the basis of an encyclopedic record of the historic built environment of the United States.

Architectural and engineering documentation broadens the American historical experience. Historic buildings, sites, structures and objects are frequently the only tangible evidence of history. They can open new avenues through which later observers can understand the past. One technique of studying history is by examining artifacts from the past. Historic buildings, sites, structures and objects are physical evidence that can provide insights into past

cultures, activities, practices, events, or persons.

The two programs have consistent standards concerning the size and format of documentation as well as its reproducibility. The uniform format and reproducibility are what sets the HABS and HAER collections apart from most other collections of architectural and engineering documentation, making the records easily accessible to the American public.

HABS/HAER does this through producing three types of documentation:

1. Measured drawings
2. Large-format photographs
3. Histories

This material works together to interpret and explain historic sites, structures and buildings. All documentation is produced to a 500-year service life and is deposited in the Library of Congress where the HABS and HAER collections are made available to the American public.

HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress are the largest of their kind in the world.

Current size (as of April 1, 1992):

	TOTAL	HABS	HAER
Drawings	48,347	46,547	2,020
Large Format Photographs	144,797	110,514	34,648
Pages of Histories	85,615	58,917	27,071
No. of Structures/Bldgs.	26,806	23,470	3,374

The HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress are the most widely used of all the special collections within the Library of Congress. All HABS/HAER materials are copyright-free and reproducible. In addition, HABS/HAER materials are available on microfilm/microfiche at over 100 libraries throughout the United States.

HABS/HAER has approximately doubled the size of these collections in the last ten years.

	Collections As Of 1980	Transmittals FY80 - FY91
Drawings	31674	13223
Large Format Photographs	51184	89738
Pages of Histories	26264	56519
No. of Structures/Bldgs.	13223	13010

HABS/HAER Programs: HABS/HAER documentation is produced in three ways:

1. HABS/HAER teams and field offices supervised by the HABS/HAER Washington, D.C. offices.

Field offices are established by HABS/HAER for those projects that cannot be completed within a twelve week summer recording season. Current HABS/HAER field teams include:

- HABS White House Project
- HABS Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials Project
- HAER America's Industrial Heritage Project
- HAER Mon Valley Project
- HAER Birmingham Project
- HABS/HAER New Jersey Coastal Heritage Project

Summer Teams are managed from the Washington, D.C. office employing approximately 150 professors, architectural students, graduate students and scholars from other countries.

2. HABS/HAER Mitigation Documentation

Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), Federal agencies planning to demolish or substantially alter historic buildings or structures on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places must first document those historic buildings or structures to the standards of HABS/HAER.

3. HABS/HAER Donation Programs

HABS/HAER receives large amounts of documentation, usually measured drawings but sometimes photographs and histories, meeting HABS/HAER standards and eligible for inclusion into the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.

HABS/HAER also undertakes special programs to encourage donations of HABS/HAER quality documentation to HABS/HAER. The largest and best known of these programs is the Charles E. Peterson Prize for Measured Drawings. Established in 1981 in honor of HABS founder Charles E. Peterson, this annual award provides cash prizes for the best set of architectural drawings produced by an architectural student and donated to HABS/HAER for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress. Since 1983, the year of the first award, 1,804 sheets of HABS measured drawings have been produced by 730 students from forty-two college and universities. The approximate total value of these drawings is \$2 million, achieved at little federal outlay.

Contributing Programs: To these three primary HABS/HAER programs, there are several contributing programs:

- o Publications. HABS/HAER maintains an active publishing program primarily to disseminate to the American public results from research.
- o Technology. HABS/HAER sponsors research and demonstration projects aimed at furthering the state-of-the-art of architectural and engineering documentation.
- o Professional Societies. HABS/HAER manages numerous cooperative programs with those professional societies associated with architectural and engineering documentation.

HABS and HAER Advisory Committees

The HABS and HAER Advisory Committees were extremely active until they were allowed to terminate under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act's sunset provision in 1978-1979, when HABS/HAER was under the auspices of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

The HABS and HAER Advisory Committees served three functions:

1. Coordination. The HABS/HAER program involves two Federal agencies and two non-profit organizations (later increased to six). The two Advisory Committees therefore served as a coordination body between the different organizations.
2. Professional Advice and Consultation. From both the HABS and HAER tripartite agreements it is clear that one of the principal functions of the Advisory Committees was to provide advice and consultation to the various organizations comprising HABS and HAER.
3. Linkage to Larger Community. The minutes of the HABS and HAER Advisory Committees indicate that one of the principal functions was to link the HABS/HAER programs to the larger community of architectural, engineering and academic practice.

Neither the HABS nor the HAER Advisory Committee was statutorily authorized -- both were activated under tripartite agreements. Currently, the issue of reestablishing the HABS and HAER Advisory Committees is undergoing internal review by the Department.

Agency Regulations for Documentation

HABS/HAER standards for documentation are entitled, "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation," and were published in 1983. These standards deal with a great deal of minute detail with HABS/HAER documentation, but they may be summarized by the four performance standards which all HABS/HAER documentation must meet:

- Standard I. Documentation shall adequately explicate and illustrate what is significant or valuable about the historic building, site, structure or object being documented.
- Standard II. Documentation shall be prepared accurately from reliable sources with limitations clearly stated to permit independent verification of the information.
- Standard III. Documentation shall be prepared on materials that are readily reproducible, durable and in standard sizes.
- Standard IV. Documentation shall be clearly and concisely produced.

A chart of these four performance standards and how they relate to specific HABS/HAER documentation requirements is attached (see Attachment 1).

Funding

The HABS/HAER program is unique in that over half of its funding originates from sources other than its base appropriation. The source of HABS/HAER funding for Fiscal Year 1992 is as follows:

Appropriations	\$1,389,000 -- 44.6%
Funds Received from Other NPS Units	694,000 -- 22.5%
Funds Received From Other Federal Agencies	418,000 -- 13.5%
Funds Received From State Agencies	177,000 -- 5.7%
Funds Received From Private Organizations	408,000 -- 13.2%
TOTAL	\$ 3,086,000

The above table does not include appropriated funds that are passed through to other organizations or the value of documentation received by HABS/HAER from Federal agencies or donations. It also excludes small amounts of donated funds.

With the exception of HABS/HAER appropriations the above shown funds are provided to HABS/HAER under agreement with the agency or organization requesting documentation of nationally significant sites, structures and buildings. The details of those projects are yearly included in the HABS/HAER Annual Report.

Not only does a significant portion of HABS/HAER's financial

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Bowers. Mr. Durrant.

STATEMENT OF JOHN DURRANT

Mr. DURRANT. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear today before the Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment. I am John Durrant, the District Four Director representing Pennsylvania, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Founded in 1852, ASCE is the oldest national engineering organization in the United States. Membership, held by more than 110,000 individual professional engineers, is about equally divided among engineers in private practice; engineers working for Federal, State, or local governments; and those employed in research and academia. The Society's goals are to develop engineers who will improve technology and apply it to further the objectives of society as a whole, to promote the dedication and technical capability of its members, and to advance the profession of civil engineering.

In addition to my responsibilities with ASCE, I currently serve as Chief of the Materials Testing Laboratory here at the Philadelphia Water Department. I brought along with me today Edward Kuchefski, who is the Director of the Fairmount Water Works Interpretive Center for the Philadelphia Water Department, as he would have an interest in the hearing today.

ASCE has a deep and longstanding interest in the Historic American Engineering Record. America's vast size, plentiful natural resources and regional differences have contributed to the nation's rich and diverse history of technical invention and innovation. Historical structures not only testify to the creativity and imagination of America's engineers and builders, but also illustrate the nation's physical development and document its technological heritage.

The Historical American Engineering Record was established in 1969 by an agreement among the Department of the Interior, the Library of Congress, and ASCE. This accord, also known as the tripartite agreement, was later ratified by four other engineering societies: the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.

Under the tripartite agreement, the Interior Department's National Park Service administers the HAER program with funds appropriated by Congress and supplemented by donations from outside sources. The National Park Service sets qualitative standards, organizes and staffs recording projects, and selects sites for documentation. The Library of Congress curates the records, makes them available for study, and provides reproductions to the public. ASCE and other engineering societies provide professional counsel through their national memberships.

HAER performs a valuable role by documenting the nation's historic industrial and engineering heritage. HAER surveys and documents America's historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources, and records the working and living conditions of the

support come from outside sources, as shown above, but that outside support is growing. This is shown in the following table covering the years 1986-1992.

HAER/HAER FUNDING 1986-1992 (all figures in thousands)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Appropriations	833	860	1313	1437	1443	1442	1369
Project Funding	670	750	1088	1099	1320	1903	2141
Totals	1503	1610	2131	2071	2291	2822	3086

I would be pleased to answer any questions.

people associated with them. HAER conducts a nationwide program of documentation in cooperation with state and local governments, private industry, professional societies, universities, and preservation groups, as well as other Federal agencies.

Recognizing that many significant technological resources cannot be saved, HAER documents the historic structures and objects through measured and interpretive drawings, large-format photographs, and written data. It is in this last area of writing the histories of particular sites where civil engineering students are often quite involved in HAER's activities.

Last summer in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for instance, a field team conducted a documentation project on early wrought iron and cast iron bridges. Other examples of recent HAER work in our area include Moravian tile works in Doylestown and the Fairmount Water Works done in 1978 here in Philadelphia.

Through the use of HAER's interdisciplinary teams to survey and document the nation's historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources, the U.S. has established itself as a world leader in the documentation of sites. Documentation is America's great contribution to historic preservation.

ASCE believes strongly that the HAER Advisory Committee, which performed admirably from 1969 through 1979 before being sunsetting by Executive Order, should be reestablished. The HAER Advisory Committee, whose membership included prominent civil engineers and historic preservationists, provided a vital link between government and professional organizations. Now that the Historic American Engineering Record has come of age, it is time to reestablish the Advisory Committee to further strengthen HAER's important programs.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal remarks. I would be happy to respond to any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Durrant follows:]



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TESTIMONY OF

MR. JOHN E. DURRANT

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTION

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

ON THE

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1992



Civil engineers make the difference
They build the quality of life

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Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal remarks. I would be happy to respond to any questions.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Durrant. Mr. Peatross.

STATEMENT OF FORD PEATROSS

Mr. PEATROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to testify this morning on behalf of the Librarian of Congress in support of the reactivation of the Advisory Boards which are critical features of the governance of the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record.

Additionally, the Librarian wishes me to encourage you to make available to these programs the resources necessary to allow emergency recording of endangered historic sites or structures. I have brought with me his letter affirming these positions, of which I believe you have a copy. With your permission, I would ask that it be submitted in this part of the record.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Without objection.

Mr. PEATROSS. The Library of Congress was instrumental in the creation of the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1933, helping to design the original and standardized format of its records and providing a system for their cataloging and service. Since that time, the Library's Prints and Photographs Division has served as the custodian of this valuable, useful, and ever-growing body of documentation, providing for its systematic organization, preservation, and service to the public.

In 1983, the Library of Congress celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Historic American Buildings Survey with a major publication, "Historic America: Buildings, Structures and Sites," and an exhibition. I have brought a copy of that publication with me this morning for your information.

Since the creation of the Historic American Engineering Record in 1969, the Library of Congress has served in the same capacity for the custody of its records. Together, the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record have grown to include documentation for almost 27,000 historic sites, structures, and artifacts in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These records are in the form of over 49,000 original measured drawings, 145,000 large format photographs, and over 96,000 pages of written architectural and historical information, in addition to field documentation and service copies.

Today these collections are counted among the Library's best known and most widely used and disseminated. Over 100 libraries and archives, both in this country and abroad, now have copies of these materials in their collections. These records have provided the basis for countless publications, exhibitions, and special studies; for the analysis, appreciation, repair, restoration, and even rebuilding of the nation's heritage of historic sites and structures; and as source materials for almost four generations of students, scholars, and professionals in architecture, engineering, design, historic preservation, history, genealogy, and many other subjects.

From their inception, both the Historic American Building Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record have operated under tripartite agreements among the Department of the In-

terior, the Library of Congress, and the organizations representing the professions of architecture and engineering. A critical feature of each of these agreements was the provision of Advisory Boards composed of representatives of the parties to the agreement in addition to leading professionals.

For almost 50 years, until they last met in 1978, these Advisory Boards served as the principal vehicle for reporting, comment, and review among these parties and their professional advisors. The Advisory Boards served well in both facilitating the administration of these programs and in garnering free professional advice and support from the private sector.

The Boards further provided a long-term model of cooperation between the public and private sectors and insured balanced oversight and direction of the activities of both programs. As a signatory of the tripartite agreements under which both programs operate, the Librarian of Congress therefore enthusiastically supports the reactivation of both Advisory Boards.

He would also recommend that you consider a longstanding need of both surveys, the ability to undertake emergency recording of endangered historic sites and structures. Every year highly significant examples of American achievements in architecture and engineering are lost without suitable visual or historical record, but not without warning. This is a situation which should be remedied.

The history to date of the Historic American Building Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record is a remarkable success story. The return on the government's investment in these modest programs has been manifold. The reactivation of the Advisory Boards will help to protect, insure, guide, and encourage the continued proper functioning of these programs, while a provision for emergency recording will correct a longstanding deficiency.

These actions will allow these two programs to continue to fulfill the aims set out almost six decades ago in the language of the original tripartite agreement. In closing my remarks before you today, it is appropriate to quote from that document, which so clearly stated this mission.

I quote, "The task of preserving records of the historic monuments of America has become a work of vital necessity. The clearest record of the Nation's life lies in the structures it has built . . . Even while we are preserving and restoring some of the monuments of our history, many others are daily disappearing. Through slow destruction by decay and swift loss by fire, the exigencies of civic and commercial developments; we are through succeeding generations losing many of the most perfect monuments of our past culture in history. The National Government cannot be expected to arrest all of these local losses, but it can lend its authority and aid to the making of records before all of these historic buildings are lost to posterity. It should be the aim of such governmental direction to make available these records for future reference by architects, students, and the public in general."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Peatross, and a letter from the Librarian of Congress, follows:]

STATEMENT OF C. FORD PEATROSS
CURATOR, ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING COLLECTIONS
PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

before the
Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
United States House of Representatives
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
May 11, 1992

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For almost fifty years, until they last met in 1978, these advisory boards served as the principal vehicle for reporting, comment, and review among these parties and their professional advisors. The advisory boards served well in both facilitating the administration of these programs and in garnering free professional advice and support from the private sector. The boards further provided a long-term model of cooperation between the public and private sectors and insured balanced oversight and direction of the activities of both programs. As a signatory of the tripartite agreements under which both programs operate, the Librarian of Congress therefore enthusiastically supports the reactivation of both advisory boards.

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The history to date of the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record is a remarkable success story. The return on the government's investment in these modest programs has been manifold. The reactivation of the advisory boards will help to protect, insure, guide and encourage the continued proper functioning of these programs, while a provision for emergency recording will correct a long-standing deficiency. These actions will allow these two programs to continue to fulfill the aims set out almost six decades ago in the language of the original tripartite agreement. In closing my remarks before you today, it is appropriate to quote from that document, which so clearly stated their mission:

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Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

May 8, 1992

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate your invitation to present testimony at the oversight hearing to examine the issues surrounding the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). I regret that prior commitments prevent my attendance. C. Ford Peatross, Curator of Architecture, Design, and Engineering Collections in our Prints and Photographs Division, will state the position of the Library of Congress in my stead.

The Library of Congress helped to initiate both of these excellent programs and remains responsible for the preservation, organization, and service to the public of the documentation which they produce. Since the first HABS records arrived at the Library of Congress in 1934, these collections have grown to be among our largest and most widely known and used. Today, thousands of historic sites and structures throughout the nation bear bronze plaques stating that their HABS or HAER documentation is preserved in the Library of Congress.

The Library is proud of this achievement and takes seriously its responsibilities as a party to the tripartite agreements under which the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record operate. It is in this light that I support the reactivation of the two advisory boards which serve as the principal mechanisms for the proper functioning of these agreements and as outstanding models of the benefits of cooperation between both government agencies and the public and private sectors.

In addition, I would like to recommend that you consider the possibility of making available to these programs the resources necessary to allow emergency recording of endangered historic sites or structures, a long-standing need.

Thank you again for asking me to participate in your hearing on this subject of concern to the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

The Honorable Peter H. Kostmayer
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy and Environment
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515-6201

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you very much. Ms. Maxman, let me ask you about this documentation which is collected. Since I am not an architect or an engineer, it wouldn't mean anything to me or to those of us who are not architects or engineers. Is that right?

Ms. MAXMAN. Would it not mean anything?

Mr. KOSTMAYER. It would not mean anything. It is simply a collection of drawings, surveys. It wouldn't mean anything unless you were an architect or an engineer. Is that right?

Ms. MAXMAN. I don't think that is true.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Okay. Why is it not true?

Ms. MAXMAN. I think that anyone can benefit. Often, it is the only record we have of the structure that existed. I think that architects, engineers, and lay people can learn so much from the drawings, their elevations and things that are very easy to understand and that really show what our history was. And, certainly, architecture does always reflect our culture, and so we think it is really incredibly important. Obviously, it is a wonderful tool for architects and engineers but as well for lay people too.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. But do you think it has some use beyond use to architects and to engineers who would understand it?

Ms. MAXMAN. Absolutely. In terms of documenting what a structure looks like and if it is going to be destroyed, certainly, then you have a record of it, and people come and trace the development of—you know, historians and so on would certainly benefit from it.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Let me ask you, you favor the reestablishment of the Advisory Board. Is AIA prepared to help sustain the Board financially if it is reestablished with the kinds of costs that you mentioned? Is there some possibility of private sector help here?

Ms. MAXMAN. Well, I think that initially I am not quite certain of the cost. The members, obviously, are not compensated for their time; that is all volunteer.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Right.

Ms. MAXMAN. So the AIA would certainly contribute to that. In terms of the management of that committee, I am not sure what costs are involved, but I think AIA does feel very strongly about it and would certainly look to carry its share of support as it has done in the past in whatever way it could.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. So the AIA has contributed financially in the past to sustaining the Board?

Ms. MAXMAN. That I am not really certain of.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Yes. I am not sure either.

Ms. MAXMAN. I am not certain what the costs are or what they have been in the past, but I know that in the past they have—but whether or not AIA and other private sector organizations would be willing to pick up part of the tab here that the government is no longer, apparently, prepared to provide.

Ms. MAXMAN. No. I would think that we would be willing to support it in whatever way we possibly could.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Great. Mr. Bowers, are you going to reestablish this Advisory Board? You are with the Park Service?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are you going to reestablish this Advisory Board?

Mr. BOWERS. The request is with the Department right now.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, I know that.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes. And we are waiting for the Department to review it. I think you have seen some of the correspondence that has come to the Department.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. When was the request first made of the Department that the Board be reestablished?

Mr. BOWERS. If I am not mistaken, in December.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. December of 1991?

Mr. BOWERS. 1991. Yes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And when will you have an answer for us? Mr. BOWERS. I would like to say immediately, but I think the Department will probably take some time in taking a look at it. The Department of the Interior has the second-highest number of advisory boards of any Federal department, and they are under pressure to reduce that number and not to add any new ones, although this would be reconstituting an old one. So they will be taking time to look at it to, I think, weigh the benefits of reestablishing against what the costs might be.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. What would the cost be?

Mr. BOWERS. The costs, to some extent, involve the time and effort of staff people to handle the staffing of the advisory board. Sometimes when advisory boards are established, the Park Service budget pays for the travel of those boards.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. So you have to pay for travel.

Mr. BOWERS. Support costs.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. You have to pay for accommodations if they are visiting various—

Mr. BOWERS. It is a combination. The cost also includes the salary that goes to staff to handle support of the advisory board.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Do you have an estimate on what the cost would be?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not have one, but we could certainly work one up for you and submit it for the record.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, I would like you to do that, but I wonder if you could give me some indication of the time by which the Department would have an answer?

Mr. BOWERS. I wish I could, sir, but I can't speak for the Department on that.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, give us a ballpark figure. Let us try to nail it down.

Mr. BOWERS. Do you want me to guess? I would say within six months.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. In six months. All right. Well, I hope we can do a little better than that, but let me ask you if the problems with funding, not the advisory board since it doesn't exist, but funding beyond that, have limited the capacity of HABS and HAER to do the work that they need to do or that, in your view, they need to do?

Mr. BOWERS. I think the limits on funding hurt us in several ways. Often, the significant structures that need recording are those that have the greatest threats, those that we are about to lose. And, unfortunately, those are the ones that have the least amount of support in terms of private donations. So in those situa-

tions, HABS or HAER cannot move in and do that work since there are no appropriated funds for recording activities.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Do you have examples of this work that should be ongoing which is not because of the lack of funds?

Mr. BOWERS. I might ask Dr. Kapsch if he might have any examples that have come up in the past.

Dr. KAPSCH. We have had problems, Mr. Chairman, in responding to disaster recording. Hurricane Hugo was an example. We had a problem at the time receiving funding to document destruction or damage by Hurricane Hugo. Loma Prieta earthquake was another problem area. And beyond disaster recording, generally, we can only document what third parties donate money to us—100 percent of the funds to document—and many other historic structures remain undocumented.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And there are donations being made to HABS and HAER these days from the private sector?

Mr. BOWERS. There are some donations from the private sector. Most of our work is reimbursable from other Federal agencies or donations from the public sector.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. What level of donations are coming from the very generous private sector?

Mr. BOWERS. Do you have a number on that, Bob?

Dr. KAPSCH. Yes, sir. It is in our testimony. HABS/HAER receives, from private organizations, in the order of approximately \$400,000 a year including a \$250,000 donation from the American Institute of Architects to document the White House on the 200th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the White House.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I see. Well, you are already providing something.

Ms. MAXMAN. Right.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Let me ask you if there are plans for recording other historic structures in the area of southeastern Pennsylvania besides the work that is ongoing, I think, in Bucks County and other areas that you are aware of?

Dr. KAPSCH. Mr. Chairman, right now with the support of Congressman Murtha we have extensive projects in central Pennsylvania. It is called the American's Industrial Heritage Project. Next year, we will be documenting religious churches throughout central Pennsylvania, in eastern Pennsylvania, and particularly southeastern Pennsylvania. Our plans are right now with the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal which we cosponsored. That would be to document Concrete City. It is a HAER project. It is a follow-up on the Ashley anthracite breaker that was done last year. Testimony was provided on that.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And the churches in central Pennsylvania, whose project is that?

Dr. KAPSCH. That is part of America's Industrial Heritage Project which is sponsored by Congressman Murtha. And the idea is that to this day, Eastern European churches have never been studied in the United States and are a very important part of the heritage of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Now, do photographs always accompany the surveys and the drawings? To what degree are photographs a part of this? I ask because even though some might recognize and un-

derstand the plans and the surveys, I don't think I would. So the photographs, I think, are a good deal more meaningful to those of us who are neither engineers nor architects. So tell me about the photographs? Do they always accompany a project in which you are surveying a building?

Mr. BOWERS. Recording is usually accomplished with drawings and photographs, although photographic documentation is one level of documentation that can satisfy certain situations.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are there instances in which there is not any photographic documentation of your work?

Mr. BOWERS. Not that I am aware.

Dr. KAPSCH. If I may respond, Mr. Chairman, in all cases, photographic documentation—a five-inch by seven-inch large format is timely processed to a 500-year standard—is prepared for every structure that we document.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Now, are these photographs like this or are these interior photographs or are they photographs that could be displayed that ordinary folk would enjoy or are they something more esoteric than that, that only you engineers and architects would understand?

Dr. KAPSCH. Actually, we just had a request from a colleague on your committee, Congressman Abercrombie, to include HABS photographs in his office in the Longworth House of Representatives Building. Generally, the photographs are very, very widely used both by lay people and also by professionals. We primarily do black-and-white photographs because of the archival stability of black-and-white. And the Library of Congress has just assisted us through their conservation laboratory to make color photographs archivally stable to our 500-year service life.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And how many photographs exist now?

Dr. KAPSCH. There are, approximately, 150,000 photographs that the Library of Congress has in their collections. The number is included in the testimony.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And the oldest date back to the 1930's?

Dr. KAPSCH. Actually, Charles Peterson had some photographs from 1933. There are a few photographs that preexist the development of HABS and they date back to perhaps 1931.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are all of the photographs in the Library of Congress?

Dr. KAPSCH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are there any aside from those going to Mr. Abercrombie's office that are going to be on public display, or is there some kind of regular schedule for displaying these photographs around the country in the communities in which they were taken, for example? Or are they—

Mr. KAPSCH. This year we have two major exhibits in Washington, D.C. The first was historic architecture of the National Park Service at the National Building Museum. That will be made into a traveling exhibit that will be traveled throughout the National Park system. The second was of the White House.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And that is photographs of buildings within the parks?

Mr. KAPSCH. That is correct. The Park Service has 20,000 historic buildings, and HABS documents these through photographs and

drawings of a selection of those historic buildings throughout the National Park system. In addition, we were talking about having the Alaska Russian Orthodox Church photographs exhibited and sponsored by the Alaska delegation of Congress. We also have held a number of other exhibits of our material.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. So there are ongoing efforts to display these photographs?

Dr. KAPSCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And who inquires about the plans and the drawings and the photographs? You have a lot of inquiries I am told. These are architects, engineers? Who?

Dr. KAPSCH. Sir, I would like to defer to the Library of Congress.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. OK. Mr. Peatross, who makes these inquiries? Who is interested in this?

Mr. PEATROSS. A very broad range of the public, Mr. Chairman. We have the interests of professionals, architects, students, engineers, but a great many of the people who use our collections are historians, genealogists, and, in fact, a good many people who come in, they just come in to see the photographs or drawings of their family home or their local community.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, how many of the—

Mr. PEATROSS. It is almost a sense of visiting the Library of Congress.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. 150,000 photographs and how many of them are stored, and how many are out being displayed where people can see them?

Mr. PEATROSS. Well, the whole collection that is processed in the Prints and Photographs Division because we are now in a program to incorporate all the material that Historic American Building Survey has recorded over the past 20 years. But all that is put right in our reading room as soon as it is catalogued. Anyone can walk in, sign into our reading room in the Prints and Photographs Division, walk right back. It is all on the shelf, the photographs, the data, and reduced-size copies of the drawings.

Part of the genius of Mr. Peterson's plan, and he was working with Lester Holland who was then Chief of our division in the Library, was that these records be usable. So every photograph has a negative, and the negative number is on that mounted photoprint. Every drawing has a drawing number. The data pages can be Xeroxed. And so—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. But how many of the photographs are actually on public display as opposed to having to go back into the stacks and find them and—

Mr. PEATROSS. None of them is on public display.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, there are some, I am told, that are displayed. Mr. Abercrombie is going to have some, and there is a display of the Park Service buildings that is going to be traveling around the country, and you mentioned a couple.

Mr. PEATROSS. I just meant in the Library of Congress. At any time all over the country, there are exhibits using photographs and—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. These photographs?

Mr. PEATROSS. Right.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And how many of them are out on public display?

Mr. PEATROSS. It is very hard to estimate, just like it is very hard to estimate our actual use of the collection because for 50 years we have been pushing this collection out to the public. As early as the 1940s, people were ordering thousands of copies of these photographs every year for archives, for libraries. Because it is an all public domain collection, there is no restriction.

So people are using this collection in libraries all over the country as we sit here, and then they will just order—and often in the Prints and Photographs Division because all of those things have the negative number or the drawing number on it—they will order them for their exhibits, and we never know about it.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. All right. I think it is important to get them out where people can see them especially in these communities where they were taken. Have you told the Secretary of the Interior that you think the Boards ought to be reactivated? Have you made the views of the Librarian of Congress known to the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. PEATROSS. Not since they were initially sunsetted.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Back in the 1970s?

Mr. PEATROSS. Yes. We have maintained that they are temporarily deactivated but except when this was initiated. We have not made our position of issue in that sense.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Don't you think it would be a good idea if the Librarian sent a little note over to the Secretary and let him know that—will you do that?

Mr. PEATROSS. Yes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Good. You have asked for additional funding for emergency purposes. What is that funding for? I guess it is for determining if a site or structure is in danger of being lost. Is that right?

Mr. PEATROSS. Yes, Mr. Chairman. It can be the type of thing, for instance, where it is a very important bridge that you know is going to be demolished.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, do you know how many of these sites and structures will be demolished or will be lost over the next 12-month period, for example?

Mr. PEATROSS. No, no. If we were allowed to do this, obviously, the criteria would be established and acted on by the survey itself, not the Library of Congress. We just know—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, let me ask Mr. Bowers if you or your associate know how many—give us some estimate of how many buildings, how many structures, how many bridges, how many sites would be lost over the next year if we are not able to get additional funding?

Mr. BOWERS. We don't keep records on structures that will be lost over the next year. We do have a section 8 report that we do submit to Congress every year on threatened and endangered national historic landmarks, and there are about 324 structures on that list that are in danger—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. On that threatened list?

Mr. BOWERS. Right. And they are on there because they are either about to be lost or are threatened over the short term.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. How long has that list been in existence?
 Mr. BOWERS. I would guess at least for 12 years now.
 Mr. KOSTMAYER. And how has it changed over the past 12 years in terms of the numbers of sites, structures on it?
 Mr. BOWERS. The number of total national historic landmarks is 2,030.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, of the 1,700, 200 are on the endangered list. Is that right?

Mr. BOWERS. Endangered or threatened list, yes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Right. And is that a growing list? Was it less than 200 last year—

Mr. BOWERS. I would guess—

Mr. KOSTMAYER [continuing]. Or was it 400 and it came down to 200?

Mr. BOWERS. I would guess that it is growing slightly. One of the problems that we have is not being able to go out and monitor all of the national historic landmarks.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. So there could be even more?

Mr. BOWERS. There could be more. Certainly.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, probably there are more than 200.

Mr. BOWERS. There could be.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. What was it 12 years ago?

Mr. BOWERS. I could find that figure out for you, but I don't know.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, that is the only question you haven't been able to answer today so—but it was less than 200?

Mr. BOWERS. I would have to find out. I would guess it is.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. OK. Mr. Durrant, are you going to pick up part of the tab as private sector groups here if they get the Board going again along with—

Mr. DURRANT. I guess we—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are you going to help Ms. Maxman?

Mr. DURRANT. I guess we would be in a similar situation. ASCE has a number of liaisons with a number of other organizations, and I am certain that we could support our members becoming part of this Advisory Committee.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, I know that, but I am looking for more than membership. The architects are already providing at least a quarter of a million dollars. Are the engineers doing anything? Are they providing any money yet?

Dr. KAPSCH. Primarily consultative at this time, Mr. Chairman.
 Mr. KOSTMAYER. That means no, I guess.

Mr. DURRANT. I sit on the Board of Directors, and I know we are short of funds. But this is an important area, and I am sure we would consider it. And, again, let me reiterate. We would certainly support our members participating in the committee.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. So you most likely would try your very best to provide something?

Mr. DURRANT. Sure.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. All right. I don't think that I have any additional questions. I appreciate the testimony of all of the panelists. Thank you all very much. I appreciate it and call our second panel: David Bahlman who is Executive Director of the Society of Architectural Historians; and Jeff Marshall who is the Director of His-

toric Preservation of the Bucks County Conservancy. Mr. Bahlman, do you want to start off?

PANEL CONSISTING OF DAVID BAHLMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS; AND JEFF MARSHALL, DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, BUCKS COUNTY CONSERVANCY

STATEMENT OF DAVID BAHLMAN

Mr. BAHLMAN. Certainly. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here today, and I hope that my comments and recommendations on behalf of the Society will be helpful to you in your deliberations.

In many ways, the Historic American Building Survey and the Society of Architectural Historians grew up together. In 1940, seven years after Charlie Peterson wrote a detailed memorandum that served as a charter for the Historic American Building Survey, the Society of Architectural Historians was founded to encourage research and teaching in architectural history. There are today nearly 4,000 worldwide members of the Society made up of a wide range of professionals, from architects and planners to preservationists and scholars, as well as a large number of interested amateurs.

Many early members of the Society worked for HABS. The number has been estimated at about 2,000 so far. Furthermore, in 1951, Charlie Peterson became president of the Society for a term of one year and later served several terms on the Board. At least six past presidents of the Society have been employed by HABS, and one of our recent past presidents, Professor Osmond Overby of the University of Missouri, boasts of at least 10 summers spent with HABS in various projects across the country.

The staff of HABS has set the standards for documentary excellence and scholarship in recording historic structures, a matter of great concern to the Society. The first textbook on the topic, "Recording Historic Buildings," was written by architectural historian Harley McKee of Syracuse University who met Charlie Peterson during an SAH summer field trip on Nantucket in 1951. The significantly enlarged and revised edition of the text, "Recording Historic Structures," published by HABS in 1989, continues to set the pace for written, drawn, and photographic work throughout the field. This record is crucial. In many instances, HABS documentation is the only reliable guidance we have for the study of major architectural monuments which have been altered, damaged, or destroyed by remodeling, willful destruction, neglect, or natural disasters. In fact, on more than one occasion, the reconstruction of a major monument has been possible due only to HABS records. Furthermore, the accessibility of this documentation through the holdings of the Library of Congress is available to individual citizens who seek to learn about and preserve structures in their respective communities.

The "Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians"—Amy has a dozen copies here if any of you don't know it and would like to see it—has been universally respected for 50 years as the leading periodical of the profession. In 1979, the Preservation Committee of

the Society published the first issue of "Preservation Forum," a newsletter dedicated to specific preservation issues. In many ways, the success of these publications has been linked directly to the standards set by the Historic American Building Survey.

HABS publications have earned the respect of the Society. In 1989, for example, after reviewing over two dozen architectural surveys, the Society bestowed its Antoinette Forrester Downing Award for the best publication based on a local architectural survey to "The Alabama Catalog," an Historic American Building Survey publication.

In the Society of Architectural Historians' "Bylaws," the purpose of the Society was well established, not only to encourage research and teaching in architectural history but to promote the preservation of important architecture. The Society's involvement in preservation issues has been nurtured by its association with HABS/HAER.

For example, several years ago, the Society co-sponsored with the Religious Properties program of the Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation a conference on the preservation of religious structures in Philadelphia. Many of the recommendations which resulted from this conference were based on restoration standards established by HABS documentation.

The close relationship between the Society and HABS/HAER continues to the present day. The first volumes of the Society's "Buildings of the United States" series, published by Oxford University Press, are about to appear. The project has benefited greatly from a special arrangement with HABS/HAER to facilitate access to the collection, an invaluable tool for writing a scholarly architectural guide for each state.

Sally Kress Tompkins, deceased Deputy Chief of HABS/HAER, served on the Editorial Board of the "Buildings of the United States." In recognition of her great contribution to the Society and to this project in particular, the Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship has been established as a joint fellowship between HABS/HAER and the SAH to provide funding for a HABS/HAER summer internship for an architectural history graduate student.

I speak for the Society, and specifically for Professor Michael Tomlan, Director of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at Cornell University—he is also Chair of the National Council for Preservation Education and Chair of our own Preservation Committee—in strong support of the work that HABS/HAER has been doing to record our architectural and engineering heritage.

In view of this long history of cooperation and mutual support, it is the Society's firm belief that the HABS and HAER Advisory Committees should be reactivated. This action would indisputably strengthen the ties between HABS/HAER and all related professional and scholarly organizations.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I will be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robert...

MAY 11, 1992

STATEMENT OF DAVID A. BAHLMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS, BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT ON AN OVERSIGHT HEARING ON THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY (HABS) AND THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HAER).

Mr. Chairman:

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In many ways, the Historic American Building Survey and the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) grew up together. In 1940, seven years after Charles Peterson wrote a detailed memorandum that served as the charter of the Historic American Building Survey, the Society of Architectural Historians was founded to encourage research and teaching in architectural history. There are, today, nearly 4,000 worldwide members of the Society, made up of a wide range of professionals - from architects and planners to preservationists and scholars - as well as a large number of interested amateurs. Many early members of the Society worked for HABS. Furthermore, in 1951, Charles Peterson became President of the Society, and later served several terms on the Board. At least six past presidents of the Society have been employed by HABS, and one of our recent past presidents, Professor Osmond Overby, boasts of at least ten summers spent with HABS in various projects across the country.

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I speak for the Society, and specifically for Professor Michael Tomlan, Director of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at Cornell University, Chair of the National Council for Preservation Education, and Chair of the Society of Architectural Historians Preservation Committee, in strong support of the work that HABS/HAER has been doing to record our architectural and engineering heritage. In view of this long history of cooperation and mutual support, it is the Society's firm belief that the HABS and HAER Advisory Committees be reactivated. This action would indisputably strengthen the ties between HABS/HAER and all related professional and scholarly organizations.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak. I will be glad to answer any questions that you might have.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you, Mr. Bahlman. Mr. Marshall.

STATEMENT OF JEFF MARSHALL

Mr. MARSHALL. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. My name is Jeffrey Marshall. I am the Director of the Historic Preservation Department of the Bucks County Conservancy, a private nonprofit conservation and preservation organization with headquarters in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. My testimony this morning will hopefully give a local perspective to the HABS/HAER projects.

I have been working in the historic preservation field in the Bucks County region since 1976. I have seen the destruction of numerous historic resources during this time. In Bucks County, these resources are continually threatened by destruction, alteration, and the other effects of growth in suburbia. There is an axiom in preservation which states: "Once it is gone, it is gone forever."

For many of the buildings that we have lost, this is, unfortunately, true. Nothing remains to mark these structures. Merges and recordation are a growing need in our area. The Bucks County Conservancy is actively involved with historic sites surveys to identify historic resources and in the preparation of National Register nominations and preservation ordinances to help protect them.

In the past four years alone, we have identified over 11,000 resources on over 4,000 properties as part of our Comprehensive Historic Sites Survey. Several thousand more have been identified in previous surveys. The Bucks County Conservancy has completed eight historic district nominations and 20 individual nominations which have led to successful listing in the National Register.

Recently, a large HABS project was undertaken in the county to document vernacular architecture rather than individual historic landmarks. This was the first such project that I am aware of being done in one of the oldest counties of Pennsylvania. Professional historians, architects, librarians, and members of local historical societies, historic commissions as well as concerned individuals came together to compile a list of properties worthy of documentation. Not surprisingly, the list far outstripped the number of properties which were able to be included within the project.

The focus of the selected buildings was vernacular structures which retained much of their architectural integrity. They represented examples of many different regional and ethnic buildings once common in the county. These buildings are increasingly rare.

One of these buildings which has been documented has been demolished and at least one other is seriously threatened today. We are now awaiting funding from the state of Pennsylvania to create and mount an exhibit of these photographs which were taken several years ago.

HABS/HAER photographic documentation and/or measured drawings are often our last card to play as we attempt to salvage some record of these structures. Any tool we have for preserving this finite set of 18th and 19th Century buildings is gratefully accepted. The HABS/HAER program is, in Bucks County, an underused tool to document the often rapidly disappearing historic resources which have shaped the county.

Traditionally, we have used the National Register as the cornerstone of our preservation efforts. The National Register is an important tool, but we cannot depend on it exclusively. It is a misconception to believe that all significant historic resources are listed on the National Register.

Even if they are listed, the National Register often cannot protect historic resources from a property owner who wants to destroy them. Unfortunately, even being listed on the National Register does not assure detailed documentation. Additionally, the National Register program has several shortcomings. A number of properties identified as being National Register-eligible through our historic surveys far exceed the number of properties which have been listed or have been adequately documented. This is because the National Register is actually a voluntary process, and many property owners do not know about the register or care to go through the bureaucracy and expense of listing their properties; the National Register, at least as administered in Pennsylvania, does not recognize portions of buildings which are worthy of listing.

So very important historic resources with later unsympathetic additions are not deemed eligible for listing; individual architecturally significant buildings located within National Register historic districts often do not have the documentation they deserve. And once an historic district has been created, nominations for individual properties within its boundaries are not accepted for processing; many properties worthy of note do not have a preservation priority system under the Pennsylvania priority system which does not allow them to be nominated at all.

HABS/HAER documentation is an excellent tool to document a large number of properties which we have documented as having historic or architectural significance which may not be National Register-eligible, but which are certainly worthy of future study, or possess individual elements worthy of detailed documentation.

Finally, I would like to state that the HAER documentation is an even more overlooked tool. Bucks County has a large number of bridges, including covered bridges, stone-arched bridges, camelback canal bridges, iron bridges, and a number of WPA bridges which are increasingly threatened as the once rural areas are upgrading their infrastructure to accommodate the suburban boom which has covered much of the county.

We hope that the documentation of historic resources becomes a requirement in the permitting process for the issuance of demolition permits for any publicly or privately owned historic resource located within or outside of any historic district, whether or not any Federal authorization, licensing, or funding is involved. Because otherwise "Once it is gone, it is gone forever." Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Marshall follows:]

BUCKS COUNTY CONSERVANCY

85 Old Dublin Pike, Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901

215 345-7020

My name is Jeffrey L. Marshall. I am the Director of the Historic Preservation Department of the Bucks County Conservancy, a private non-profit conservation and preservation organization with headquarters in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

I have been working in the historic preservation field in the Bucks County region since 1975. I have seen the destruction of numerous historic resources during this time. In Bucks County, these resources are continually threatened by destruction, alteration, and the other effects of growing suburbia. There is an axiom in preservation which states: "Once it's gone, it's gone forever". For many of the buildings we have lost, that is unfortunately true. Nothing remains to mark these structures. The Bucks County Conservancy is actively involved with historic sites surveys to identify historic resources and in the preparation of National Register nominations and preservation ordinances to help protect them.

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Recently, a large HABS project was undertaken in the county. This was the first such project I am aware of being done in one of the oldest counties in Pennsylvania. Professional historians, architects, librarians, and members of local historical societies and historic commissions as well as concerned individuals came together to compile a list of properties worthy of documentation. Not surprisingly, the list far outstripped the number of properties which were able to be included within the project. The focus of the selected buildings was vernacular structures which retained much of their architectural integrity. They represented examples of many different regional and ethnic buildings once common in the county. These buildings are increasingly rare. One of these buildings has been demolished and at least one other is seriously threatened.

HABS/HAER Photographic documentation and/or measured drawings are often our last card to play as we attempt to salvage some record of these structures. Any tool we have for preserving this finite set of eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings is gratefully accepted. The HABS/HAER program is, in Bucks County, an underused tool to document the often rapidly disappearing historic resources which have shaped the county.

The National Register is an important tool, but we cannot depend on it exclusively. It is a misconception to believe that all significant historic resources are listed on the National Register. Even if they are listed, the National Register often can not protect historic resources from a property owner who wants to destroy them.

The number of properties identified as being National Register eligible through our historic surveys far exceed the number of properties which have been listed or are adequately documented. This is because:

- The National Register is voluntary and many property owners do not know about the register, or care to go through the bureaucracy and expense of listing their properties.
- The National Register, at least as administered in Pennsylvania, does not recognize portions of buildings as being worthy of listing. So very important historic resources with later unsympathetic additions are not deemed eligible.
- Individual architecturally significant buildings located within National Register historic districts often do not have the documentation they deserve; and once an historic district has been created, nominations for individual properties within its boundaries are not accepted for processing.
- Many properties worthy of note do not have a preservation priority under the Pennsylvania priority system.

HAER/HAER documentation is an excellent tool to document that large number of properties we have documented as having historic or architectural significance which may not be National Register eligible, but which are certainly worth future study, or possess individual elements worthy of detailed documentation.

Finally, I would like to state that HAER documentation is an even more often overlooked tool. Bucks County has a large number of bridges, including covered bridges, stone arched bridges, "camel back" canal bridges, and WPA bridges which are increasingly threatened as once rural areas are upgrading infrastructure to accommodate the suburban boom which has covered much of the county.

We hope that documentation of historic resources becomes a requirement in the permitting process for the issuance of demolition permits for any public or privately owned historic resource, located within or outside of any historic district, whether or not any federal authorization, licensing or funding is involved. Because otherwise "Once its gone, its gone forever". Thank you very much.

Jeffrey L. Marshall, Director of Historic Preservation
Bucks County Conservancy
85 Old Dublin Pike, Doylestown, PA 18901

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Thank you very much. Mr. Marshall, let me ask you if the destruction of historical resources by which we mean buildings and also sites, what are historical sites that are not structures?

Mr. MARSHALL. We have a number of archeological sites in Bucks County which are currently under threat.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And you gave the figure of 11,000 sites in Bucks County?

Mr. MARSHALL. 11,000 resources on 4,000 sites.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I am sorry. 11,000—

Mr. MARSHALL. Resources—buildings.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. 11,000 buildings?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And in addition to 11,000 buildings, 4,000—

Mr. MARSHALL. On 4,000 different properties.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Oh, 11,000 structures on 4,000 different properties. That is a lot of buildings for one county—11,000.

Mr. MARSHALL. Well, as I said earlier, Bucks County is one of the three oldest counties in Pennsylvania, and we have under—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Many of these are private homes?

Mr. MARSHALL. Most of them.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Most of them are private homes. And some of these buildings are in danger?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. How many?

Mr. MARSHALL. We have, in the last month that I have been studying it for a number, have lost three buildings that we have previously documented who have some sort of identification as being over 50 years old and an historic resource.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Three buildings that were how old?

Mr. MARSHALL. Over 50 years old.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Right. And what buildings, were they all private residences?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, they were.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. So how serious a problem is it?

Mr. MARSHALL. We have problems of destruction for suburban growth and a very more insidious problem of as these houses are being purchased by 20th Century owners, they are being altered. And we are losing our historic fabric faster than we are losing buildings, but still we are losing it and feel these things should be documented in an as-is condition.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Bahlman, are there areas of the country that are more architecturally valuable than others?

Mr. BAHLMAN. If you are a vernacularist, you would say no; but yes, certainly.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And is this one of them?

Mr. BAHLMAN. This is one.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And is Bucks County one of them?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Bucks County is. In our publishing project "Buildings of the United States," we have a running joke about the volume on North Dakota.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. You have a running joke about—

Mr. BAHLMAN. We have a running joke about the volume on North Dakota, and there are those that think there aren't too

many structures in North Dakota to worry about. In fact, there are. They are vernacular rather than high style. It is all important. Every bit of it. But—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. But there, obviously, are more structures in this part of the country—
Mr. BAHLMAN. Yes. That is correct.
Mr. KOSTMAYER [continuing]. Since this part of the country is older.

Mr. BAHLMAN. You can't argue with numbers here in the East.
Mr. KOSTMAYER. And the destruction of these properties is a serious problem?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Absolutely.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Now, what can be done about it?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Well, I think general awareness—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I mean, you are concerned primarily with collecting the drawings and the surveys of these buildings architecturally. But do you deal with the preservation of the buildings themselves?

Mr. BAHLMAN. We have a Preservation Committee that provides expert testimony in cases where architectural historians are called in to testify to the attributes of a particular structure. Being an organization more on the scholarly side, this is the best contribution we can make to historic preservation.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And what is that contribution?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Expert testimony in preservation cases.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, is this a serious problem in other countries—

Mr. BAHLMAN. Absolutely.

Mr. KOSTMAYER [continuing]. The destruction of these buildings?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Absolutely. Look what is happening in Yugoslavia.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Is it handled differently than it is in this country generally?

Mr. BAHLMAN. There are worldwide scholarly organizations like ours which provide a kind of watchdog function for the destruction of properties. And it is amazing how often the preservation movement is begun by the colleges and the universities and the scholars involved in trying to preserve these things.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are there efforts which are working in other countries perhaps more successfully than preservation efforts are working in this country?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Yes. There are countries such as England which keep a much tighter grip on what they have got.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And how do they do that, and how don't we do that?

Mr. BAHLMAN. It is very similar to ours. They have had scholarship longer than we have, obviously, and the series that we are doing now, "Buildings of the United States," is patterned after a series that Pessner did in England called, "The Buildings of England." Pessner was here 20 years ago and said, "Why doesn't this exist in the United States? Isn't there an architectural record for every state in the union?"

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, is it easier to destroy an historic building in the United States than it is in England?

Mr. BAHLMAN. It depends on the circumstances. I would say, in general, it is easier here.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Easier here?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Yes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And why is that?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Probably because of the length of time that we have been preserving structures, and there aren't as many watchdog organizations set up to protect these.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. You mentioned the Society's "Buildings of the United States" project?

Mr. BAHLMAN. That is correct.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Can you just tell us what that is?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Again, Nicholas Pessner charged the Society 20 years ago to create a project whereby every state in the union would have an architectural guide, a scholarly guide to the architecture of the state. We are about to publish the first four volumes of this series, and we, obviously, have a long way to go. But it will be the vehicle for bringing architecture to a much popular audience. There will be books. A gross analogy would be the Michelans. It will be a book that people could keep in the glove compartments of their cars and travel throughout Pennsylvania and look at the architecture.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I asked Ms. Maxman this question, but I wanted to ask you.

Mr. BAHLMAN. Sure.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I understand the value of the photographs, obviously, but being neither an engineer nor an architect, I understand less the value of the drawings to people who aren't architects or engineers. Can you explain that value?

Mr. BAHLMAN. To our constituency, certainly an architectural historian—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Well, I understand the value to architects and engineers, and I understand the value of the photographs to people who are neither architects nor engineers. But I don't understand necessarily, unless you are trying to reconstruct a building which has been destroyed or simply for the sake of scholarship, the value of preserving the drawings — even doing the drawings themselves.

Mr. BAHLMAN. Well, from our perspective, it is a scholarly detail that is tremendously important, and we get a lot of calls in the office as well. Ford indicated that the Library of Congress gets many calls. We get a lot of calls from people restoring homes that have been in their families, and we are able to refer them to the HABS/HAER collection. If it is a distinctive structure and it is catalogued in HABS/HAER, it is the only way of really knowing what the original parameters of the building were.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I see. And you mentioned that one major monument had actually been reconstructed based on these drawings?

Mr. BAHLMAN. I think there have been many.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Can you speak to that?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Yes, sir. One of the photographs here is of a national historic landmark, one of the 1,700 national historic landmarks we have in this country. That was documented by HABS in 1940. It burned and it was reconstructed using HABS drawings.

But there are maybe hundreds of examples. In the winter of 1981—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Did you say hundreds of examples?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Hundreds of examples where HABS drawings have been used for restoration. In the winter of 1981, there was a very bad fire in Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ancestral home. And the next day Congress appropriated money for the restoration of that national historic landmark, and HABS drawings were shipped up that day from the Library of Congress which enabled the architects to restore the building to initial appearance.

In the case of Independence Hall, if there is storm damage, man-made damage, the drawings that have been prepared for Independence Hall will allow the National Park Service to restore that national historic landmark to its original appearance.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Are there crucially historic buildings in the country for which the drawings have not yet been completed?

Mr. BAHLMAN. That is correct, sir. The bulk of 20,000 historic buildings in the National Park Service and the bulk of 1,700 national historic landmarks have not yet been documented to HABS and HAER standards.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. How difficult would it be to rebuild these structures without the plans?

Mr. BAHLMAN. Very, very difficult, sir.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. OK. Thank you. Mr. Marshall, I sponsored some legislation, you may know, for a cooperative effort between HABS and the Committee for Documentation of Historic Resources in Bucks County, and you were the site coordinator, I guess, for that project.

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Can you tell me about the current progress and the success of the project where you are?

Mr. MARSHALL. Well, we—

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And describe the project, if you would.

Mr. MARSHALL. The project was identified regional, vernacular architecture which we felt were National Register-eligible but were not previously documented. So we got together—a group of historians, architects, and groups from throughout the county and got together a list of buildings that we thought were worthy of preservation and worthy of documentation.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. How many members served on this panel?

Mr. MARSHALL. It was an ad hoc committee. Our largest single meeting had 14 people, and I would say total it must have been almost 40 people who attended.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. These are architects and historians?

Mr. MARSHALL. Architects and historians, concerned individuals, members of historic societies, historic commissions.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And you came up with a list of buildings as well as sites or—

Mr. MARSHALL. We came up with a list of 100 buildings.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Only buildings, not sites.

Mr. MARSHALL. At which because of the time constraints and the funding, approximately, it was pared down to 30 buildings which were documented.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. And the documentation has been completed?

Mr. MARSHALL. Photographs have been completed. Bucks County Conservancy staff and volunteers have done historic research on those buildings to prepare for an exhibit, and we are awaiting funding from the state of Pennsylvania to mount that exhibit at this time.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Yes, so I am. Okay. So there will be an exhibit once the funding is forthcoming. Is that right?

Mr. MARSHALL. That is correct.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Okay. Well, I appreciate your testimony, and I appreciate your hard work. Thank you both very much for your testimony. There is going to be, I guess, a presentation in about 15 minutes. This will be a presentation, I think, of the architectural drawings of Independence Hall, and it will be made by the Park Service to HABS. I think, and so I hope you will stay. It is going to occur in just about 15 minutes. At this point, the subcommittee stands adjourned. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

MAY 11, 1992

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING RECORD.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
1877 District, Maryland



COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ASIAN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 24, 1992

The Honorable Manual Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Room 6151
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to request the reestablishment of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Advisory Board as sanctioned by an Act of Congress in 1935. As a new Member of Congress, I just recently began to learn of the great accomplishments of the HABS and its irreplaceable role in recording the history of our great nation.

As the only Member of Congress to visit the HABS office, I can not adequately express my amazement and appreciation of the work that its talented staff has undertaken to preserve our heritage. I appreciate those Members of Congress who had the foresight and intelligence to create this organization back in 1935. After seeing some of the photographs and drawings on file, I believe every Member of Congress should have the opportunity to display, on loan by HABS and the Library of Congress, historical pictures of their district in their Congressional offices. What better way to make someone who has travelled, perhaps thousands of miles, to feel at home and educate them on the history of their hometown.

Reinstatement of the Advisory Board is vital to the continuance of the preservation of our history. As you may recall, under the 1962 Tripartite Agreement, the Advisory Board shall consist of eleven members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. It is my fervent desire to see the HABS Advisory Board reestablished.

I thank you for your attention to this matter and look forward to your reply. Mahalo.

Neil Abercrombie
Neil Abercrombie
Member of Congress



July 8, 1991

The Honorable Manuel Lujan Jr.
 Secretary of the Interior
 U. S. Department of Interior Building
 C Street between 18 & 19 Street, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20240

Dear Sir:

The American Institute of Architects is presenting this letter to advocate the continuation of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in accordance with the 1934 Memorandum of Agreement, and the governing legislation of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, as amended).

The initial plan for HABS was put in place in 1933 under the Civil Works Administration. It used unemployed architects and draftsmen to record and assemble an archive of early architecture and historic structures across the nation. The program was so successful, its product forming such an excellent basis for the future, that there was consensus among The American Institute of Architects, the National Park Service and the Library of Congress to follow the established standards of such recording enterprises.

A Memorandum of Agreement signed by those three parties in July 1934 and sanctioned by Congress August 1935 states:

- HABS should act as a useful model of future recording of historic American buildings and the cultures they represent.

1-15 New York Avenue NW
 Washington DC 20004
 202-638-7110
 1 - number 202-638-7110

July 8, 1991
 The Honorable Manuel Lujan Jr.
 Page 2

- The principal responsibility for comprehensive planning and operation of continuous survey programs should be that of the National Park Service.
- The American Institute of Architects should assist in local execution of the work as well as for the implementation of the latest standards of the profession.
- The Library of Congress should be the custodian of the records.
- Within the organization of the agreement, an Advisory Board should determine the correct methods for the work and provide solutions to particular problems. This Board should continue until the national officers of the Institute (AIA) make changes or additions to it.
- Members of the Board should serve without compensation.

In 1962, in light of economic and social changes which had occurred, the Memorandum was updated. To date, this "Tripartite Agreement" has been a useful guide for the excellent HABS programs and works. The Institute views with admiration the progress of HABS in recent years and wishes to contribute to its professional success in the future.

The AIA is presently funding the writing and publishing of a third volume on the history of the White House while further working with HABS in its recording of the building. It has become apparent that many changes have occurred in the field of preservation since the last Advisory Board meeting. Because of this, we believe it imperative that the Board once again be available to provide HABS with professional oversight; with program suggestions and project direction; and as a resource to review current projects and to reset the goals and standards desired.

The Advisory Board under the 1962 Agreement is to consist of eleven members serving without compensation as follows:

- The chairperson of the AIA committee on Historic Resources and the Librarian of Congress as ex officio members.

July 8, 1991
 The Honorable Manuel Lujan Jr.
 Page 3

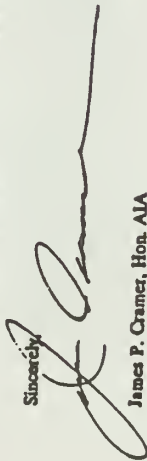
- Five architects nominated by the AIA with concurrence of the National Park Service. The Institute is currently reviewing the qualification of potential nominees.
- Four lay members nominated by the National Park Service.

We suggest that you be prepared to nominate the appropriate four persons to serve on this Board.

It is imperative that the HABS maintain its position at the forefront of international preservation. We believe that continuation of our long effective standards of operation, with modifications if necessary, provides the best means of attaining this goal.

We look forward to your prompt response to this proposal.

Sincerely,



James P. Cramer, Hon. AIA
 Executive Vice President/CEO

Enclosure: Tripartite Agreement

cc: Elizabeth Davis
 Richard W. Hobbs, FAIA
 Norman L. Koonce, FAIA
 Edward Masick Jr., AIA
 C. Ford Peatross

IRIPARIITZ AORREZEMENI EROR KONINUNIND THE HISTORIE AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

The importance of the HABS collections is confirmed by the great public use its records have already received. As the years go by their value increases.

Changing conditions have caused the co-operating agencies to change their form of participation. Without altering the basic intentions of the "Tripartite Agreement" first made in 1933—and so profitably followed since then—we pledge our support of the Survey and renew the Agreement as herein brought up to date.

I. General Statement

The Historic American Buildings Survey, begun in 1933 and sanctioned by Act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), is a long-range plan for assembling an archive of historic American architecture. It is sponsored by the three agencies subscribed hereto. The collections consist of measured drawings, record photographs and textual material—all prepared according to careful standards. They are so filed in the Library of Congress that they may be readily consulted and copies (reproductions) furnished at the published rates of the Library's Photoduplication Service to institutions or individuals desiring to obtain them.

II. The National Park Service

The Park Service shall administer the planning and operation of the Survey using such funds as may be appropriated by Congress and such gifts as may be obtained from other sources. It shall set up qualitative standards, select and approve subjects for recording, direct the process of making the records and deliver the finished product to the Library of Congress.

III. The American Institute of Architects

The Institute shall, through its organization and its individual members, aid and encourage the Survey in all ways, including the enlistment of support—financial and otherwise—and the giving of professional advice when needed and called upon.

IV. The Library of Congress

The Library shall accept, permanently preserve, make readily available for study, and furnish copies (reproductions) of material presented

to it, at the published rates of the Library's Photoduplication Service, to institutions or individuals desiring to obtain them. It shall make readily available by loan to the National Park Service all materials required for examination, revision, or copying.

V. The Advisory Board

The Board shall be concerned with policy matters in a broad way and be available for consultation, as a whole or in part. It shall be assisted in the conduct of its business by the three agencies subscribed hereto. It shall elect from its membership a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.

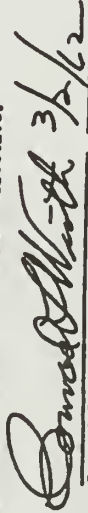
The Board shall consist of eleven members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and serving without compensation as follows:

- A. The Chairman of the AIA committee on historic preservation and the Librarian of Congress shall be ex officio members.
- B. In addition there shall be five architect members nominated by the President of the AIA with the concurrence of the Park Service.
- C. There shall also be four lay members nominated by the Director of the National Park Service.

The Board shall be directed by a chairman elected by the members from its membership. It shall meet at its convenience as a whole or in part and shall be assisted in the conduct of its business by the three agencies subscribed hereto.

VI. Termination of Agreement

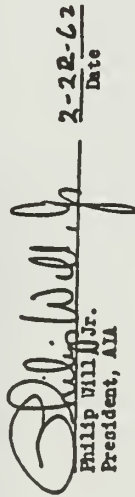
This agreement may be terminated by the Park Service, the Institute, or the Library by mutual consent, or by any one thereof, by giving to the others a written notice of its intention to withdraw, not less than sixty days before such withdrawal becomes effective.


 Conrad L. Wirth
 Director, National Park Service

Date


 L. Quincy Mumford
 Librarian of Congress

Date


 Philip Will Jr.
 President, AIA

Date

332 Spruce St.
 Phila., PA 19106
 November 14, 1979

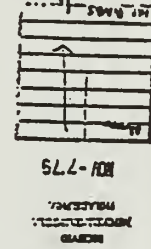
Memo to Co-Chairman, Steering Committee & other Friends

This material, 4 pages of it, was received from Mitchell's office by mail today. We are xeroxing it and sending it out to you immediately.

It is plain that Mr. DeLaporte still intends to abrogate the Tri-Partite Agreement and drop the HABS Advisory Committee.

We have just begun to fight!

CEP
 Secretary pro-tem



Meeting Notes
 Thursday, October 25, 1979
 12:00 noon
 Mr. DeLaporte's Office

Attendees:

Chris I. DeLaporte, Director - Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service (HCRS)
 John Popoliere, Chief - Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)
 Brian B. Mitchell, FAIA, President - American Institute of Architects
 Alan Fern, Director Special Collections - Library of Congress
 Maurice Payne, AIA, Director - Professional Interest Program, AIA
 Michael Cohn, Assistant Director - Professional Interest Program, AIA

Mitchell - related AIA's interests in preservation and particularly concern for HABS.

DeLaporte - referred to previous meeting with Peterson and "someone from AIA"

Mitchell - (AIA was not represented at such a meeting). HCRS is not helping. AIA informed on HABS and advisory board.

(Question was raised as to why Advisory Board is not meeting.)
 DeLaporte - "charter" expired in December '78; the matter escaped his attention.

Mitchell - Went to the "Charter"

DeLaporte - "Charter" is an operational document within Interior which is a funding and authorization process through the Secretary.

Fern - reviewed Tripartite Agreement and its Advisory Board. Explained value of Advisory Board.

Popoliere - explained that during organization of HCRS there was a study of advisory boards. Did not understand "Charter" at that time and did not find out what it meant until after HABS "Charter" had expired. A change was expected in formation of a broader advisory group; therefore did not notify AIA & Library of Congress in anticipation of a new structure.

DeLaporte - expressed interest in having advisory functions in the cultural programs area; later declined "cultural" as HCRS's preservation program.

Mitchell - AIA would like some assurance of maintaining identity of HABS to recruit members of HABS/HABS staff and would like some indication from HCRS that they expected input from AIA.

Meeting Notes/NAAS
10/25/79
page two

DeLoporte - HCS will try to make advisory board reflect AIA interests expressed administration concern about role of advisory boards in forming government policy is areas that affect members of that board need to reflect public interests without conflicts of interest.

Fern - emphasized Library of Congress' approach to advisory boards. They have many such boards which deal with technical issues. These groups are not political and there is no conflict of interest.

He also explained the difference between NAAS and NAER in terms of the products they transmit to the library, and stated that HCS should maintain the distinction between the programs.

DeLoporte - he is currently developing the concepts of name and identity of NAAS/NAER in the new Division of National Architectural and Engineering Record.

Fern - stated that NAAS has been in existence 45 years and that it's name has a high level of recognition and that it would be politically dangerous to "fiddle around" with it.

DeLoporte - agreed with Fern - referred to his visit with their Executive at Monticello where they discussed this and other issues. Stated he was interested in starting a Preservation Institute - best similar to Reave's Institute in Monticello.

Fern - an advisory board could assist in starting such a program.

Mitchell - The AIA has many members with a high level of expertise in this area which could be of value to HCS. Asks if Tripartite Agreement is valid?

DeLoporte - Yes - except for the provisions for an advisory board.

Mitchell - asks DeLoporte if he is in agreement with AIA as to the value of the advisory board and if steps will be taken to revive it.

DeLoporte - agrees to talk to the Secretary about developing a new advisory board.

Pepperstein - suggests that he might also talk to the Solicitor General's office for a legal interpretation.

Meeting Notes
10/25/79
page three

Fern - asked for definition of the term "culture" as it is used by HCS.

DeLoporte - The HCS program refers to historic preservation and that he does not mean to include literature; visual performing arts and other such activities of Library or Smithsonian.

A complete manual of HCS programs and activities should be ready in approximately 1 year.

Fern - inquires as to the time table of the various decisions, announcements, and actions that are of great interest to architects and the public.

DeLoporte - should be able to report back in 2 weeks on the revised division of activities, and on identity and name changes. And should be able to determine role of an advisory board (in relation to the overall cultural programs) in approximately 1 month.

Fern - stated that there should be an effective advisory board that will make substantive contributions and that for structure, timing, assistance to developing details.

Mitchell - asks DeLoporte for some assurances that these matters will be addressed in an expeditious manner.

DeLoporte - could not give specific assurances.

Fern - suggests that the Library of Congress convene a meeting of an interim advisory board, at the Library, within 1 month.

This could open communications and set up a board which could be ready to operate under a revised Agreement.

DeLoporte - agrees with interim group concept, indicates full HCS participation and that he would try to attend if schedule allowed.

Fern - reiterated that interim group should meet within one month.

DeLoporte - would like to see HCS program proliferate high quality activities and programs. Advisory board could help improve recognition in Congress and state governments.

Meeting Notes
10/25/79
page four

Mitchell - the AIA could assist politically

Deleporte - would like to see better efficiency in HCMS regarding activities. Interested in a pilot program that would duplicate the federal activity at a state level.

Fern - From experience with WPA that a proliferation of local programs develops coordination and control problems.

Deleporte - thought that the message he gave to Blair Beavee would get to AIA.

Mitchell - Recalled recently meeting Beavee by chance in Florida but was not expecting a report (Beavee is not acting as an AIA representative to HCMS)

Balapeste - would like meeting of interim advisory board to develop an estimate of the scope of work it would require to ~~fill~~ fill the survey.

Reported that he was that afternoon filling vacancies with acting staff.

At an appropriate time he would like to meet with AIA to explain what he is doing in HCMS.

Mitchell - AIA needs timely news and information in order to keep members informed, to allow reasoned communication, and to maintain alertness reactions.



COPY

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

David Olan Meeker, Jr., FAIA
Executive Vice President

September 28, 1979

The Honorable Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing you with a sense of urgency about a lack of communication between the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the American Institute of Architects. The AIA has for many years represented the architectural profession's interest in the preservation of the Nation's historic and architecturally significant buildings. In particular, the Institute has had a role in the Historic American Buildings Survey from its creation in 1934 by means of a "Tripartite Agreement" among your Department, the Library of Congress, and the AIA. This Agreement was reaffirmed in 1962 and legally remains in effect.

The Tripartite Agreement has been a longstanding contract of cooperation among the Library of Congress, the Executive, and the public constituency through the AIA. However, Mr. Chris F. Deleporte, Director of HCMS and the Executive's representative in the Agreement, has chosen to treat this Agreement casually by failing to inform or consult with the other parties of the Agreement. The Tripartite Agreement is a legal document that requires consultation and must not be ignored. It prescribed a means of consultation through an appointed Advisory Board. Since the creation of HCMS, cooperation among the parties of the Agreement has ceased to exist, and the Advisory Board has been purportedly termed by Mr. Deleporte to be "technically dead". Vacancies on the Advisory Board have not been filled, and meetings have not been held.

In May, 1978, shortly after the Department of the Interior's creation of the HCMS, the AIA received a response to its inquiry regarding the future of HABS within the newly established HCMS. In his response Mr. Deleporte assured us that an important consideration in this reorganization was the AIA's interests. However, the AIA has heard nothing further from Mr. Deleporte. Accordingly, and also because we had over the summer heard of continuing reorganizational studies

September 28, 1979
The Honorable Cecil D. Andrus
page two

being developed within HCRS, AIA President Ehrman B. Mitchell, Jr. invited Mr. DeLaporte along with the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Daniel Boorstin, to a meeting here on September 4th, which was postponed to September 18th to accommodate Mr. DeLaporte's schedule. The meeting's purpose was to review the status of the Tripartite Agreement for currency with whatever new plans Mr. DeLaporte was developing. Dr. Alao Farn, the Library's Director of Special Collections, arrived with Dr. Boorstin's authority to review and even negotiate an update of the Agreement if appropriate. Regrettably, Mr. DeLaporte's office informed us at the last minute that he was unable to attend, but, at our insistence that there be a meeting, he sent a staff member with apologies.

The AIA pressed further that a meeting with Mr. DeLaporte must take place, but on numerous attempts to set a date for a timely meeting, the dates proposed by his office were all after October 1st, by which date, we understand, an HCRS reorganization plan will be forwarded to you for consideration and approval. We have received no firsthand information about this plan--much less the ability to comment--so it would serve no purpose to meet after a plan is approved. Mr. DeLaporte's continued unavailability has impeded our access to important information and does not reflect an appropriate spirit of President Carter's policy of open government.

The AIA places great importance upon the Tripartite Agreement and seeks to reverse any erosion of the EABS program. Therefore, on behalf of the Institute, I urge you to defer action on any proposal until the members of the Tripartite Agreement and other interested groups are briefed on its purpose and have an adequate opportunity to review and comment. In the meantime, the terms of the Agreement must be adhered to; vacancies on the Advisory Board must be filled; and, it must resume functioning. Please know that the AIA does not oppose change, but we do feel that what appears to be happening within HCRS is a unilateral action contrary to the EABS Tripartite Agreement.

The AIA has made vital contributions in the past to the EABS Program; we await your response and hope for prompt and effective communication over this matter so that our contribution may continue.

Sincerely yours,

David O. Haker
David O. Haker, FAIA
Executive Vice President

enclosures: Tripartite Agreement (1974, 1962)

September 20, 1979

CEP:

Mr. Ehrman B. Mitchell telephoned to give you a report on the meeting held Tuesday in Washington.

Mr. DeLaporte did not show. Instead, he sent Ken Anderson and a secretary from HCRS.

Mr. Mitchell was much impressed with Dr. Fern's demonstration and he and Fern hit it off very well. They were both very firm, to say the least.

Both Mitchell and Fern advised Anderson that they considered DeLaporte's non-appearance an insult and that DeLaporte should get ready for a face to face confrontation.

Anderson had some alternative dates given to him by DeLaporte for a meeting sometime in November. Mitchell & Fern did not accept this at all.

Mitchell & Fern gave Anderson an ultimatum to give to DeLaporte -- that DeLaporte meet with Fern & Mitchell before October 1, and furthermore, that DeLaporte would only have 48 hours to give them the date of the meeting. If the meeting date is not scheduled when the 48 hours are up (tomorrow noon) -- and the meeting must be before October 1 -- Fern & Mitchell will proceed to contact the Secretary, legislative bodies and the Appropriations Committee. Also, private citizens, not necessarily architects/historians, etc. will be roused and advised of this "cavalier" attitude.

Mitchell asked Anderson to convey to DeLaporte that DeLaporte's attitude didn't appear to be a viable way to his mentor's candidacy and that DeLaporte should consider the politics of this matter.

DeLaporte's secretary told Bo Payne on Friday (9/14/79) that Poppellers would be present at the meeting. Poppellers did not appear but he did telephone Bo Payne and advised that he (Poppellers) was not informed of his required presence at the Tuesday noon meeting until midnight Monday and he was just not able to attend on such short notice.

Mr. Mitchell again mentioned how impressed he was with Dr. Fern's firmness on this matter and they, on the part of the AIA and the Lib. of Congress WILL DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS if DeLaporte continues his non-cooperation.

Mitchell will be away in Hawaii, Ula, Washington and other places but Bo Payne is in charge of this matter and you should contact Payne to learn if a meeting is scheduled and if it is not, Payne will proceed with ACTION.

Hy
111111 Guadalupe

p.t.o.

FRIENDS OF H.A.B.S.

332 Spruce St.
Phila., PA 19106
July 6, 1979

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20545

Re: HABS Advisory Board

Dear Dr. Boorstin:

Just now I am looking at your letter to me of November 22, 1977 of which a copy is enclosed. I guess we have all been hoping that the HABS troubles would go away -- but they haven't. And the final crunch is now on.

This is to advise you that we architects are mounting a heavy campaign to resist the current moves against HABS -- especially the junking of the Advisory Board of which you are -- or were -- a member.

The center of our problem seems to be Director Delaporte of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. I have been trying to contact him for weeks -- but without success. He is going to hear from a lot of people very soon. When the White House learns what's going on, maybe we will get some help from above.

The Library of Congress has been in on HABS from the very start. A Washington Post clipping for November 29, 1933 is enclosed. Dr. Holland was one of our great heroes.

Hoping to discuss this in person with you soon, I am

Sincerely yours,



Charles E. Peterson
Secretary pro-tem

CEP:hg
Encl.

cc: Prof. Reeves (Nantucket)
Mr. Bartley

P.S.: Enclosed is a copy of an "alert" sent out to architects several days ago. Since then the situation has been deteriorating fast.

CEP

FRIENDS OF H.A.B.S.

332 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
June 29, 1979

EMERGENCY CALL TO OUR ARCHITECTURAL COLLEAGUES!

The Historic American Buildings Survey as we have known it for nearly forty-six years is in grave danger. Steady pressure is being exerted by the present administration in Washington.

Two years ago the American Institute of Architects was invited to participate in policy discussions relating to the plans of President Carter for basic changes. For unknown reasons the staff headquarters at the Design Division (then under the direction of William Slagter) never acknowledged the invitation. Perhaps with justification, the Interior Department assumed that the AIA wasn't interested in the federal historical preservation program.

There soon followed a move to abolish the HABS Advisory Board. But it was immediately pointed out that there existed a 3-way contract that could not be voided without mutual consent. Recently, things have been quiet on the surface and many have assumed that everything is OK.

NOT SO!

To all intents and purposes, the regular staff of HABS is bound and gagged and cannot speak up. But the truth is leaking out in all directions.

Those close to the facts have decided that the HABS, which was tentatively organized several seasons ago, must spring into action and see that the HABS is not compromised and demoralized. The Librarian of Congress (one of the parties to the contract) has declared himself in favor of the HABS Advisory Board, existence of which must be reaffirmed.

NEEDS A CHARTER MEMBER!

Blair Reeves FAIA of the University of Florida is just now opening his summer shop on Nantucket. He has agreed to co-chair the Friends and to help us get together a war chest for stamps and phone calls.

Be a loyal friend and mail a check to Blair by the next mail. Coupon attached.

Yours in haste,

Charles E. Peterson
Secretary pro-tem

Dear Blair:

F. Blair Reeves, FAIA
Co-Chairman, HABS
P.O. Box 1139
Nantucket, MA 02554

(check one) Yes, you may use my name.

No, keep it confidential.

I am on your side ... enclosed please find my check for the following HABS membership: Charter, \$15.00; Staunch Supporter, \$50.00; Last Ditch Giver, \$100.00.

Please print: Name _____

Address: _____ zip _____

Telephone: () _____ Date: _____, 1979.

[WASHINGTON, D.C.]

March 31, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have reviewed the objectives of the Department of Interior's new National Heritage Program, and I am encouraged that its emphasis will be to expand the identification, documentation, selection and protection of our nation's cultural and natural resources. Recently, the American Institute of Architects' National Committee on Historic Resources brought to my attention their concern for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) program and its Advisory Board which was created by a Tri-Partite Agreement between the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects (AIA). The following resolution, passed unanimously by this committee on February 27, 1978, is an affirmation of this interest:

WHEREAS, The Historic American Buildings Survey over a period of more than forty years has created a great national architectural archives and has been an important force in the historic preservation movement and,
 WHEREAS, the Survey has been a major factor in educating architects for the responsibilities of historic preservation, and
 WHEREAS, the Advisory Board to the Survey has been responsible for much of the financial support generated for it at the local and state level and from the private sector, and
 WHEREAS, the American Institute of Architects believes that the architectural profession has, and should, continue to provide guidance and support, and
 WHEREAS, the President of the United States has invited citizens' participation in the conduct of the national historic programs, now, therefore,
 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Interior and the Librarian of Congress be advised that the American Institute of Architects wishes to continue the Tri-Partite Agreement which established the HABS Advisory Board and recommends that the Board continue as a separate and independent entity.

In continuing our efforts to develop the most productive historic preservation programs within the Department of Interior, the AIA offers its assistance towards the implementation of HABS as it is incorporated into the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Sincerely,

s/ 4/10/78

Elmer E. Botsal, FAIA
President

FMM/ta

cc: Cecil Andrus, Secretary, Dept. of Interior
 Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress
 George McMath, Chairman, HABS Advisory Board
 Dr. Ernest A. Connally, Hon. AIA, Associate Director
 Heritage, Conservation, and Recreation Service, Dept.
 of Interior.



THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

November 22, 1977

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Thank you for your thoughts about the advisory board of the Historic American Buildings Survey. I am aware of the high quality and heavy use of the HABS materials here, and I can readily see that the advisory board serves effectively to give professional counsel to the HABS staff. I think this function is important, and I am certainly inclined to urge continuation of the board if I am asked for my opinion.

I hope you will understand that I cannot actively oppose (or approve) an action in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government just on the basis of a rumored change. As I understand it, the advisory boards of all agencies are being looked at, but not necessarily all being abolished. With your letter in mind, however, I shall watch closely to see if any threat to the committee actually appears, and if it does I shall take whatever action I can. I have a high regard for the work the HABS board has accomplished in the many years it has been in existence, and I hope it will continue for many years to come.

Yours truly,

Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress

Mr. Charles E. Peterson, F.A.I.A.
332 Spruce Street
Society Hill

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106



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STRONG, Craig N.	<i>Architect</i>	343-9620

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