

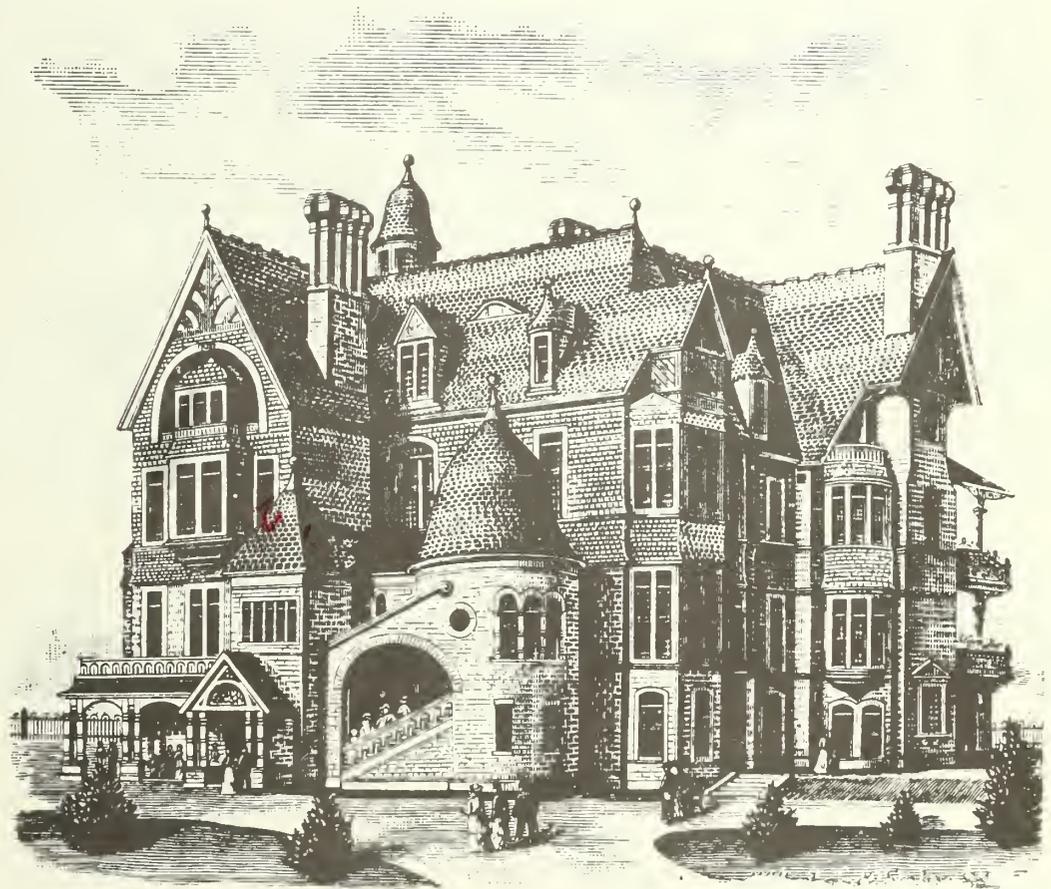
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NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

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

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

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES FORMS



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PREFACE

Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms, National Register Bulletin No. 16, is a revision of the manual entitled How to Complete National Register Forms published in January 1977. It is for use in completing the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS 10-900), Multiple Property Registration Form (NPS 10-900-b), and Continuation Sheet (NPS 10-900-a). The forms collect and organize documentation on historic properties for listing or determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The current bulletin incorporates changes in procedures, policies, and documentation requirements that have occurred since the 1977 printing. Activities related to the use of this manual are codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-665). Amendments to the enabling legislation, particularly those enacted in 1980 (Public Law 96-515), as well as administrative changes such as the introduction of a multiple property documentation form and the computerization of the National Register program are reflected in this revised edition.

This bulletin should be used in conjunction with the procedures outlined in the regulations governing the National Register, 36 CFR Part 60 (available upon request from the State Historic Preservation Officers or the National Park Service). All nominations and requests for determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register must be processed according to the regulatory procedures and must be submitted to the National Park Service on the forms identified above. The National Register Registration Form is completed for each property to be listed or determined eligible, whether or not the property is part of a multiple property submission. The National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form is completed to document contextual information common to a number of related properties to be individually listed or determined eligible. The National Register Continuation Sheet provides additional space to complete items from either of the National Register forms.

This edition was prepared by Linda McClelland under the supervision of Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service. Also acknowledged in this edition are the contributions of staff from the Division's National Register and Survey and Planning Branches, particularly Bruce MacDougal and John Knoerl, and Yvonne Stewart from the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service. Alice Crampton of the National Register staff provided assistance in compiling the present bulletin.

This edition could not have been completed without the valuable comments of the State Historic Preservation Offices, Federal Preservation Offices, National Trust for Historic Preservation, the regional offices of the National Park Service, and the Survey, Registration, and Planning Committee of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Standards for Preservation Planning

- I. Preservation planning establishes historic contexts.
- II. Preservation planning uses historic contexts to develop goals and priorities for the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties.
- III. The results of preservation planning are made available for integration into broader planning processes.

Standards for Identification

- I. Identification of historic properties is undertaken to the degree required to make decisions.
- II. Results of identification activities are integrated into the preservation planning process.
- III. Identification activities include explicit procedures for record-keeping and information distribution.

Standards for Evaluation

- I. Evaluation of the significance of historic properties uses established criteria.
- II. Evaluation of significance applies the criteria within historic contexts.
- III. Evaluation results in a list or inventory of significant properties that is consulted in assigning registration and treatment priorities.
- IV. Evaluation results are made available to the public.

Standards for Registration

- I. Registration is conducted according to stated procedures.
- II. Registration information locates, describes and justifies the significance and physical integrity of a historic property.
- III. Registration information is accessible to the public.

1: INTRODUCTION

The National Register of Historic Places, administered by the National Park Service, is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.

The National Register criteria are designed to guide the Keeper of the National Register, State Historic Preservation Officers, Federal agencies, local governments, preservation organizations, and members of the general public in evaluating properties for entry in the National Register. Decisions concerning the significance and historic integrity of historic properties can reliably be made only when the criteria are applied within related historic contexts.

Listing in the National Register assists in the preservation of historic properties by providing National recognition of the value of historic properties individually and collectively to the Nation, by making property owners eligible for Federal tax incentives and other preservation assistance, by identifying significant properties to be considered in Federal cultural resource planning and management.

Nominations to the National Register are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer for the State in which the property is located or by the Federal Preservation Officer for the agency having jurisdiction over the property. In special cases, where there is no approved State program or Federal jurisdiction, local government officials or members of the general public may nominate properties to the National Register. State Historic Preservation Officers must request determinations of eligibility for properties identified in the nominations process where a majority of private property owners has objected by notarized letter to the listing of their property. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility for properties that are subject to Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activities in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The procedures for nominating properties and for requesting determinations of eligibility are described in Parts 60 and 63 of Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations. All nominations and requests for determinations of eligibility must be made on the National Register Registration Form.

Information recorded on the multiple property documentation and registration forms is used to evaluate the significance and integrity of properties for nomination and listing. Once the Keeper of the National Register approves a multiple property listing or registers an individual property in the National Register, the form becomes part of a unique archive of information, maintained by the National Park Service, on significant historic properties in the United States. Information provided on National Register forms is available to a variety of users in the form of microfilmed records and photocopies of original forms, and through a computer data base, called the National Register Information System (NRIS).

National Register documentation is used by the National Park Service in administering the grant, tax incentive, and Federal preservation planning programs. It is also used by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, and the general public for preservation planning and a variety of other uses. The registration form is designed to record basic factual information about a property and its significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The multiple property documentation form is designed to record written statements of historic contexts, their property types, and their significance as a framework for evaluating related properties as they are identified. The forms also become official documents that record the opinions and actions taken on registration requests by the various authorized officials who participate in the National Register evaluation processes.

Closely following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning, published in 1983, the multiple property format is designed to integrate the registration of historic properties and the preservation planning process. In this way it provides a mechanism for incorporating submissions in the State comprehensive planning process. It may be used by agencies at various geographical levels to guide decisions relating to preservation and cultural resource management.

Using the National Register Forms

All forms must be typewritten and completed according to the instructions given in this bulletin. Complete all items. Instructions note those items that may be completed by entering "N/A" for "not applicable," if an item is not relevant to the property being documented. Items on the registration form calling for the listing of architectural classification, construction materials, historic and current uses, and areas of significance, must be completed only with categories and subcategories selected from the lists given in the corresponding section of these instructions. Because these categories relate to specific codes used in automated data retrieval, they should be carefully selected and entered according to the instructions. Sections calling for narrative statements, on both forms, should be concise and well-organized. Photographs and maps, meeting the requirements set forth in the instructions, should accompany the completed registration forms. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Office or the Federal agency to edit a completed form carefully, checking for typographical errors, factual inaccuracies or omissions, discrepancies in the documentation, and missing signatures, and to certify the form before submitting it to the National Park Service. Incomplete or inaccurate items may result in the return of documentation.

Continuation sheets may be used with either form if additional space is needed. Since the National Register forms are intended to record detailed summaries of information, the State or Federal Historic Preservation Office or local government should retain any additional information gathered during identification and evaluation that does not directly relate to the evaluation of a property's significance or that exceeds the documentation requirements set forth in this manual. The State or Federal preservation office may request additional information, such as the names and addresses of property owners, needed for their records but not required by the National Park Service.

Certain conventions and terms have been adopted for documenting National Register properties to ensure the reliability and usefulness of the information for data retrieval.

Although there are other systems of classifying historic resources or identifying functions, styles, or areas of significance, the standardized terminology and approaches for documentation adopted here ensure internal consistency and compatibility in the National Register. Definitions of these terms and explanations of how they are to be used in completing National Register forms are provided throughout the instructions.

Other bulletins in the National Register Bulletin series, which provides technical information on preservation planning, survey and inventory activities, and the registration of historic properties in the National Register of Historic Places; the regulations for the National Register program, 36 CFR Parts 60 and 63; and "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 198, September 29, 1983) may also be helpful in completing National Register forms. Copies are available from the State Historic Preservation Officers, preservation commissions of many certified local governments, and National Park Service.

2: HISTORIC CONTEXT AS THE BASIS FOR EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE

"The evaluation of significance applies the criteria within historic contexts."

Standard II, The Secretary's Standards for Evaluation

The Secretary of the Interior's standards state three distinct requirements for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. First of all, properties must possess significance. Second, the significance must satisfy at least one of the National Register criteria. And finally, significance must be derived from an understanding of historic context. The standards recognize that all that possesses age is not necessarily significant, and what is significant can only be determined in relationship to the historic development from which it emerged and in relationship to a group of similarly associated properties.

The National Register list has steadily grown in its 20-year history to encompass, in 1986, over 45,000 entries representing a wide diversity of properties having state, local, and national significance. Through this period there has been an increasing awareness of the value, necessity, and usefulness of historic context. In the early years of the National Register, as States and Federal agencies nominated the most visible and recognizable historic properties in their domain, the development of context was of little concern. Published histories, theme studies, architectural guidebooks, state histories, scholarly works, and local, state, and private preservation efforts in place before the Federal legislation in 1966, often provided the necessary historic perspective, scholarly assessment, and contextual framework from which decisions about significance could be made.

More recently, with many of the hallmarks of national and state history and prehistory securely listed in the National Register, the focus of the National Register program has shifted to localities. Here, the most difficult decisions about significance are encountered. Published histories and theme studies, with their broad scholarly analyses of the impact of local historic events or the architectural merit of local designs, styles, and materials, are generally unavailable. Researchers must rely on primary materials — land records and deeds, public records, local newspapers, business records, plats, insurance maps, association proceedings, historic photographs and illustrations, and personal diaries and letters. While chronologies of local events, building inventories, and biographies of local citizens may be readily compiled from these sources, critical analyses and interpretations, from a historian, archeologist, or anthropologist's point of view, of the pivotal, outstanding, representative, commonplace, or unique events and resources in the locality's history and development are more difficult to formulate.

The need to understand vernacular resources, isolated local events or persons, properties of recent age, commonplace and ubiquitous resources, and resources of questionable integrity has put greater and greater demands on the development of historic context at all geographical levels — local, regional, state, and federal.

What is a historic context? A **historic context** is a body of information about historic properties organized by theme, place, and time. It is the organization of information about our prehistory and history according to the stages of development occurring at various times and places.

Theme, place, and time are the basic elements that define historic contexts. A single historic context describes one or more important aspects of the historic development of an area, relating to history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. A context may be based on one or a series of events or activities, patterns of community development, or associations with the life of a person or group of persons that influenced the destiny and character of a region. It may be based on a stage of physical development, the evolution of a building form and architectural style, or the use of a material and method of construction that helped shape the historic identity of a community. Or it may be based on a research topic or site type that will expand our knowledge and understanding of an area's development, past cultural affiliations, and human activities and interaction where written records are lacking.

For some communities or regions, there may be obvious chronological stages of development relating to particular industries or events, such as cotton processing and production or the introduction of the railroad. In these cases, the history of the area can easily be divided into historic contexts based on the specific dominating activity and its corresponding chronological period.

Examples:

The Advent of the Union Pacific Railroad in Southern Wyoming, 1863 to 1890

Cotton Production in McKinney, 1850 to 1910.

Norwegian Settlement in Bosque County, 1860 to 1885

In places where a number of activities, such as agriculture, commerce, county government, and industry were carried on simultaneously over a long period of time, the division of local history into distinct chronological periods according to predominant activity or theme may be impossible. In these cases, contexts may be organized according to broad patterns of development and general periods of time, such as early settlement or community development in the 19th century. They may also be broken down by the specific areas of significance covering much of the community's historic period.

Examples:

The Hopewell Complex of the Southern Ohio Watershed, ca 200 B.C. to A.D. 600

The Agricultural Development of White River Valley from 1814 to 1940

Rural Public Education in Washington State/Territory from Early Settlement to 1945

Historic contexts may be developed at a variety of geographical levels or "scales." The geographic area selected may relate to a pattern of historic development or political division, or it may relate to the present day division of planning jurisdictions. All of the historic contexts for a geographical area, whether a state, land management area, or locality, together make up the history or prehistory of the area broken down into a

series of historically meaningful segments, each segment being a single historic context. Grouped together as a set, the historic contexts for a specific community form a comprehensive summary of all aspects of the community's history and prehistory.

For further guidance on identifying and developing contexts for a community, refer to "Guidelines for Organizing a Multiple Property Listing Based on a Local Survey" found on pages 20 to 22.

What is a property type? Historic context is linked with tangible historic resources through the concept of property type. A **property type** is a grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristics may relate to the nature of associated events or activities, to associations with a specific individual or group of individuals, or to the category of information about which a property may yield information.

A property type may include a variety of buildings and structures with diverse physical characteristics or may be based on distinguishable structural types or functions. "Railroad-era construction in Watrous" could include commercial, industrial, civic, and residential buildings of the period as well as structures directly associated with the railroad. The property type, "mortuary/burial structures," is limited to a specific archeological site types. "Round barn" is based on architectural form, whereas "dairy farms and facilities" is based on function and association with a specific agricultural activity.

When the evolution and impact of the themes on which historic contexts are based are substantiated by historical research and illuminated by property types, the contexts become a viable framework from which decisions about the relative importance and integrity of actual properties can be made. Property types can be based upon our predictions of what resources likely existed at a given place and time in history and our expectations of what their likely condition is today. However, most frequently they are based on information about known properties. For further guidance, refer to the "Guidelines for Selecting Property Types" on pages 29 and 30.

Preservation Planning: The publication of the Secretary's standards and guidelines not only reinforced historic context as the framework for making decisions about National Register eligibility, but also established it as the cornerstone of the preservation planning process. The guidelines explain how historic contexts can be used to develop goals and priorities for the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties. It logically follows, that in resource-based cultural resource management, if context allows one to make decisions regarding the significance of properties, then the same information should also guide decisions regarding survey methods, protection strategies, and other preservation activities.

A historic context is a malleable tool within a dynamic planning process, capable and in need of expansion and revision as new information is gathered and new properties identified. Once documented and made accessible to professionals and the public, historic contexts can be used as a rational basis for making all kinds of preservation decisions.

Creating historic contexts: The Secretary's standards and guidelines offer the following steps for creating historic context:

1. Identify the concept (or theme), time period, and geographical limits for the historic context.
2. Assemble information about the historic context:
 - a. Collect information about the history of the geographical area encompassed by the historic context, including information about properties that have already been identified. Identify groups of properties that may have important roles in defining historic contexts and values.
 - b. Assess information to identify bias in historic perspective, methodological approach, or area of coverage.
3. Synthesize information. Prepare a written narrative of the historic context, providing a detailed synthesis of the data collected and analysed. Important patterns, events, persons, architectural types and styles, or cultural values should be identified. Consider:
 - a. trends in area settlement and development;
 - b. aesthetic and artistic values or problems embodied in architecture, construction, technology, or craftsmanship; and
 - c. research values or problems; social and physical sciences and humanities; and cultural interests of local communities.
4. Define property types.
 - a. Identify property types that have relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context. Determine how the National Register criteria apply to each on the basis of the important patterns, events, persons, and cultural values discussed in the written narrative of historic context. Also, outline and justify the specific physical and associative characteristics and quality of historic integrity that an individual property must possess to be eligible for listing as a member of the property type.
 - b. Characterize the locational patterns of property types, that is generalizations about where particular types of property are likely to be found.
 - c. Characterize the current condition of known properties relating to each property type.
5. Identify information needs. State what gaps exist in the understanding and knowledge of the historic context, and why the information is needed to perform identification, registration, and treatment activities.

Identification: Activities to identify properties related to the historic contexts should be directed toward planning research, gathering information, and locating historic resources. Results should be incorporated into existing historic contexts, augmenting and refining what is already known and thereby strengthening the basis for evaluating the relative significance of related properties. Identification activities include:

- a) developing a research design that incorporates objectives, methods, and expected results;
- b) conducting archival research to augment existing knowledge;
- c) undertaking field surveys, using reconnaissance and intensive methods, to obtain information about the nature and numbers of historic resources in a given area;
- d) utilizing sampling techniques, such as predictive modeling, to predict and extrapolate the frequency, number, and kinds of properties in areas that cannot be surveyed; and
- e) employing special survey techniques, such as aerial and underwater techniques of remote sensing, to gather environmental data, to plan further investigations, to confirm sampling predictions, and to define features within a property.

Evaluation: Activities to determine whether identified properties meet the National Register criteria include considering the specific facts about each property in the perspective of the historic context to which it relates. The written narrative of historic context (developed in steps 3 and 4 on page 9) -- the **synthesis of factual and comparative information** about the time, place, and historic development in which the property historically existed and the **definition of property types** based on similar characteristics -- becomes the essential tool for applying the National Register criteria. The narrative presents historical facts, analyzes the impact and relative importance of the historical developments on which the context has been based, and relates these developments to the National Register criteria through the concept of "property type." It also specifies the physical or associative characteristics and the kinds of historic integrity that a related property must possess to qualify for listing in the the National Register. In these ways, the narrative provides a rational framework for measuring the relative importance and historic integrity of each related property from the perspective of the time, place, and theme in which it and other similarly associated properties existed. For further guidance on developing narrative statements of historic context, refer to the "Guidelines for Documenting Historic Context on National Register Forms" on pages 13 to 16.

Applying historic context to the evaluation of historic properties can be approached in one of two ways. The preferred approach is to define and create historic contexts before identifying the properties in need of evaluation, registration, and protection. This approach, described in the standards and guidelines, integrates planning and registration most efficiently. It maximizes existing information and data, readily pinpoints informational gaps and needs, and organizes information and evaluation criteria in a useful manner. Its efficiency lies in its focus on broad historic contexts and property types that can then be applied to numerous related properties, eliminating redundancy of research on properties related to common historic context. Finally, this approach is

invaluable because it allows for a rational basis for not only evaluating significance but also setting planning goals and priorities.

Evaluating properties within historic contexts: Properties for which historic contexts have been developed can be **evaluated** according to the following steps:

1. Classify the property according to historic context and property type, on the basis of associative or physical characteristics.
2. Compare what is known about the property with the physical and associative characteristics and integrity requirements for the property type to determine if it is eligible. If the property possesses the defining characteristics of the property type and the requisite quality of integrity, determine the property eligible. If the property does not meet the requirements, determine it not eligible. If it possesses characteristics that are significant but differ from those expected of the property type, reexamine, and, if necessary, revise the historic context; the eligibility of the property is then evaluated according to the revised context.
3. State how the property meets the integrity requirements for its property type. If the property does not have the requisite integrity yet is believed to meet the criteria, explain the specific circumstances that make the property significant and, if appropriate, revise the requirements accordingly.

Evaluating properties for which historic contexts have not been developed: A second approach, which may be necessary in the absence of organized information about historic contexts, is one where the resource is identified before the related historic contexts are developed. The person documenting the property must define potential historic contexts and evaluate the significance of the resource in the perspective of each context. This approach, focusing on a single property, is intensive, often requiring a great effort in research and analysis before relevant historic contexts and the requirements for listing can be determined. Numerous historic contexts may need to be considered, and substantial documentation gathered to place the property in an appropriate context. Furthermore, because this approach focuses on one property, research efforts are often narrow in scope, and results limited in applicability to other properties. It is difficult to accommodate this process in a planning framework because decisions for treatment can only be made on a case by case basis after identification and evaluation has taken place.

In cases where historic contexts have not been developed, properties may be **evaluated** according to the following steps:

1. Identify related and significant historic contexts. Relate the specific facts about the property to the themes or patterns of historical development that make up the history or prehistory of the geographical area where the property is located. Also consider aspects such as style, function, method of construction, site type, workmanship, design, or materials that give the property its historic identity and associate it with a specific place, time, or cultural pattern. Consider contexts at various geographical levels or scales, including local, regional, statewide, and national. These themes may or may

not be organized into formal historic contexts at any of the various geographical levels, however enough information must be gathered to establish the significance of the theme to a given geographical area and period of time.

2. Show the property to possess physical or associative characteristics that significantly relate it to at least one of the historic contexts considered in step 1. Each context should be linked to actual properties, including the one being evaluated, through the concept of property type. Although a complete analysis of all property types is not necessary, enough information should be gathered to establish that the property type represented by the property is significant to the historic context and to show the relative importance of the property among others of its property type.
3. Show that the property possesses a sufficient degree of historic integrity to be a good representative of its property type. Specific facts about the historic and current condition of the property must be measured against that of other known examples of the property type. Enough information should be known about the property type to characterize the basic level of historic integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, that a property should possess to qualify for listing in the National Register.

Registration: The National Register process calls for the recording of a basic level of information on all properties, including location, description, statement of significance, and boundaries, in a standardized format on materials that are archivally stable and easy to store and retrieve. Documentation should provide the information actually needed to reach a decision about the eligibility of the property according to defined criteria. The National Register multiple property documentation and registration forms have been designed for this purpose.

Selecting the appropriate form: The decision of what form to use depends largely on the approach taken for applying historic context, that is whether evaluation has proceeded from an organized historic context or from an intensive analysis of an individual property from the perspective of one or more relevant themes or historic contexts. Other factors include the availability of information about the historic context, the methods employed in researching and documenting the historic context, and whether or not the nominating official intends to identify additional members of a property type, historic context, or set of historic contexts.

The first approach is best served by the **multiple property listing**, in which the documentation form is completed to document one or more historic contexts and property types, and a registration form completed for each property. The multiple property listing allows for the registration of related properties simultaneously or subsequently based on a summary of information that describes each property and points out its relationship to the context.

The **multiple property documentation form**, serving as a cover document, includes the written narratives for all the historic contexts on which the multiple property listing is based. It also sets forth, through an analysis of related property types, the

characteristics and degree of historic integrity related properties must possess to qualify for listing in the National Register. A **registration form** for each property then records the specific information describing, locating, and ascribing significance to the property as a member of one of the property types documented on the multiple property form.

Properties evaluated under the second approach — either because they relate to numerous historic contexts, they possess unique characteristics that make them difficult to evaluate in the perspective of a specific property type or historic context, or complete information about the historic context has not been formulated although enough is known to proceed with the evaluation of the particular property — should be documented and submitted individually on the registration form. The **registration form** not only describes, locates, and ascribes significance to the resource, it also must include information on the relevant historic contexts to provide a framework for the discussion of the property's significance.

The amount of information provided on National Register forms concerning historic context depends on the geographical level at which the context is developed, on the number and complexity of related property types, on the number or complexity of the various aspects relevant to a property or property type's evaluation.

Guidelines for Documenting Historic Context on National Register Forms

Documenting historic properties for listing in the National Register requires a written statement of historic context (see p. 9), either in section E of the multiple property form or section 8 of the registration form. Such a statement includes information ranging from broad general information on the history and development of the locality to specific facts about the property and its group of similar properties. The information provided should enable us to make judgements about the role that a property played in the development of its community and our understanding of that community today. Ultimately, this information will enable us to make decisions about the significance of the property's contributions, whether it be for architecture, associations with a person, event, or group of activities, or potential to yield information contributing to our understanding of the community's prehistory and history.

The written statement of historic context should place a property or group of properties in historic perspective — that is relationship to the time, place, and chain of events in which it existed. Specific facts about the history of the geographical area, theme, and period of time relating to the property and comparative information about the presence and condition of similar properties should be incorporated. The information should also directly relate the property or properties to specific National Register criteria for which the property may be eligible.

- o If the property is significant under criterion A, the statement of context should explain how the **event or pattern of events** made an important contribution to the history of the locality, state, or nation, and what related types of properties are likely to exist, for example, how the advent of the railroad affected the growth and character of a town in the late 19th century and is represented today by the 1870 depot.

- o If the property is significant under criterion B, the statement should explain why the **person with whom the property is associated** is important to the history of the locality, state, or nation. It should identify also the range of properties surviving associated with the person and their relative role in the career of the person, for example, how an author who depicted the people, events, and places of her region achieved statewide recognition and how a rustic mountain retreat and boarding house where she wrote and found inspiration are the surviving properties best associated with her life and career.

- o If the property is significant under criterion C —
 - a. **as a type or method of construction** -- the statement should explain why that type, period or method of construction represents a property type or displays architectural features that are significant in the architectural development of the locality, state, or nation, for example, how a local variation of a split-log I-house represents a once common but now rare housing type of the early 19th century regionally.

 - b. **as the work of a master** -- the statement should provide sufficient factual information about the career and work of the artist, architect, or landscape architect to demonstrate that the person was accomplished in his or her field and made contributions to the art, architecture, or landscape architecture of the locality, state, or nation, for example, how an architect achieved recognition for his homes of wealthy merchants and produced a large number of middle and upper class residences in the late 1700s in a prosperous seaport.

 - c. **for its high artistic values** -- the statement should explain the quality of artistry or craftsmanship present in comparable works in the locality, state, or nation, for example, how the elaborate hand-carved woodwork apparent in the public buildings and private homes of a rural county seat in a western state is the notable achievement of a local carpenter and his family over several generations.

- o If the property is significant under criterion D, the statement should explain why the **information the site is likely to yield** is important to the the knowledge of the history or prehistory of the locality, state, or nation, for example, how the data on hunting and gathering practices and technology of a Late Archaic culture will supplement previous studies and excavations to broaden the knowledge and understanding of the culture's occupation regionally.

Common sense and professional judgement must be exercised to determine what kinds of information will be most applicable to a given property, to what extent the context or property needs to be researched, and when sufficient information and a reasonable argument have been provided to support a property or property type's eligibility. For example, if a property is in a deteriorated condition, comparative information on the

condition of other existing properties becomes essential; or if the property reflects a rare but little understood form of vernacular housing, a thorough analysis of the architectural type and its role in the architectural history of the locality becomes important.

The following kinds of information may be incorporated in the narrative statement of historic context:

- a. Information about one or several specific patterns of historic or prehistoric development, cultural affiliations, architectural forms and styles, artistic values, events and persons that characterize a place and time in the past and that have helped shape or influence its course of history and/or character in a significant way.

Includes: dates, persons, sequence of events, activities, cultural groups, styles and materials of construction, changes in character and development, architectural forms, site types, characteristics indicating and factors effecting the rise and evolution of the pattern of development.

- b. Comparative information about the contributions that various events, activities, people, or cultural groups made to the overall development of an important pattern of history. Also comparative information on the physical characteristics, such as size, scale, materials, style, and methods of construction, at various periods of time.

Includes: knowledge of similar properties historically to determine representativeness or uniqueness and relative importance; chronology of events and development related to a specific theme (for example, the evolution of Bungalow style in Paris, Idaho) or that places the theme in the overall history or prehistory of the area.

- c. General chronology of the prehistoric and/or historic development of the place or region.

Includes: patterns of land-use and settlement, transportation systems, ecology of area, stages of development, pivotal historic events or activities that shaped community's destiny, more recent changes such as new development or decay.

- d. Comparative information about the loss of historic properties over time and the condition of existing properties.

Includes: numbers of known properties, condition of known properties, kinds of alterations likely and their impact on historic condition of existing properties, predictions about likely condition and location of unknown properties, basis for predictions.

Once a historic context is documented, property types defined, and the requirements for their listing determined (see p. 32), individual properties can be readily evaluated. The specific facts about the history and condition of each property can then be measured

against those of other similar properties. The following facts should be considered when comparing a property to the physical and associative characteristics and integrity standards for its property type.

- o location
- o dates of construction
- o associations with persons or groups of persons, with dates
- o functions or use, with dates
- o role in various activities or events, with dates
- o information property has potential of providing related to important questions about prehistory or history
- o distinctive physical characteristics, including style, materials, architectural features
- o architect/builder
- o original appearance and condition, including materials, style, type and method of construction
- o alterations over time, with dates

For additional guidance in documenting historic context, refer to the instructions for completing the multiple property form (pp. 17 - 36) and the statement of significance on the registration form (pp. 73 - 76).

Protection: The information collected by the National Register forms is intended to provide a sound basis on which decisions about preservation treatments can be made. The written statement of historic context, used to evaluate and register historic properties, becomes the key to selecting the appropriate treatments for their preservation and protection. Furthermore, a knowledge of the significant historic values and features of the property should guide the undertaking of any treatment, whether historical documentation, architectural and engineering documentation, archeological documentation, acquisition, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction. These goals are possible only if the registration documentation is accurate, complete, and accessible to property owners, preservation professionals, developers, project managers, elected officials, interested organizations and citizens, and the public at large.

3: COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

The National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (NPS 10-900-b) is the foundation of the **multiple property listing**, which provides a flexible and efficient framework for registering a number of significant properties linked by a common property type or historic context. The multiple property form documents one or a series of historic contexts that have been developed from information gathered from theme studies, areawide surveys, state inventories, state histories, administrative histories, and other literature. In this way, it becomes a vehicle for recording written narratives of **historic context** developed in the process for creating historic context that is outlined in the standards and guidelines for preservation planning (see p. 9).

The basic building block of the format is the **property type**, which groups together properties having shared physical or associative characteristics. The documentation form provides a perspective for evaluating properties by describing and assessing the overall significance of each property type and by specifying the physical and associative qualities and the kinds of historic integrity, called **registration requirements**, that properties must possess to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

A multiple property listing may be organized in any one of the following ways:

- 1) a single historic context and single property type
- 2) a single historic context and several property types
- 3) several historic contexts and a single property type
- 4) several historic contexts and several property types

Within this framework, significant related properties may be readily registered as part of the initial listing or subsequently as they are identified. Multiple property submissions may be structured initially so that they may be expanded or modified to include additional historic contexts, property types, and related properties at a future date.

The properties - buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects - registered as part of a multiple property submission must satisfy the registration requirements that are set forth in the multiple property documentation form. A National Register registration form is completed for each property. It relates the facts about the specific property to the broader context of the property type and shows how the property meets the registration requirements for the property type.

A multiple property listing should initially include a nomination or request for a determination of eligibility for at least one property related to each property type. After the multiple property form and the initial properties have been approved by the National Park Service, additional properties, documented on registration forms, may be added to the listing at any time. The multiple property form may also be amended or expanded based on additional research about the historic contexts or the identification of new properties and property types.

The approach taken in organizing multiple property submissions will depend upon a number of factors, including the nature and number of the resources expected to form the multiple property group and the extent to which historic contexts and evaluations of property types have been developed. Practical considerations, such as staff, time, amount and source of funding, availability of information and expertise, may help determine how many and which historic contexts and property types are treated. Planning concerns, such as development pressures, other threats to historic resources, and planning priorities and goals, may also strongly influence decisions of the areas looked at and the historic contexts formulated at any given time.

The multiple property submission should be organized in a way that is realistic, manageable, and useful. A submission may be narrowly focused on a single property type or aspect of a community, region, or state's history, or it may group together several aspects of development and numerous kinds of properties. The entire set of historic contexts for a specific geographical area can be documented at one time in a single submission or may be broken down into a series of smaller and more manageable submissions over time. In cases where unique characteristics make a property's classification as part of a group inappropriate or where the property relates to many diverse and equally important historic contexts, documenting the property and its related contexts on a single registration form may be more practical and efficient than developing a multiple property listing to include the property.

General Guidelines for Multiple Property Listings

- o A multiple property documentation form is a vehicle for recording written statements of historic context and analyzing property types, thereby providing the contextual framework for evaluating related historic properties.
- o A multiple property listing may be based on one or more historic contexts and their respective property types.
- o A property type may relate to one or several historic contexts. The analysis of a property type is based on a knowledge of its respective historic contexts.
- o A historic context is a body of information about related properties organized by theme, time, and place.
- o The theme underlying the historic context may be based on one or several broad areas of significance (see pp. 65 - 67), or on more specific events and activities or patterns of physical or cultural development related to one or several areas of significance.
- o The geographical area covered by a historic context is based on the location and extent of properties known or likely to exist related to the historic context, such as a community developed as a regional center of commerce, a river valley having a common pattern of cultural development, or an area across several states settled by one particular ethnic group.
- o The time period covered by a historic context is based on the period of time when the events significant to the historic context are known to have occurred.

- o The area covered by a multiple property group may relate to any geographical level — local, regional, state, or national — and need not be the same as that of the related historic contexts.
- o The geographical level -- local, state, or national -- at which a property is evaluated and found significant must be considered in relationship to its historic contexts but will not necessarily be the same as the level at which the historic contexts or multiple property group is organized.
- o A property type and its related properties may have significance in architecture, history, engineering, archeology, or culture, or a combination of these disciplines, and may meet one or more of the National Register criteria.
- o Wherever possible and practical, multiple property listings should relate to historic contexts identified in the State, local or Federal planning process.
- o The multiple property group may be selected because:
 - 1) it has importance in representing one or more historic contexts or related property types
 - 2) related properties exist or are likely to exist in sufficient numbers to warrant registration in the multiple property format
 - 3) it directly relates to the needs of federal, state, or local preservation planning goals and priorities.

The multiple property format replaces the multiple resource and thematic group formats previously used for registering properties related by geographical area or theme. The new multiple property format integrates the two earlier formats into a single flexible format consistent with the Secretary's standards and corresponding to the comprehensive planning process. As in the previous formats, the eligibility of individual historic properties depends upon the development of historic context, which is documented in a cover form and, central to the group as a whole, becomes the basis for applying the National Register criteria to the evaluation of individual properties. All groups of properties that would have been organized as thematic or multiple resource groups under the earlier formats can be accommodated within the four options for multiple property listings.

The new format allows a greater number of options in registering related properties in the National Register. Whereas multiple resource submissions documented all thematic developments and significant properties of a single specific geographical area in one large submission, the new format provides several options:

- o focussing on selected aspects of the community's history or prehistory in a series of multiple property listings
- o organizing all the information about the community's history and prehistory in one large submission

- o developing multiple property listings based on a single context or property type relating to a resource type that is particularly common, threatened, or otherwise warranting evaluation due to preservation planning goals and priorities.

The previous format for registering thematic resources closely examined a single theme often based on association with a single person or event, the work of a single architect, a single architectural style or method of construction, or a single archeological site type, the new format allows these resources to be evaluated as they were in thematic submissions or from the perspective of the broader patterns of historic development, period of time, and geographical area of which they were an integral part.

Survey data plays an important role in organizing properties in multiple property submissions. Although listings may be developed from a partial inventory or predictive surveys of prehistoric and historic resources, survey data is a valuable source of information in documenting historic contexts and determining registration requirements. Many listings will be based on comprehensive surveys or complete inventories of architectural, historic, or archeological properties, particularly for local communities, similar to the approach used in the previous multiple resource format. The following guidelines may be helpful in these cases.

Guidelines for Organizing a Multiple Property Listing Based on a Local Survey

1. Through a study of primary and secondary sources, predictive studies, field survey, and other techniques, compile information about the prehistory and history of the local community and the existence of related historic resources.
2. Carefully analyze the information to identify the broad patterns and stages in the area's prehistory or history. Relate these to the National Register criteria (p. 1) and areas of significance (pp. 65 - 67), and the historic contexts identified in the Statewide preservation planning process.

Consider:

- a. Stages and patterns of area settlement and development;
- b. Aesthetic and artistic values embodied in architecture or art, craftsmanship, construction technology, or the style and work of a master;
- c. Research values or problems related to the area's prehistory and history; social and physical sciences and humanities; local cultural interests;

Determine which historic patterns or developments divided into time periods may be studied on a local level, and which need to be studied in a larger geographical context, such as the state, region, or the nation as a whole. Consider the ways in which the patterns and stages of local development relate to the historic contexts that have been identified in the Statewide preservation planning process.

3. Assign a particular period of time, geographical area, and theme to each major stage or pattern of development identified in step 2, identifying a set of historic contexts that can be used to organize information about the history and prehistory of the locality and its related historic properties.
4. Document the locality's history and prehistory in section E of the multiple property form, using the historic contexts identified in step 3 as the framework for organizing the information gathered in steps 1 and 2.
5. Based on survey data, identify the various kinds of properties found in the local community related to each historic context. Using the "Guidelines for Selecting Property Types" on pages 29 and 30, group these into property types based on their common physical or associative characteristics.
6. Document in section F of the multiple property documentation form, each of the property types identified in step 5. Using survey data and other information, **describe** the associative and physical characteristics that define each property type and discuss its **significance** to the historic context. Assess the qualities and condition of existing related properties. Determine the characteristics or qualities and the degree of historic integrity **required for the registration** of related properties in the National Register as a member of the property type.
7. Apply the registration requirements determined in step 6 to each surveyed property possessing similar physical or associative characteristics. Compare the characteristics, qualities, and degree of integrity required for registration to that of each property to determine if it qualifies for registration as a member of the property type.
8. Document on a National Register registration form, each property determined to meet the registration requirements in step 7. Special instructions for properties submitted as part of a multiple property listing should be followed.
9. Organize the documentation for all or any combination of the historic contexts and property types compiled in steps 4 and 6, and the forms for each related property documented in step 8, into one or several multiple property submissions. Complete a multiple property documentation form for each submission according to the instructions on pages 23 to 36.

The information requested on the form corresponds to the above steps in the following ways:

- o For section A, enter a name for the multiple property listing based on the historic contexts and property types and the scope of the survey covered by the submission. If the listing is based on the entire comprehensive survey, a general name such as the "historic and prehistoric resources of McKinney, Texas" may be appropriate. For a submission limited to only one of historic contexts identified in steps 3, a more specific name such as "cotton producing and processing facilities in McKinney" or "the early vernacular architecture of McKinney, 1850 - 1910" would be appropriate.

- o For section B, enter the name of all historic contexts identified and developed in steps 3 and 4.
- o For section C, enter the name of the locality on which the multiple property listing is based.
- o Sections E and F were developed in steps 4 and 6.
- o Section G asks for a summary of the methods used for identification and evaluation in steps 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.
- o Section H asks for the bibliographical references, surveys, and other sources consulted in steps 1, 2, and 5.

Integrating Multiple Property Submissions in the State or Federal Planning Process

The multiple property listing achieves its maximum potential when viewed as an integral part of the State or Federal agency comprehensive planning process and when closely aligned with the level at which planning decisions are made. Multiple property listings may be incorporated in the State planning process so that information compiled for registration may be readily applied to other aspects of preservation planning. In this way, the National Register forms become the basic documents for organizing and maintaining information related to historic contexts. This information is essential for evaluation and registration activities and lays a firm foundation for developing protection strategies.

The multiple property listing may be integrated into the preservation planning process in any of the following ways.

- o A Federal agency may use it as a basis for exercising its Section 110 responsibilities by identifying the set of significant historic contexts, property types, and representative properties for the area under its jurisdiction, such as a national forest, park, wildlife refuge, or army post, as the basis for making decisions concerning evaluation, registration, and protection.
- o Local political or planning jurisdictions may adopt the approach to create historic contexts, identify common property types, and register properties identified through surveys within their geographical unit.
- o A State may organize a series of submissions related to statewide or local themes and historic contexts such as patterns of mining, agriculture, or prehistoric habitation, to form a basis for evaluating and registering properties as they are identified by local surveys or become the focus of federally assisted projects, tax act certification, or other management issues.
- o A State or Federal agency may collectively register properties relating to statewide or nationwide historic contexts in keeping with state or agency planning priorities.

- o A certified local government may use the format to organize the set of historic contexts illustrating the history and development of its locality and to identify multiple property groups through which related properties can be evaluated and registered.
- o A Federal agency may use the format to register resources throughout the country that are related by common programmatic developments.
- o A State or locality may use the format to register a group of resources having distinctive regional characteristics, or related by a chain of events having had an impact on the history and character of a region.
- o A local government may use the format to apply a statewide context to development and properties within its jurisdiction.
- o A local government may use the format to study and identify the significant resources of an area targeted for planning, preservation, or revitalization, such as the central business district, waterfront, or entire city.
- o The format may also be used to register the significant individual properties of an institution or other functionally related development, such as a college campus or mill complex, where the properties have common thematic roots but lack sufficient cohesion or integrity for listing as a historic district.
- o Submissions may also be based on themes for which a body of information based on scholarly study, intensive survey, or other professional methods is available and can be organized to evaluate related historic properties.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

The National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (NPS 10-900-b) is for use in documenting a multiple property group. As the foundation of the multiple property listing, this form documents the property types that make up the multiple property group and their respective historic contexts. It describes the physical and associative characteristics of each property type, and sets forth the requirements for listing member properties. It is submitted with a registration form for each related property. Complete each section of the multiple property form according to the following instructions. Type all entries.

A. NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING

In the space provided, enter a name that appropriately reflects the characteristics and scope of the multiple property group being documented. The name should be based on the unifying physical or associative characteristics that link properties within the submission, or on the broad historic events or persons, architectural or archeological types, or other common theme to which the group as a whole relates. The name may also identify the specific time period, geographical area, or cultural affiliation associated with the group.

If the listing is related to a small group of thematically related property types dispersed over a broad geographical area, names such as "rural school buildings in Washington" or "Hopewell ceremonial, ritualistic, and mortuary/burial structures of the Southern Ohio Watersheds" may be appropriate. If the listing is limited to a single historic context, a title such as "the Indian use of the Salt Pond Region between 4000 B.P. and 1750 A.D." may be selected. If a listing is based on a comprehensive survey for a specific geographical area, a general title such as the "historic resources of McKinney, Texas" may be appropriate.

Examples:

- o Rural School Buildings in Washington from Early Settlement to Present
- o Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky
- o Hopewell Ceremonial, Ritualistic, and Mortuary/Burial Structures of the Southern Ohio Watersheds
- o Lafayette Coal Mining Era Buildings and Structures, 1875 - 1915
- o Higginsport Historic Resources
- o State Parks in Tennessee built by the CCC and WPA between 1934 and 1942
- o The Indian Use of the Salt Pond Region between 4000 B.P. and 1750 A.D.
- o Public Library Facilities of Wisconsin
- o Agricultural Resources in Rural Jefferson County
- o USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in Oregon and Washington built by the CCC
- o Coal Mining Facilities in Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1860-1910
- o Architectural Set Hospitals of the Veteran's Administration
- o Historic and Architectural Properties in McKinney, Texas

B. ASSOCIATED HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Enter the title of the historic contexts related to the multiple property group and used in preparing the multiple property form. Include the theme, period of significance, and geographical area in each title.

The contexts entered in this section may be historic contexts that have been identified in State comprehensive planning process, or they may be those created for the purpose of documenting the multiple property group. The contexts should conform to the Secretary's guidelines for preservation planning and evaluation. For further information on identifying and developing historic contexts, refer to chapter 2 (pp. 6 - 16) and the "Guidelines for Organizing a Multiple Property Listing Based on a Local Survey" (pp. 20 - 22).

Examples:

- o Rural Public Education in Washington State/Territory from Early Settlement to 1945
- o Manufacturing in the Virginia Military District, 1795 - 1880
- o The Hopewell Complex of the Southern Ohio Watershed, ca. 200 B.C. -- A.D. 600
- o Commerce in the Cincinnati/Dayton Industrial Region, 1880 - 1935
- o Public Library Development in Wisconsin, 1840 - 1940
- o Development of Tennessee State Parks between 1934 and 1942

- o Coal Mining in Northeastern Pennsylvania between 1860 and 1910
- o Rustic Architecture of the National Park Service, 1915 - 1945
- o The Indian Use of the Salt Pond Region between 4000 B.P. and 1750 A.D.
- o Early Settlement and Its Vernacular Traditions in McKinney (1850 - 1910)

C. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Describe the geographical limits of the area where properties included within the multiple property group exist or are likely to exist. Provide an inclusive list of jurisdictions and geographical units or portions thereof, including the name of towns, cities, counties, multiple counties, areas of counties, areas of states or multiple states, covered by multiple property submission. Use political boundaries, route numbers, road names, or topographical features to define the boundaries of the area as precisely as possible. Limits may also refer to section numbers, contour lines, or lines drawn between UTM reference points on USGS quadrangle maps. If the area is coterminous with the limits of a political jurisdiction or land management area, enter the name of the jurisdiction or area, for example, Yellowstone National Park or incorporated limits of Columbus.

The geographical area covered by the multiple property listing should be contained within but need not be identical to the area covered by its related contexts. If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

Examples:

- o The State of Washington
- o Corporate limits of the village of Higginsport, Brown County, Ohio
- o The geographical area encompasses the 19 National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region (region 6) located in Oregon and Washington.
- o The salt pond region extends across the southern edge of Rhode Island. Located within Washington County, the area includes portions of Westerly, Charlestown, South Kingstown, and Narragansett. The eastern boundary is Route 108 in Narragansett; the western boundary is the Pawtucket River; the southern boundary is Block Island Sound; the northern boundary generally is U. S. Route 1. Exceptions to this northern boundary occur (1) at the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and Narrow Lane. The boundary at this intersection follows the 60 foot contour line north and west around Cross mills Pond, and (2) at the intersection of U.S. Routes 1 and 1A in Westerly. At this intersection, the boundary turns southwest along Route 1A to the Pawtucket River shoreline immediately adjacent to intersections of Avondale Road and India Point Road.

D. CERTIFICATION

The Federal or State authority completes this section to certify the accuracy of the information on the multiple property form and the completion of the procedural and professional requirements for submission. See the instructions on pages 46 to 48 to determine the appropriate certifying authorities. Although only the individual properties nominated or evaluated for eligibility as part of the listing will be registered in the National Register and documented in the computerized data base, the multiple property form will become a permanent part of the written records of the National Register. It is

used as a basis for evaluation at the time of the initial submission and subsequently as documentation for additional properties is submitted. It may be amended according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

The State or Federal authority signs the statement and provides the date and the name of his or her State or Federal agency and bureau. Upon approval of the form, the Keeper of the National Register will sign and date the form. Each individual property submitted as part of the multiple property submission is certified separately on its respective registration form.

Additional certifying officials should sign and date a continuation sheet containing the statement: "As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements consistent with the National Register criteria for the listing of related properties. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation."

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

For each historic context listed in section B, discuss the theme on which the context is based, and relate it to significant patterns of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Discuss the relationship of this context to the historical development of the locality, state, nation, or other geographical unit on which context is based and to general areas of significance for which properties may be listed in the National Register. Before completing this section, refer to chapter 2, particularly "Guidelines for Documenting Historic Context on National Register Forms" found on pages 13 to 16.

The narrative should include information gathered and compiled in the steps for creating historic context (see p. 9). It should be a concise summary of the significant facts related to the overall context, particularly those relating to the property types on which the submission is based. If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

Include:

- a. A general explanation of how the multiple property group is organized, and how it interrelates to the 1) historic contexts listed in section B, and 2) the property types described in section F.
- b. Background information on the historical development and physical character of the geographical area identified in section C, including information that supplements the discussion of each historic context and provides the perspective for evaluating significance at the local level.

The extent of background information provided in section E depends on how the multiple property listing is structured. More detailed information may be needed where a state or regional context is being applied within a smaller geographical area or local jurisdiction, or where the historic resources of a specific area or community are the subject of the multiple property listing.

Where a multiple property group covers a geographical area encompassing large areas of land or numerous diverse patterns of historic development, as in a group representing broad statewide contexts or federal programs, the background information given in section E may be general and that given on individual registration more specific.

Background information may include facts about:

- o prehistoric cultural occupations
- o exploration and settlement
- o the natural character of the area, including waterways, natural features, natural resources, climate, terrain, soil conditions, and its relationship to cultural development.
- o development of transportation routes, industry, immigration, and government.
- o historic patterns and stages of community or regional growth
- o contemporary manmade character of the area, including population density, patterns of landuse, nature of physical development, and general condition of cultural resources.

- c. A description of each historic context listed in section B, including the chronology and course of major events and activities, personal contributions, associations, and physical developments that make the theme significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture. Also include, for each context, an explanation of how the period of significance and geographical area were determined for each context and how each context relates generally to the property types making up the multiple property group.

For contexts related to historical trends and patterns of development such as commerce, industry, settlement, education, transportation, and communication, discuss:

- 1) Principal dates, events, activities, persons, associations, and developmental forces related to the contexts.
- 2) The historical development characterizing the theme or themes on which the historic contexts are based, including major stages of growth, pivotal events, significant ethnic or personal associations, and political or legislative decisions.
- 3) The relationship of cultural and environmental influences such as transportation, immigration, politics, commerce, industry, technology, communications, access to natural resources, climatic

and soil conditions, and topography to the course of events related to the historic contexts.

For contexts related to art, architecture, engineering, and landscape architecture, discuss:

- 1) Principal types, styles, time period and methods of construction on which the theme or themes underlying the historic contexts are based.
- 2) Principal architects, landscape architects, artists, builders, craftsmen, or designers identified with the historic contexts; if related to the work of one or a small group of artisans, the evolution and distinguishing features of their work.
- 3) The impact of architectural characteristics, such as scale, proportions, materials, workmanship, stylistic details, spatial arrangement, construction techniques, and aesthetic quality on the overall architectural character of a particular geographical area or period of time.
- 4) The relationship of cultural influences such as immigration, settlement, commerce, transportation, communications, developments in technology, and industrial developments to the development of style, type, and method of construction.
- 5) The relationship of environmental influences such as climate, natural features, soil conditions, and presence of natural resources to the development of style, type, or method of construction.

For contexts related to prehistoric and historic archeology, discuss:

- 1) Types of archeological properties, including periods of time, related research topics, cultural affiliations, general physical characteristics, and probable kinds of important research data represented by the historic contexts.
- 2) Archeological, ethnographic, or historic research already conducted or otherwise pertinent to an understanding of the historic contexts and related property types.
- 3) Important categories of information known or believed to exist, including research topics, relative to the historic contexts.
- 4) Cultural and environmental influences that determined the location, distribution, and quantity of sites or resources historically, and that have affected the potential of existing sites and resources to yield important information.
- 5) Research value and other uses of information and information categories likely to be yielded by a study of related property types.

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

For each property type included in the multiple property listing, provide a name, description, statement of significance, and list of requirements for listing in the National Register. For the first property type, complete section F of the multiple property form. For each additional property type, use a continuation sheet and clearly label the items for name, description, significance, and registration requirements, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet for additional property type." If additional space is needed to continue the documentation for a property type, use a continuation sheet and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet"; clearly indicate the name of the property type on the top line. All continuation sheets for section F should be numbered by section letter and page number in sequence according to the property type, for example, F.3 and F.6.

Name of Property Type: Assign a name to each property type based on the shared characteristics of properties related to the type. Enter the name of the first one in the space provided. The names of additional property types should appear as item 1 on the continuation sheet for each property type. The name of the property type being documented should appear on all continuation sheets for section F.

The following guidelines may be helpful in selecting and naming property types related to the multiple property listing.

Guidelines for Selecting Property Types

- o Form, function, associations, events, or physical characteristics should be considered in selecting and determining the name of a property type.
- o The selection of a property type should be based primarily on a knowledge of the related historic contexts, and then on whether or not the type is a manageable and efficient tool for setting requirements for National Register listing.
- o A property type may consist of one or more related structural types. The property type, "Carnegie libraries in Iowa," would only include library buildings, whereas "railroad-era buildings and structures in Watrous" could include commercial buildings, public buildings, residences, bridges, storage sheds, as well as railroad stations and freighthouses.
- o Consider the fullest extent of the significant historic values of a group of related resources when selecting property types. For example, "round barn" recognizes the resource's inherent architectural values, "dairy farms and facilities" recognizes a broader spectrum of significant and interrelated architectural and historical values.
- o A property type may include buildings, sites, structures, objects, districts, or any combination of these resources.
- o A property type may relate to one or more of the National Register criteria.
- o Districts may be considered as a separate property type or may be included within the description of a property type that combines it with other resources such as buildings and sites.

- o Base property types related to criterion A on the full range of resources relating to an event or chain of events important in illustrating the historic context.
- o Base property types related to criterion B on the full range of properties associated with the productive life of a person important in the historic context.
- o Base property types related to criterion C on one or a group of —
 - resources having common architectural style, period, or method of construction;
 - the works of a master, or related group of masters;
 - resources having common high artistic values;
 - architectural features distinguishing one or more groups of buildings or structures.
- o Base property types related to criterion D on one or a group of resources that are likely to yield important information about a common set of research questions important to the historic context.
- o Property types may be defined to include resources that are not directly associated with the predominant theme but resulted from the general growth or prosperity influenced by the theme, for example, the social institutions, schools, public buildings, and unique properties that were part of the overall community development spurred by the introduction of the railroad or expansion of a major industry.

Description: In concise narrative form, describe the physical characteristics and associative qualities that define the property type. All descriptions should discuss a combination of physical and associative characteristics. Physical or associative characteristics may be emphasized depending on the significance of the property type. Property types significant under criteria A and B, for historical associations, will likely emphasize associative characteristics, whereas those under criteria C and D will likely emphasize physical characteristics. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

Consider:

- a. **Physical characteristics** such as style, period, site or structural type, size, scale, proportions, design, architectural details, method of construction, siting, orientation, spatial arrangement or plan, materials, workmanship, artistry, and environmental relationships.
- b. **Associative characteristics** such as the property's relationship to important persons, activities, and events, including information such as dates, functions, role, cultural affiliations, relationship to important research topics, and the presence of natural features or resources that helped determine location.
- c. Geographical information such as the property's relationship to natural resources, climate, topographical features, and soil conditions that may have

been relied upon for industry, transportation, defense, or subsistence, or that helped determine the siting, location, form, design, function, and materials of associated cultural resources.

- d. The likely nature of boundaries for related properties and any special factors to be considered in selecting boundaries, such as the likelihood of the resource to exist in groups or in combination with other significant property types forming historic districts.
- e. Variations occurring within the property type due to changing cultural or geographical influences.
- f. Locational patterns of the property type, that is generalizations about the likely location, occurrence, and distribution of examples representing the property type.
- g. Condition or expected condition of property types including: 1) any inherent characteristics that are likely to contribute to or detract from its physical condition, and 2) any aspects of the social and natural environment that may affect its preservation or visibility.
- h. Specific period of time and locations in which related properties are believed or known to have existed.

Significance: In narrative form, state the significance of the property type as it relates to each historic context listed in section B. The narrative should be a concise and factual summary of information directly relating the property type to 1) important aspects of its various historic contexts, 2) the various areas of significance (see pp. 65 - 67) and criteria for which properties may be listed in the National Register, 3) level (local, state, or national) at which evaluation must take place in order to determine significance, and 4) information about known related properties, if any. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

For property types significant under criteria A and B, discuss:

- a. Important dates, events, activities, persons, associations, and developmental forces relating the property type to the historic context.
- b. Any direct relationship of the property type to major stages of growth, pivotal events or activities, or personal associations characterizing the historic context.

For property types significant under criterion C, discuss:

- a. Principal types, styles, and methods of construction illustrated by the property type and how these relate to the overall historic contexts.
- b. Principal architects, artists, builders, craftsmen, designers, or landscape architects identified with the introduction and development of the property type.

- c. Any architectural characteristics, such as scale, proportions, materials, workmanship, stylistic details, spatial arrangement, construction techniques, and aesthetic quality, that give examples of the property type their significance.
- d. Any spatial relationships of resources to each other and the environment, including set backs, street plans, parks, squares, open spaces, structural density, plantings, natural features, and landscape architecture, if these are significant unifying features of the property type.

For property types significant under criterion D, discuss:

- a. Related research topics, cultural affiliations, general physical characteristics, and probable kinds of important research data that link the property type to its historic contexts.
- b. Archeological, ethnographic, or historic research already conducted or otherwise pertinent to an understanding of the property type.
- c. Important categories of information and related research topics that properties related to the property type are likely to yield information about.

For property types that include properties generally excluded from the National Register (including properties less than 50 years old, religious properties, reconstructed and moved properties, commemorative properties, cemeteries and graves, and birthplaces), explain how these properties as a group meet the special requirements for listing called for in the National Register criteria considerations.

Registration Requirements: State the requirements for listing members of the property type in the National Register. Requirements should be based on an analysis of the data collected on the property type and known related properties in relationship to the National Register criteria, criteria considerations, and areas of significance. They should be stated concisely in narrative format or in the form of an outline or flow chart to facilitate their use for evaluation purposes. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

The requirements should provide specific information that can be used for comparing actual historic properties and for making judgements about their relative significance. For example, they should:

- a. List the physical characteristics, associative qualities, or informational potential that an example of the property type must possess to qualify for the National Register under each of the criteria related to the property type.
- b. If the property type is likely to include properties generally excluded from the National Register (including properties less than 50 years old, religious properties, reconstructed or moved properties, commemorative properties, cemeteries and graves, and birthplaces), state the specific conditions under which an example might meet the specific requirements called for in the National Register criteria considerations.

- c. Specify the aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling that an example of the property type must retain to convey its associative, artistic, or informational value and the degree to which these qualities must be present for a property to meet the criteria and criteria considerations applying to the property type. Integrity requirements should be based on an analysis of the property type and its significant features and a knowledge of representative properties and their relative integrity.

G. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

Provide a concise explanation of the methods used to prepare the multiple property submission. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet." Answer the following questions:

- a. How was the survey conducted and data collected (including information about methods, survey history, sampling techniques, survey procedures, forms, archival research, field survey, and forms)?
- b. How were the historic contexts determined (including information about the general approach for organizing information about the historic contexts, determining geographical area, and period of time; most valuable sources used such as comprehensive area surveys or theme studies)?
- c. On what was the typology of significant property types based (for example, function, style, association, or morphology), and why?
- d. How were the requirements of integrity for the listing of related properties derived (for example, from a knowledge of the condition existing properties, or predictions based on study of historic land use)?

Example:

The multiple property listing for rural public school buildings in Washington initially includes rural school structures from Pierce County. It is based on the Pierce County inventory of historic properties, which is judged in comparison to other counties in the state to reflect good, comprehensive survey coverage.

The typology of significant property types has been based on function and association with rural public education. The six property types identified are associated with the single context of Rural Public Education in Washington State/Territory from Early Settlement to 1945, which has been identified in the Statewide planning process, and were selected for their close association with the theme and their illustration of structural types and functions relating to important aspects of rural public education.

The standards of integrity were based on the National Register standards for assessing integrity. Information from research literature and survey data was also used to assess the relative condition and scarcity of each property type and to determine the degree to which allowances should be made for alteration and deterioration.

H. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bibliographical References: List the major bibliographical references, surveys, and other written forms of historic contexts used in preparing the multiple property form. Include the primary and secondary sources of information used in documenting the property types and the respective historic contexts. Do not include general reference works unless they provided specific information or assisted in evaluating and documenting related properties. Sources of information for researching historic contexts include field surveys, theme studies, published histories, historic photographs and maps, oral histories, archeological surveys, folklife studies, and archival research of public and private records.

In a standard bibliographical style, list the author, full title, location and date of publication, and publisher of all printed materials. For articles, list also the name, volume number and date of the journal or magazine. For unpublished manuscripts, indicate where copies are available. For interviews, include the date of the interview and the name and title of the person interviewed. For surveys and inventories provide the title, dates, file number, and nature of the survey; the name of the sponsoring organization; and the names and professions of the authors or persons conducting survey. Indicate as such any study units or organized historic contexts, other than those listed in section B, that were used in preparing the documentation. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

Examples

Coggins, Allen R. "The Early History of Tennessee's State Parks, 1919-1956." Tennessee Historical Quarterly, vol. XLIII, no. 33 (Fall 1984): 295-315.

Intensive architectural survey of Coopersville, conducted 1978-1982, Survey Number NB 4389, conducted by Dorothy Gardner, architectural historian; John Wiggins, preservation planner, and Diane Martins, Director of Community Development; areawide survey of architectural and historical resources.

Greber, N'omi. Early-Middle Woodland Study Unit Archeological Resource Plan, Northeast Ohio. Manuscript on file, Ohio Historical Society, 1983.

Olsen, S. and V. Lee (1985). Rhode Island's Salt Pond Region: A Special Area Management Plan. Coastal Resources Center, The University of Rhode Island.

Primary location of additional documentation: Mark "x" in the appropriate box to indicate where additional documentation about the multiple property group is located, and enter the name of the repository of information in the space provided.

I. FORM PREPARED BY

Enter the name, title, organization, address, and daytime telephone number of the persons who compiled the information contained in the documentation form. The State Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Preservation Office, or the National Park Service may contact this person if a question arises about the form or if additional information is needed.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Continuation Sheets: Continuation sheets (NPS 10-900-a) may be used when there is insufficient space on the multiple property documentation form (NPS 10-900-b) to enter all the required information. Type the name of the multiple property listing, letter of the section being continued, and page number for that section in the space provided at the top of each sheet. If a single sheet is used to continue several sections, information should be organized alphabetically according to section letters. If one or more sheets are needed to continue a section, number each sheet according to the letter of the section being continued and the page number for that section, for example, E.4, and F.2. When using continuation sheets for sections C, E, F, G, or H, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

National Register Registration Forms: Submit one completed National Register Registration Form for each property to be registered as part of the multiple property listing. Complete the form according to the instructions for completing the registration form (pp. 37 - 87). Special instructions are given in chapter 4 for completing the narrative description (see pp. 60 & 63) and the narrative statement of significance (see pp. 72 and 73) for properties that are a part of a multiple property submission.

In addition, enter in the space provided in section 3, the name of the multiple property listing as it appears in section A of the multiple property form. In section 9, bibliographical references, enter only those references supplementing the list provided in Section H of the multiple property form or that specifically mention the individual property.

Photographs, maps, and continuation sheets submitted with the form should meet the requirements for documentation accompanying the registration form (see pp. 83 - 87). However, if several of the properties being registered are located in the same USGS quadrant, the UTM references and locations of each (see p. 84) can be marked on a single USGS map included in the submission. Likewise, if several properties are in the same general location and a city tax map, USGS, or plat map is used to indicate property boundaries in place of a verbal boundary description (see p. 81), a single map identifying the boundaries of each property may be included, provided section 10 of each registration form references the map. If such maps are also used for a sketch map (see pp. 84 - 85), the boundaries and other information of several properties may be indicated on a single area map included in the submission, provided each registration form references the map.

COMPILING MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Organize, in a logical order, the completed multiple property form, the individual registration forms for each property, USGS maps, and any other information related to the entire submission. Continuation sheets, photographs, and, if required, sketch maps should be filed with the completed National Register registration forms. Where USGS or other maps are used to identify the location and boundaries of several properties within the multiple property submission, these maps may be grouped together and coded by number or letter for easy reference.

AMENDING MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTINGS

Because the multiple property format is designed as a flexible tool within the preservation planning process, the multiple property listing must be subject to revision, refinement, and expansion as new information is gathered, new properties identified, and changes in the condition of related property types are observed.

Completed registration forms for related properties may be submitted to the National Register at the same time as or any time after the multiple property form, provided all procedures and requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 have been met.

Documentation on the multiple property form may also be updated, revised, and added to at any time upon the request of the State or Federal Historic Preservation Officer. Changes may be made by

- 1) submitting additional information on new continuation sheets, or
- 2) providing a replacement form or individual sheets where substantial changes are made in the text.

Where major changes are made in the significance, description, or registration requirements for a property type, already listed properties relating to that type may need to be reevaluated to see if, based on new information, they continue to meet the National Register criteria.

Continuation sheets and replacement forms, as well as any requests for the removal of listed properties must be certified by the Federal or State Historic Preservation Officer and submitted according to the procedures outlined in the National Register regulations.

4: COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS 10-900) is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties, including districts. Completed forms may be submitted to the National Park Service separately or as part of a multiple property submission. A registration form is submitted for all properties to be listed in the National Register or determined eligible for listing. Each section of the form must be completed according to the following instructions. Special instructions are included for completing the sections for description, statement of significance, and bibliographical references when the property is submitted as part of a multiple property group for which a multiple property documentation form is also being submitted or has previously been approved. The National Register Registration Form is intended to record the basic information needed for the evaluation and listing of the property. It includes location, description, significance, boundaries, and other information used in preservation planning and administering the National Register programs of the National Park Service.

INSTRUCTIONS

I. NAME OF PROPERTY

This section identifies the specific property that is being documented according to the various names by which the property has been known. The term "property" refers to the entire geographic area being nominated or considered for eligibility. It may be an individual building, site, structure, or object, or it may be a district consisting of numerous buildings, sites, structures, or objects.

Historic Name: The historic name of the property will be used to identify the property in the National Register files, National Register Information System (NRIS), and any publications. The historic name is preferred for general reference because it continues to be meaningful regardless of changes in ownership or use and most often relates to the property's period or area of significance.

Enter the historic name of the property in the space provided. Only one name should be entered. If there is more than one historic name, enter the name that most closely connotes the major significance of the property; enter other historic names under "other names". Up to 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the NRIS data base. When there is no historic name, enter "N/A" and first, under "other names/site number," the name or site number by which the property should be identified for National Register purposes.

When the name of a person is used to identify a property, use the format, last name, first name, and building type, for example, Bennett, John, House. The names of well-known persons who are listed in the Dictionary of American Biography should be entered as they appear in that source, for example, Willard, Emma Hart; Douglass, Frederick.

When naming districts based on their location or historic ownership, use traditional terms such as "village," "ranch," "courthouse square," or "townsite," or the generic terms,

"historic district" or "archeological district," to indicate the kind of district, for example, Mystic Townsite Historic District, or Snake Valley Archeological District. Modifiers such as "prehistoric," "commercial," "civic," "architectural," "rural," "industrial," or "residential" may also be used to define the predominant historic quality of a district, for example, Burke's Garden Rural Historic District, or The Hadley Falls Company Housing District.

Guidelines for Determining the Historic Name

The historic name is generally the name associated with the significance of the property. The following categories and examples should be used to determine the historic name for the property:

- A. Original owner or builder:
 - 1. Decatur, Stephen, House
 - 2. Fairbanks, Jonathan, House

- B. Significant persons or events associated with the property:
 - 1. Brown, John, House
 - 2. Hammond-Harwood House
 - 3. American Flag Raising Site
 - 4. Columbus Landing Site
 - 5. Florence Townsite Historic District

- C. Original or later significant uses of the property:
 - 1. Great Falls Portage
 - 2. Lithia Park
 - 3. Delaware Aqueduct
 - 4. Faneuil Hall
 - 5. United States Post Office
 - 6. Warren County Courthouse
 - 7. Louisiana State Capitol
 - 8. Cathedral of the Madeleine (Roman Catholic)
 - 9. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
 - 10. Lexington Courthouse Square Historic District
 - 11. Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District

- D. Innovative or unusual characteristics of the property:
 - 1. Lucy, the Margate Elephant
 - 2. Fireproof Building
 - 3. 1767 Milestones
 - 4. Whipple Cast and Wrought-iron Bowstring Truss Bridge
 - 5. Moselle Iron Furnace Stack
 - 6. Holyoke Canal System

- E. Accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional names:
 - 1. Wright II Archeological Site
 - 2. Lehmer Mammoth Kill Site
 - 3. Experimental Breeder Reactor #1
 - 4. Trinity Site
 - 5. Monticello

6. Vieux Carre Historic District
7. Kawaewae Heiau
8. Barrio de Analco
9. Mordington

Other Names/Site Number: In the space provided enter any other names by which the property has been commonly known. These may reflect its history, current ownership, or popular use and may or may not fall into the categories given for historic names. When given on the National Register form, other names can help differentiate a property from others already in the National Register with similar historic names. Site numbers are sometimes assigned to properties, especially archeological sites, by a State or local government or Federal agency for identification. This number should be entered after any other names by which the property is known. Several names or numbers, separated by semicolons, may be entered in the space provided; additional entries may be made on a continuation sheet; however, only the first 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, will be entered in the NRIS data base.

In special circumstances there may be reason to identify a property in the National Register records primarily by a name other than the historic one or a site number. If this is the case, enter the name or number by which the property should be identified first under "other name/ site number," and explain why this identification is preferred in the narrative for section 8.

Names of Archeological Properties: Archeological sites may be identified by a historic name, a site number, or a common name derived from current ownership, an aspect of cultural significance, location, or geographic features. In the case of an archeological district containing numerous sites, a single name reflecting the area as a whole should be chosen. When an archeological site has no historic name, enter "N/A" under "historic name," and enter the name or site number by which the property should be identified first under "other name/ site number."

Examples of Archeological Names:

1. Texarkana Archeological District
2. AKE Site
3. Manuka Bay Petroglyphs
4. Parting Ways Archeological District
5. AK-5302

2. LOCATION

Street and Number: For individual buildings, structures, sites, and objects, enter the name and number of the street or road where the property is located, for example, 128 Broadway. If the road has a route number rather than a name, give the number and indicate whether it is a Federal, State or county road. If a property does not have a specific address, give the names of the nearest roads, for example, US Route 1 and Middletown Road.

If the property is federally owned and has no street address, enter the name of the district, forest, reserve or other organizational division identifying the jurisdiction of the property, for example, Targhee National Forest, or U.S. Corps of Army Engineers District 8. If the property is located in the National Park System, enter the name of the park and, in parentheses after the name, the alphabetic park code.

For districts enter either the inclusive street address numbers for all primary buildings and structures, for example: 12-157 Main St., 380 Frost St., and 20-125 Oak St., or a rough description of the boundaries, for example: roughly bounded by Smithfield Lake, North and Lowell Avenues, and Interstate 73; eight blocks in downtown Huntersville centered around University Square.

Only 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, will be entered in the NRIS data base. This information will also be used for publication in the Federal Register.

Not for Publication: To protect certain kinds of properties, such as archeological sites and rural resources subject to vandalism, the location of a property should not be published or released to the general public. In this case, mark "x" in this box and provide, on the line for street address, a less specific location that may be used for listing in the Federal Register, and mark "x" in the box for "vicinity." Enter "N/A," if there is no reason to restrict publication of the property's location.

City, Town: Enter the name of the city or town where the property is located. If there is no city or town, follow the instructions for "vicinity."

Vicinity: If a resource is located in a rural area that is outside the boundaries of a town or city, mark "x" in this box, and enter the name of the nearest city or town on the USGS map in the space provided at the left. Enter "N/A," if this is not the case.

State: Enter the name and code of the State or Territory where the property is located. State codes are given in Appendix I. If there are multiple States or Territories list them alphabetically unless the resource is primarily in one, in which case enter the primary State or Territory and all others alphabetically. A continuation sheet may be used if needed.

County: Enter the name and code of the county, parish, district, or equivalent area where the property is located. County codes can be found in Appendix II. If there are multiple counties, list the counties alphabetically unless the resource is predominantly in one county, in which case enter the primary county first and all others alphabetically. A continuation sheet may be used if needed.

Zip code: Enter the postal zip code for the area where the property is located. If there are multiple zip codes, list the zip codes numerically unless the resource is predominantly in one postal area, in which case enter the primary zip code first and all others numerically. A continuation sheet may be used if needed.

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property: Mark "x" in the boxes that indicate the ownership of the property. **Private** refers to property owned by an individual, group of people, or organized body such as a church or corporation. **Public-local** refers to property owned by a local government such as a municipality or county. **Public-State** refers to property owned by the State government. **Public-Federal** refers to property owned by the U.S. government.

Category of Property: Mark "x" in the box that indicates the kind of property being documented. **Mark only one box.** To determine the appropriate category, refer to the definitions given below for the kinds of historic properties that may be listed in the National Register. Base the category of a property on its function or character at the time it achieved significance, rather than a more recent one. For example, a monumental ornate water tower no longer functioning but maintained for aesthetic purposes should be classified as a "structure" not an "object."

Building A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

"Building" may refer to a small group of buildings consisting of a main building and subsidiary buildings that are functionally and historically related. If one or more of the buildings does not contribute to the significance of the property or has lost its historic integrity or if the group also includes any objects, sites, or structures, the property must be classified as a "district" in order to distinguish between contributing and noncontributing resources.

Examples: single buildings such as a courthouse, city hall, social hall, commercial building, library, factory, mill, train depot, fort, residence, hotel, theater, school, store, and church, or small groups of historically and functionally related buildings such as a courthouse and jail, house and barn, mansion and carriage house, church and rectory, and farmhouse and related outbuildings.

District A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

A **district** may also comprise individual elements that although linked by association or function were separated geographically during the period of significance, as a district of discontinuous archeological sites or a canal system where manmade segments are interconnected by natural bodies of water. The concept of a discontinuous district applies only where visual continuity is not necessary to convey the historic interrelationship of a group of related resources.

Examples: college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large estates, farms, ranches, or plantations; transportation networks; and large landscaped parks.

Site A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Examples: habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, ruins of industrial works, sites of treaty signings, trails, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and landscapes having cultural significance.

Structure The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating shelter.

Examples: gold dredges, fire towers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, tunnels, corncribs, silos, highways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, and aircraft.

Object The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

Objects should be located in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, roles, or character. Objects relocated in a museum setting are generally considered inappropriate for listing in the National Register.

Examples: sculpture, monuments, mileposts, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.

Number of Resources within Property: Enter the number of contributing and noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects that make up the property and **have not previously been listed in the National Register.** Total each column.

For the purposes of completing National Register forms, the term "**resource**" refers to the elements comprising a documented property. Use the definitions found in the instructions for "Category of Property" (pp. 41 - 42) to determine whether the resources comprising the property are buildings, structures, sites, or objects. Then apply the following definitions to classify a component resource as "contributing" or "noncontributing."

- o A **contributing** building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria.
- o A **noncontributing** building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because, a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

The physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property provide the basis for evaluating component resources. This information should be clearly set forth in sections 7 and 8 of the registration form. Specific information about each resource or resource type, such as date, function, associations, information potential, and physical

characteristics, can then be related to the overall property to determine whether or not the resource or resource type contributes. In cases where a resource contributes on the basis of significance unrelated to that of the district, section 8 should explain how the resource independently meets the National Register criteria.

Guidelines for Counting Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Because it is not practical to enumerate every possible combination of resources that may be found in historic and archeological properties, rules for arriving at decisions about contributing and noncontributing elements are needed. To some extent these rules must be arbitrary; their use requires that common sense be exercised. The rule that resources be "substantial in size and scale" in order to be counted further requires that professional judgement be exercised to determine how component resources relate to each other and to the overall property in each case.

General Guidelines

- o Only count buildings, structures, sites, and objects located within the property's boundaries that are substantial in size and scale or that are specifically addressed in the documentation of the areas of significance.
- o When a resource made up of elements representing different resource types is being counted (for example, a lighthouse and attached keeper's dwelling), the most historically important element should be used to classify the resource.
- o A ruin is a building or structure no longer possessing original design or structural integrity and is classified as a "site."

Buildings

- o Count as one any building constructed as a single unit even if later added to or divided to form multiple units.
- o Count as one any building originally constructed with attached structures and covered walkways, if the building is the most important element.
- o Count rowhouses individually, each unit counting as one building, even if attached.
- o Count a duplex or apartment building as one building.
- o Count two buildings built separately but later connected to form a single building as two buildings.
- o Do not count portions of buildings, such as interiors, facades or artwork, independently from the rest of the building.

Structures and Objects

- o Count structures and objects according to the guidelines given for buildings.
- o Count as one any structure attached to a building at the time of construction or afterwards, if the structure is the most important element.

- o Count separately any structures or objects constructed as separate units, even if later joined to form a single unit.

Site (Historic)

- o Count each geographically separate area as one site regardless of its size or complexity if the area itself possesses significance independent of any above-ground buildings, structures, and objects within it.
- o Do not count as a contributing historic site a vacant lot or open space unless section 8 of the registration form shows the site to be significant under National Register criterion A or B, or for areas of significance directly associated with the landscape, such as landscape architecture or agriculture.
- o Count as one contributing site a historic cemetery that contributes to the significance of a religious structure on whose grounds it is located.
- o Count buildings, structures, and objects located within or adjacent to a historic site separately.
- o Count gardens, parks, or other landscaped areas that are part of the setting of buildings or districts only if the documentation explicitly shows the property to have significance in landscape architecture, agriculture, or other areas of significance directly associated with the landscape.

Site (Archeological)

- o Count each geographically separate area as one site regardless of its size or complexity if the area itself possesses significance independent of any above-ground buildings, structures, and objects within it.
- o Do not count as a contributing archeological site a vacant lot or open space within a property unless section 8 of the registration form shows the area to be significant under criterion D.
- o Count buildings, structures, and objects within or adjacent to a site separately from the site itself.
- o Count ruins visible on or above ground as part of the site.

Examples Applying Definitions and Guidelines

- o A row of townhouses containing 12 units counts as 12 contributing buildings.
- o A train station consisting of a depot with an attached system of canopies, platforms, tunnels, and waiting rooms counts as one contributing building.
- o A college quadrangle consisting of six buildings built and interconnected by a system of open walkways at the same time counts as six contributing buildings.
- o A factory originally consisting of three detached buildings that were later interconnected by additions to form one unit counts as three contributing buildings.

- o A firetower consisting of a tower and attached ranger's dwelling counts as one contributing structure.
- o A site containing the intermingled remains of two distinct shipwrecks counts as one site.
- o A church adjoined by a historically associated cemetery counts as one contributing building and one contributing site.
- o An archeological district containing the habitation sites of two archeological cultures consists of two sites if the two areas do not overlap.
- o A single archeological location used by three distinct cultural groups at separate time periods of prehistory or history counts as one contributing site.
- o An archeological district consisting of four separate locations where petroglyphs are found counts as four contributing sites.
- o A historic mill site consisting of the ruins of one house, one intact outbuilding, and the known locations of 10 buildings and a mill race no longer existing counts as one contributing building and one contributing site.
- o A coast guard station consisting of a historic lighthouse tower, detached keeper's dwelling, oil shed, and privy, and a modern garage, and several metal sheds counts as one contributing structure, three contributing buildings, and one noncontributing building. The sheds are not counted.
- o A farmstead significant as an assemblage of 19th-century agricultural architecture and consisting of a historic farmhouse and barn, a corncrib representing a significant vernacular type, a modern garage and silo, and two sheds of unknown date and function counts as two contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one noncontributing building, and one noncontributing structure. The sheds are not counted.
- o A farm consisting of a historic farmhouse, barn, and greenhouse; the surrounding land of orchards, pastures, and cultivated fields; and a modern garage, packing shed, and guest house counts as three contributing buildings, one contributing site, and three noncontributing buildings.
- o A battlefield consisting of the battle site, a historic monument, and a modern visitors' center counts as one contributing site, one contributing object, and one noncontributing building.
- o A district consisting of 267 residences, five carriage houses, three privies of a significant type, a small landscaped park, and a bridge built during the district's period of significance, and 35 houses, 23 garages, and an undetermined number of sheds built after the period of significance counts as 275 contributing buildings, one contributing site, one contributing structure, and 58 noncontributing buildings. The sheds are not counted.

- o A city park consisting of a system of interconnecting paths and bridges, a lagoon, open lawns, a terraced hillside, a large rose garden, a wooded area, one concession stand, two rest buildings, and a war memorial -- all created as part of the original design -- counts as one contributing site, one contributing structure, three contributing buildings, and one contributing object.
- o An archeological district consisting of the ruins of one pueblo, a network of irrigation canals, and an electric substation counts as one contributing site, one contributing structure, and one noncontributing building.
- o A discontinuous archeological district consisting of five distinct sites, one of which contains two burial mounds, counts as five contributing sites and two contributing structures.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: Enter number of contributing resources within the property that were previously listed in the National Register. For example, if the nomination is to enlarge an already listed district of 26 contributing buildings to a total of 48 buildings and structures, enter "26" in the blank provided. If none of the resources have previously been listed, enter "0."

Name of related multiple property listing: If the property is part of a multiple property submission for which a multiple property documentation form is being submitted or has previously been approved by the National Register, mark "x" in the box, and enter the name of the multiple property listing as it appears in section A of the multiple property form. If the property is not part of a multiple property submission, enter "N/A."

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

This section is to be completed by the State or Federal authority designated to certify nominations to the National Register or requests for determinations of eligibility and any State or Federal officials who must be given the opportunity to comment under 36 CFR Parts 60 and 63. It is the responsibility of the certifying authority to ensure that the nomination form accurately and coherently documents the property and that the proper notification and review procedures have been carried out. The certifying official completes the first signature block; the commenting official, if any, completes the second signature block.

Completing the Certification Section for Nominations and Nonfederal Requests for Determinations of Eligibility

Nominations are certified and submitted to the National Park Service by designated authorities upon completion of the required procedures for professional evaluation and owner and local official notification that are outlined in 36 CFR 60. The designated authority for certifying nominations to the National Register of Historic Places is the State Historic Preservation Officer in States with an approved State program or, for Federal properties, the Federal Preservation Officer. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, State Historic Preservation Officers are appointed by State governors and Federal Preservation Officers are designated by the heads of the Federal agency they represent.

Nominations for Federal properties that are initiated by the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the property are certified by the Federal Preservation Officer and are

signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, as the commenting official, for the state where the property is located. Nominations for Federal properties that are initiated by the State office are certified by the State Historic Preservation Officer and signed by the Federal Preservation Officer as the commenting official. Concurrent nominations by several States or a State and Federal agency are certified by all the State and Federal Preservation Officers responsible for the nomination.

The State or Federal Historic Preservation Officer nominating the property to National Register completes the **first signature block**. The official marks "x" in the box labelled "nomination" and the box that indicates his or her opinion that the property meets or does not meet the National Register criteria. He or she signs the form and enters the date and name of the state or, in the case of Federal Preservation Officers, the abbreviated name of the agency and bureau given in the list of Federal agencies in Appendix III. An official believing that the property does not meet the National Register criteria, should give the reasons on a continuation sheet, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

The opinions of additional certifying officials should be given on signed continuation sheets containing the statement: "As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria." An official not believing the property meets the National Register criteria should give his or her reasons on the same continuation sheet. When a continuation sheet is used for this purpose, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" of the first block.

Any other official who must be given the opportunity to comment in the nomination process completes the **second signature block**. This official marks "x" in the box that indicates his or her opinion on the eligibility of the resource, and signs the form and enters the date and name of the State or, for Federal officials, the abbreviated name of the agency and bureau given in Appendix III. A commenting official believing that the property does not meet the National Register criteria should give the reasons on a continuation sheet, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

A **signed continuation sheet** may be submitted in place of a commenting official's signature on the original form, if a certifying official chooses to send to each commenting official a copy of the completed registration form rather than the original. One should also be used for the opinion of each additional commenting official. In these cases, the certifying official should ask the commenting official to complete, sign, and date a continuation sheet containing the statement: "In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria." The continuation sheet may also be used for any additional comments if the commenting official does not believe the property meets the National Register criteria. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" in the second block.

For nonfederal requests for determinations of eligibility, where a majority of private owners has objected to listing, the State Historic Preservation Officer completes the first signature block as directed above. However, "x" is marked in the box for "request for determination of eligibility." A copy of the owner's notarized letter of objection must be submitted to the National Park Service with the completed form.

In States with no approved State program, a local government official, or a private individual may nominate properties directly to the National Register according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In these cases, section 4 is left blank and the individual or local government official submits the completed form to the National Park Service with a letter. The letter must state that the documentation is accurate and meets the professional standards outlined in the National Register regulations. The person making the nomination signs the letter and states his or her name, title, mailing address, and daytime telephone number. The letter must also include the names and mailing addresses of the appropriate local government official and all legal property owners for the purpose of notification by the National Park Service. For information on whether a State has an approved program, contact the National Park Service.

Completing the Certification Section for Federal Requests for Determinations of Eligibility

Federal requests for determinations of eligibility are certified and submitted to the National Park Service by the responsible agency official or designee according to the procedures outlined in 36 CFR Part 63 (proposed for incorporation in Part 60).

The Federal official requesting the determination of eligibility completes the **first signature block**. The official marks "x" in the box labelled "request for determination of eligibility," and the box to indicate his or her opinion that the property meets or does not meet the National Register criteria. The official signs the form as the certifying authority and enters the date and abbreviated name of the agency and bureau given in Appendix III. An official believing that a property does not meet the criteria should give the reasons on a continuation sheet, and mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" in the first block.

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State where the property is located completes the **second signature block**. The official marks "x" in the box that indicates his or her opinion on the eligibility of the resource, signs the form and enters the date and name of the state. An official believing that the property does not meet the National Register criteria, disagreeing with the text of the form, or feeling that there is insufficient information to make a decision, should give the reasons on a continuation sheet. A continuation sheet may also be used in place of a signature on the form, if it contains the statement from the second signature block and is signed and dated by the State official. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" in the second block.

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

This section will be completed by the National Park Service upon evaluation of registration form and all accompanying documentation. All actions taken by the Keeper of the National Register or his designee regarding the property, including listing, determinations of eligibility, removals from the National Register, approvals for moves and addenda, and boundary changes will be indicated in this section. Because subsequent actions affecting the property may be recorded on the form, the dates of the various actions should be considered in determining the status of the property at a given time. The most recent action will generally indicate the status of a property.

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Using the functions and uses listed below, enter one category and subcategory in each blank. The list is divided into general categories and more specific subcategories. Select the categories and subcategories that best apply to the principal known functions or uses of the property. If there is no appropriate subcategory, enter only the general category. Do not enter functions that are based on speculation. Additional functions may be entered on a continuation sheet. The first ten entries for both current and historic functions will be entered in the NRIS data base. Discuss the functions entered in section 6 in the narratives for sections 7 and 8.

Because numerous functions may relate to a property, especially a district, enter only the principal, predominant, or most important ones. Enter the functions in order of their predominance or importance. Enter the most specific category and subcategory relating to the property being documented. For example, a college dormitory should be categorized under the category "education," and the subcategory, "education-related housing," rather than the category, "domestic," and subcategory, "institutional housing."

If none of the categories or subcategories relate to the function of the property, enter "other," a colon, and the appropriate function.

FUNCTIONS AND USES

CATEGORY/subcategory	examples
DOMESTIC	
single dwelling	rowhouse, mansion, residence, rockshelter, homestead, cave
multiple dwelling	duplex, apartment building, pueblo, rockshelter, cave
secondary structure	dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage, other dependencies
hotel	inn, hotel, motel, way station
institutional housing	military quarters, staff housing, poor house, orphanage
camp	hunting campsite, fishing camp, summer camp, forestry camp, seasonal residence, temporary habitation site, tipi rings
village site	pueblo group
COMMERCE/TRADE	
business	office building
professional	architect's studio, engineering office, law office
organizational	trade union, labor union, professional association
financial institution	savings and loan association, bank, stock exchange

specialty store
department store
restaurant
warehouse
trade (archeology)

auto showroom, bakery, clothing store, blacksmith shop, hardware store
general store, department store, marketplace, trading post
cafe, bar, roadhouse, tavern
warehouse, commercial storage
cache, site with evidence of trade, storage pit

SOCIAL

meeting hall

grange; union hall; Pioneer hall; hall of other fraternal, patriotic, and political organization

clubhouse

facility of literary, social, or garden club

civic

facility of volunteer or public service organizations such as the American Red Cross.

GOVERNMENT

capitol

statehouse, assembly building

city hall

city hall, town hall

correctional facility

police station, jail, prison

fire station

firehouse

government office

municipal building

diplomatic building

embassy, consulate

custom house

customhouse

post office

post office

public works

electric generating plant, sewer system

courthouse

county courthouse, Federal courthouse

EDUCATION

school

schoolhouse, academy, secondary school, grammar school, trade or technical school

college

university, college, junior college

library

library

research facility

laboratory, observatory,

planetarium

education-related

college dormitory, housing

housing

at boarding schools

RELIGION

religious structure

church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, mission, temple mound, sweathouse, kiva, dance court, shrine

ceremonial site
church school
church-related residence

astronomical observation post,
intaglio, petroglyph site
religious academy or schools
parsonage, convent, rectory

FUNERARY

cemetery

graves/burials
mortuary

burying ground, burial site,
cemetery, ossuary
burial cache, burial mound, grave
mortuary site, funeral home,
cremation area, crematorium

RECREATION AND CULTURE

theater
auditorium
museum
music facility

sports facility

outdoor recreation

fair
monument/marker

work of art

cinema, movie theater, playhouse
hall, auditorium
museum, art gallery, exhibition hall
concert hall, opera house,
bandstand, dancehall
gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis
court, playing field, stadium
park, campground, picnic area,
hiking trail
amusement park, county fairground
commemorative marker,
commemorative monument
sculpture, carving, statue, mural,
rock art

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

processing

storage

agricultural field

animal facility

fishing facility or site
horticultural facility

agricultural outbuilding

irrigation facility

meatpacking plant, cannery,
smokehouse, brewery, winery, food
processing site, gathering site, tobacco barn
granary, silo, wine cellar, storage
site, tobacco warehouse, cotton warehouse
pasture, vineyard, orchard,
wheatfield, crop marks, stone alignments,
terrace, hedgerow
hunting & kill site, stockyard,
barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting
run, apiary
fish hatchery, fishing grounds
greenhouse, plant observatory,
garden
wellhouse, wagon shed, tool shed,
barn
irrigation system, canals, stone
alignments, headgates, check dams

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

manufacturing facility	mill, factory, refinery, processing plant, pottery kiln
extractive facility	coal mine, oil derrick, gold dredge, quarry, salt mine
waterworks energy facility	reservoir, water tower, canal, dam windmill, power plant, hydroelectric dam
communications facility	telegraph cable station, printing plant, television station, telephone company facility, satellite tracking station
processing site	shell processing site, toolmaking site, copper mining and processing site

HEALTH CARE

hospital	veteran's medical center, mental hospital, private or public hospital, medical research facility
clinic sanitarium	dispensary, doctors' office nursing home, rest home, sanitarium
medical business/office	pharmacy, medical supply store, doctor or dentist's office
resort	baths, spas, resort facility

DEFENSE

arms storage fortification	magazine, armory fortified military or naval post, earth fortified village, palisaded village, fortified knoll or mountain top, battery, bunker
military facility	military post, supply depot garrison fort, barrack, military camp
battle site coast guard facility	battlefield lighthouse, coast guard station, pier, dock, life-saving station
naval facility	submarine, aircraft carrier, battleship, naval base
air facility	aircraft, air base, missile launching site

LANDSCAPE

parking lot park plaza	city park, State park, national park square, green, plaza, public common
garden forest	

unoccupied land	meadow, swamp, desert
underwater	underwater site
natural feature	mountain, valley, promontory, tree, river, island, pond, lake
street furniture/object	street light, fence, wall, shelter, gazebo, park bench
conservation area	wildlife refuge, ecological habitat

TRANSPORTATION

rail-related	railroad, train depot, locomotive, streetcar line, railroad bridge
air-related	aircraft, airplane hangar, airport, launching site
water-related	lighthouse, navigational aid, canal, boat, ship, wharf, shipwreck
road-related(vehicular)	parkway, highway, bridge, toll gate
pedestrian-related	parking garage boardwalk, walkway, trail

WORK IN PROGRESS

UNKNOWN

VACANT/NOT IN USE

storage facility not related
to domestic or commercial uses

OTHER

Historic Functions: Enter the categories and subcategories from the above list that most closely relate to the functions and uses for which the property is historically significant or was known during the period when it achieved significance.

- o For an architecturally significant property, the historic functions are those intended by the original design or any significant later additions or modifications, for example, "transportation/rail-related" for a railroad depot.
- o For a property associated with an important event or person, the historic functions are those carried on during the time the property was associated with the person or at the time of the event, for example, "residential/single dwelling" for the home of a prominent philanthropist, and "military/naval facility" for the submarine which carried out important missions during World War II.
- o For a property having potential to yield important information, enter only those functions or uses that are known or, as a result of testing, examining physical evidence, or comparing known data with those from other similar properties, can reasonably be expected to have occurred. Functions based on speculation should be discussed in the narratives for sections 7 and 8, but should not be entered in section 6.

- o Functions must relate to the significant tangible and existing resources that comprise a property. If early functions of historic importance are no longer visible, tangible, or otherwise evident to a significant degree they should not be listed. For example, a historic district, located on land that was originally a harbor and was filled in during the late 19th century to house what is now recognized as a significant collection of late Victorian residences, should be categorized under "domestic," and other functions related to its role as a residential community; unless the documentation also shows the district to be significant in historic archeology under criterion D, the earlier commercial or industrial uses should not be entered.
- o For a historic district, enter only the functions that were most predominant during the historic period, for example, "commerce/business," "commerce/organizational," "commerce/professional," and "government/government office," for a collection of 20th century office buildings serving a variety of professional, organizational, commercial, and governmental uses.
- o For districts, enter the functions of an individual resource only if the resource is of outstanding importance to the significance of the district, such as a county courthouse within a commercial square, or if the functions of each building differ and are relatively equal in importance as in a collection of public buildings, whose functions included "government/government offices," "government/courthouse," "government/city hall" and "government/post office."
- o List functions applying to only a small portion of the property only if the registration form discusses that function as having been of outstanding importance. For example, do not list "religion/church" for a residential district unless the nomination explains how the church played an outstanding role in the district's development or architectural character.

Current Functions: Enter the categories and subcategories from the above list that most closely relate to the functions or uses of the property at the time of the nomination or request for a determination of eligibility. Enter the principal or predominant current functions in order of their predominance. If a property is undergoing rehabilitation, adaptive reuse or restoration, enter "work in progress." If a property is currently vacant or used for storage that is unrelated to residential or commercial use, enter "vacant/not in use."

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Complete this item for architectural or historical properties. Using the terms for architectural classification listed below, enter one category or subcategory in each blank. The following list has been adapted from American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Architectural Styles by Marcus Whiffen; Identifying American Architecture by John J. G. Blumenson; What Style Is It? by John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz; and A Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester. It reflects classification by style and stylistic influence, which is currently the most common and organized system of classifying architectural properties.

The categories, appearing in capital letters in the far left column, relate to the general stylistic periods of American architecture. The subcategories, appearing in the indented left column, relate to the specific styles or stylistic influences that occurred in each period. The right column lists other common terms covered by each category or subcategory. From the two left columns, select the the categories or subcategories that most closely relate in period and stylistic character to the property being documented. A continuation sheet may be used if needed; however, the NRIS data base will accept only the first three entries.

As a general rule enter the most specific subcategory for the stylistic influence rather than the general category for stylistic period, for example, if a building is Greek Revival in its architectural form, massing and details, enter "Greek Revival" rather than "Mid-19th Century." When there are elements of many styles in a single building, group of buildings, or historic district, enter the most important stylistic influences in order of their significance to the property.

If a property fits into one of the general categories of stylistic period but not a subcategory, enter the name of the period on the first line, and enter "other," a colon, and the name of the stylistic influence on the second line: for example, for an 1890s Chateausque city hall, enter "Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals" on the first line and "other: Chateausque" on the second line. If a property reflects regional, vernacular, or other styles or stylistic influences not included in the nomenclature of common architectural styles, enter "other," a colon, and the name of the stylistic influence, for example, "other: NPS rustic architecture." Only 28 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the data base with "other."

Many kinds of properties, including bridges, ships, locomotives, and folk or vernacular buildings and structures, cannot be classified by the styles or stylistic influences listed below. The NRIS data base has been designed to allow properties to be classified and searched by other terminology appropriate in these cases. In such cases, enter "other," a colon, and the common term (up to 28 characters) for the form, plan, material, method of construction, or other feature that appropriately classifies the specific property, for example, "other: Pratt through truss," "other: Gloucester fishing schooner," "other: I-house," "other: split-log," or "other: rainbow arch bridge." Where possible systematic and standardized terminology should be used to classify these kinds of resources. Use terms recommended by the State Historic Preservation Officers or regionally-based systems of nomenclature where they exist.

As commonly occurring types are identified and as the nomenclature of vernacular and other forms of structures and buildings becomes standardized, the categories used by the NRIS data base will be expanded to include standard terms based on form, plan, materials, or methods of construction. When using terms for regional or vernacular types with "other," describe the characteristics that indicate the type in the narrative for section 7 and, if property is meets criterion C, discuss the significance of the type in the narrative for section 8.

If a property is eclectic in character and the styles represented date to the same general stylistic period, enter the stylistic influences in order of their significance. If a building has additions reflecting one or more stylistic influences, enter those for which the property is significant in order of their importance. If a building reflects more than three styles from different periods of time, enter "mixed" on the first line and the most significant stylistic influences on subsequent lines in order of their importance. Enter

only the general category for a stylistic period when a property clearly reflects its chronological period but no specific stylistic influence. If style, stylistic influence, or any other system of architectural classification does not apply to the property, enter "no style." For archeological sites or districts, enter "N/A"

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

Subcategory

Other stylistic terminology

NO STYLE

COLONIAL

French Colonial

Spanish Colonial

Mexican Baroque

Dutch Colonial

Flemish Colonial

Postmedieval
English

English Gothic; Elizabethan; Tudor;
Jacobean or Jacobethan; New England
Colonial; Southern Colonial

Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC

Early Classical
Revival

Jeffersonian Classicism; Roman
Republican; Roman Revival; Roman Villa;
Monumental Classicism; Regency

Federal

Adams or Adamesque

MID-19TH CENTURY

Early Romanesque Revival

Greek Revival

Gothic Revival

Early Gothic Revival

Italian Villa

Exotic Revival

Egyptian Revival; Moorish Revival

Octagon Mode

LATE VICTORIAN

Victorian or High Victorian Eclectic;

Gothic

High Victorian Gothic; Second Gothic
Revival

Italianate	Victorian or High Victorian Italianate
Second Empire	Mansard
Queen Anne	Queen Anne Revival; Queen Anne-Eastlake
Stick/Eastlake	Eastern Stick; High Victorian Eastlake
Shingle Style	
Romanesque	Romanesque Revival; Richardsonian Romanesque
Renaissance	Renaissance Revival; Romano-Tuscan Mode; North Italian or Italian Renaissance; French Renaissance; Second Renaissance Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH
CENTURY REVIVALS

Beaux Arts	Beaux Arts Classicism
Colonial Revival	Georgian Revival
Classical Revival	Neo-Classical Revival
Tudor Revival	Jacobean or Jacobethan Revival; Elizabethan Revival
Late Gothic Revival	Collegiate Gothic
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival	Spanish Revival; Mediterranean Revival
Italian Renaissance	
French Renaissance	
Pueblo	

LATE 19TH AND EARLY
20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS

	Sullivan-esque
Prairie School	
Commercial Style	
Chicago	

Skyscraper	
Bungalow/Craftsman	Western Stick; Bungaloid
MODERN MOVEMENT	New Formalism; Neo-Expressionism; Brutalism; California Style or Ranch Style; Post- Modern; Wrightian
Moderne	Modernistic; Streamlined Moderne; Art Moderne
International Style	Miesian
Art Deco	
OTHER	
MIXED	More than three styles from different periods (for a building only)

Materials: Complete this item for architectural and historical properties. Using the categories and subcategories listed below, enter in the blanks provided the most predominant material(s) comprising the foundation, walls, roof, and other parts of the property. Enter only one category or subcategory each for "foundation" and "roof." Enter up to two categories each for "walls" and "other." Enter only materials that are visible on the exterior of the building or structure. For historic districts, enter only the most predominant building materials visible in the district.

"Other" should be completed for most properties. To complete "other" for buildings, enter the materials of important exterior features such as a wooden porch or terra cotta panels. Materials of interior, structural, or concealed architectural features that are integral to the significance of the property such as marble interiors or a steel structural system, although not entered under "other," should be described in the narrative for section 7.

For structures and objects such as bridges and sculpture, complete items for "foundation," "walls," or "roof" only if these features are present, as in a wooden covered bridge on stone piers. Otherwise, enter principal construction materials visible on the exterior under "other."

Additional entries may be made on a continuation sheet; however, only those entered on the form will be entered in the NRIS data base. If this section does not apply to the property being documented, such as an archeological or historic site, enter "N/A."

MATERIALS

EARTH

WOOD

Weatherboard

Shingle

- Log
- Plywood/particle board
- Shake
- BRICK
- STONE
 - Granite
 - Sandstone (including brownstone)
 - Limestone
 - Marble
 - Slate
- METAL
 - Iron
 - Copper
 - Bronze
 - Tin
 - Aluminum
 - Steel
 - Lead
 - Nickel
 - Cast iron
- STUCCO
- TERRA COTTA
- ASPHALT
- ASBESTOS
- CONCRETE
- ADOBE
- CERAMIC TILE
- GLASS
- CLOTH/CANVAS
- SYNTHETICS
 - Fiber glass
 - Vinyl
 - Rubber
 - Plastic
- OTHER

Statement of Description for Historical and Architectural Properties: Provide a narrative describing the current and historic physical appearance and condition of the property including the setting, major buildings or resources, outbuildings, and features of the landscape. The description should be concise, factual, and well organized. Use appropriate professional terminology. Marcus Whiffen's American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, 1969), John Blumenson's Identifying American Architecture (American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, 1977), John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers's What Style Is It? (Preservation Press, Washington, DC, 1983), and Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984) are standard guides to American architectural styles and should be consulted when questions of terminology arise. Define any terms used relating to local or regional styles or vernacular forms that are not defined in the major guides. Technical Information for Structures of Engineering or Industrial Significance, found in Appendix IV, and David Weitzman's Traces of the Past: A Guide to Industrial Archaeology (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1980) may be helpful

in describing industrial or engineering structures. National Register Bulletin No. 18, "How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes," may be helpful in describing landscapes.

Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the property, noting its major physical characteristics and assessing the integrity of the property in regard to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Additional paragraphs should support the summary paragraph and provide a more detailed description of the property. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the description should identify the physical features, including those that make it a member of its property type as well as those that make it unique or distinctive. It should also discuss the property's historic and current condition, and identify and date any alterations, additions, or other changes that have affected the historic integrity of the property, particularly as it relates to the property's representation of its property type.

The following guidelines outline the kinds of information that should be considered in describing architectural or historical properties. The narrative should summarize only that information directly relating to the character and integrity of the property being documented. The depth and length of the summary depend upon the complexity and size of the property and the extent and impact of alterations, additions, and deterioration; the more extensive the alteration of a property, the more detailed the description of changes will need to be. Photographs and sketch maps may be used to supplement the narrative (see pp. 84 - 86).

Guidelines for Describing Properties

Building, Structure, or Object

- a. Type of structure such as dwelling, church, or commercial block.
- b. Building placement such as detached or in a row.
- c. General characteristics:
 1. overall shape of plan and arrangement of interior spaces;
 2. number of stories;
 3. number of vertical divisions or bays;
 4. construction materials, such as brick, wood, or stone, and wall finish such as type of bond, coursing, or shingling;
 5. roof shape such as gabled, hip, or shed;
 6. structural system such as balloon frame, reinforced concrete, or post and beam.
- d. Specific features, including their type, location, number, and appearance:
 1. porches (including verandas, porticos, stoops, and attached sheds);
 2. windows;
 3. doors;
 4. chimneys;
 5. dormers;
 6. other.

- e. Important decorative elements (such as finials, pilasters, bargeboards, brackets, halftimbering, sculptural relief, balustrades, cartouches, and murals or mosaics).
- f. Significant interior features (such as floor plans, stairways, functions of rooms, spatial relationships, wainscoting, flooring, paneling, beams, vaulting, architraves, mouldings, and chimneypieces).
- g. Number, type, and location of outbuildings, with dates, if known.
- h. Other manmade elements (including roadways, contemporary structures, and landscaping).
- i. For moved properties:
 1. date of move;
 2. descriptions of location, orientation, and setting historically and after the move;
 3. reasons for the move;
 4. method of moving;
 5. effect of the move and the new location on the historic integrity of the property.
- j. Alterations or changes to the property with dates, if known. A restoration is considered an alteration even if an attempt has been made to restore the property to its historic form. If there have been numerous alterations to a significant interior, also submit a sketch of the floor plan illustrating and dating the changes.
- k. Deterioration due to vandalism, neglect, lack of use, or weather, and the effect it has had on the property's historic integrity.
- l. For properties where landscape or open space is an integral part of the property's significance or setting (such as rural properties, college campuses, or the grounds of public buildings), the historic appearance and current condition of natural features, landscape elements, and plant materials that characterized the property during the period of significance, including gardens, walls, paths, roadways, grading, fountains, orchards, fields, forests, rock formations, open space, and bodies of water.

Site — Historic

- a. The present condition of the site and its environment.
- b. Natural features that contributed to the selection of the site for the significant event or activity, such as a spring, body of water, trees, cliffs, or promontories.
- c. Other natural features that characterized the site at the time of the significant event or activity, such as vegetation, topography, a body of water, rock formations, or a forest.
- d. Any cultural remains or other manmade evidence of the significant event or activity.
- e. Type and degree of alterations to the above features since the significant event or activity, and their impact on the historic integrity of the site.
- f. Explanation of how the current physical environment and remains of the site reflect the period and associations for which the site is significant.

District — Architectural and Historic

- a. The natural and manmade elements comprising the district, including prominent topographical features and structures, buildings, sites, objects, and other kinds of development.

- b. Architectural styles or periods represented and predominant characteristics such as scale, proportions, materials, color, decoration, workmanship, and quality of design.
- c. The general physical relationship of buildings to each other and to the environment: facade lines, street plans, squares, open spaces, density of development, landscaping, principal vegetation, and important natural features. Any changes to these relationships over time. Some of this information may be provided on a sketch map (see p. 84).
- d. The appearance of the district during the period(s) when the district achieved significance and any changes or modifications since.
- e. The general character of the district, such as residential, commercial or industrial and the types of buildings, including outbuildings, found in the district.
- f. The general condition of buildings, including alterations and additions, and any restoration or rehabilitation activities.
- g. The identity of the buildings, groups of buildings or other resources that do and do not contribute to the district's significance (see p. 42 for definitions of **contributing** and **noncontributing** resources). These should be evaluated in relationship to the descriptive characteristics and the areas and periods of significance of the overall property. Specific information about each resource including its date, function, associations, information potential, and physical characteristics should be considered. (If resources are classified by terms other than "contributing" and "noncontributing," clearly explain which terms denote contributing resources and which noncontributing.) All resources should be keyed as contributing or noncontributing on the sketch map submitted with the form (see p. 84).
- h. The ratio of primary noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects to the total number of resources within the district.
- i. Primary contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects.
- j. The qualities distinguishing the district from its surroundings.
- k. The presence of any archeological resources and their potential to yield important information as well as any related paleo-environmental data.
- l. Open spaces such as parks, agricultural areas, wetlands, and forests; open spaces that once contained significant structures.
- m. For **industrial** districts:
 1. Industrial activities and processes that took or are taking place within the district; important natural and geographical features related to these processes or activities such as waterfalls, quarries, or mines.
 2. Original and other historic machinery still in place.
 3. Linear systems within the district such as canals, railroads, and roads including their approximate length and width and the location of terminal points.
- n. For **rural** districts:
 1. Geographical and topographical features such as valleys, vistas, mountains, and bodies of water that convey a sense of cohesiveness or give the district its rural or natural characteristics.
 2. Examples and types of vernacular, folk, and other architecture, including outbuildings, within the district.
 3. Manmade features and relationships making up the historic and contemporary landscape, including the arrangement and character of fields, roads, irrigation systems, fences, bridges, and vegetation.

4. The historic appearance and current condition of natural features such as vegetation, principal plant materials, open space, cultivated fields, or a forest.

Statement of Description for Archeological Properties: Provide a narrative describing the surface and subsurface features making up the archeological site or district. Use appropriate professional terminology. If local terms are used, they should be defined. The description should be concise, factual, and well-organized.

Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the past and present physical characteristics of the site and assesses the integrity of the property, that is how much of the property remains and in what condition. Additional paragraphs should support the summary paragraph and provide a more detailed description of the property. If a continuation sheet is used, mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet."

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the description should identify the physical features, including those that make it a member of its property type as well as those that make it unique or distinctive. It should also discuss the property's historic and current condition, and identify and date any alterations, additions, disturbances, or other changes that have affected the historic integrity of the property, particularly as they relate to the property's representation of its property type.

The guidelines given below outline the information that should be considered in evaluating properties. The narrative should summarize only that information directly relating to the property being documented and its ability to yield important information or otherwise meet the National Register criteria. The depth and length of the summary depend upon the complexity and size of the property and the impact that changes and disturbances have had on the property's integrity and ability to yield important information; the more extensive the changes, the more detailed the description of the remains and their condition will need to be. Sketch maps and drawings may be used to supplement the narrative (see pp. 84 - 85).

Guidelines for Describing Archeological Properties

Site — Archeological

- a. Site type, such as midden, rockshelter, flake scatter, or historic factory.
- b. Period of time and cultural groups represented by the site, if known, and the data substantiating this identification; comparisons with similar sites that have assisted in identification.
- c. Vertical extent of cultural deposits, and how this was determined.
- d. Material remains, such as artifacts, structural remains, and rock art.
- e. Environmental setting of the site today and in the past, if known, including topography, vegetation, and accessibility to natural resources.
- f. The structure and formation of the site, including stratigraphy, distribution of cultural materials, structural remains, and any past disturbance to the site.
- g. Extent and nature of any excavation, testing, or surface collecting.
- h. Previous archeological investigations at the site with dates, affiliated institutions or organizations, and bibliographic references.

- i. Current and past disruptive influences on or immediately around the site, such as urban development, vandalism, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, and flooding.
- j. Any standing or ruined structures or buildings that might be of architectural or historic importance.

District — Archeological

- a. The cultural, historic, or other relationships among the sites that make the district a cohesive unit for preservation and investigation, and the extent to which these relationships remain intact.
- b. Boundaries of the district, and how they were determined.
- c. A list of archeological sites within the district (their locations and boundaries should be given on USGS maps).
- d. Period of time and cultural groups represented by the district and data substantiating this identification; comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in identification.
- e. A summary of the kinds of sites found within the district and their remains, including artifacts, features, and structures.
- f. Information on individual or representative sites and resources within the district. For small districts, describe individual sites; for large districts, describe the most representative sites individually and others in summary or tabular form or collectively as groups.
- g. Structure and formation of individual sites or groups of sites and their similarities, including stratigraphy, distribution of artifacts, location of features, and past disturbances.
- h. Environmental setting of the district today and in the past, if known, including topography, vegetation, and accessibility to natural resources.
- i. Extent and nature of any excavation, testing, or surface collecting.
- j. Previous archeological investigations in the district, with dates, affiliated institutions or organizations, and bibliographic references.
- k. Any disruptive influences on or immediately around the district such as urban development, vandalism, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, and flooding.
- l. Any standing or ruined structures or buildings that might be of architectural or historic importance.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance of property in relation to other properties: Properties listed in the National Register must possess significance when evaluated in relationship to other properties locally, statewide, or nationally. Before a property's eligibility can be determined, its significance must be evaluated in relationship to other properties and property types within a specific historic theme, period and geographical area, for example, coal mining in northeastern Pennsylvania between 1860 and 1930. The certifying official completes this item by marking "x" in the box that most closely identifies the level at which this property has been evaluated and, in his or her opinion, has been found to be significant.

Applicable National Register Criteria: Mark "x" in one or more of the boxes to indicate the specific National Register criteria under which the property qualifies for listing. Explain how the property meets all criteria marked on the form in the narrative of section 8. The National Register criteria are stated on page 1.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): Mark "x" in the box for the letter corresponding to criteria consideration(s) applying to the property being documented. The criteria considerations are part of the National Register criteria (see p.1). They identify several kinds of properties that are generally excluded from the National Register and prescribe the special circumstances under which these properties may qualify for listing. Identify all considerations applying to the property and, in the narrative for section 8, explain the special qualifications of the property.

Areas of Significance: Using the categories given below, enter the area(s) of significance in which the property meets the National Register criteria. Enter one area of significance in each blank and list areas in order of their importance. If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet; however, only the first ten entries will be entered in the NRIS data base. Explain how the property is eligible for all areas of significance entered on the form in the narrative for section 8.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AGRICULTURE	The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.
ARCHITECTURE	The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.
ARCHEOLOGY	The study of prehistoric and historic cultures through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.
PREHISTORIC	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records.
HISTORIC — ABORIGINAL	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
HISTORIC — NON-ABORIGINAL	Archeological study of non-aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
ART	The creation of painting, printmaking, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.
COMMERCE	The business of trading goods, services, and commodities.
COMMUNICATIONS	The technology and process of transmitting information.
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	The practical art of designing and changing the physical structure of communities to enhance the quality of life.

CONSERVATION	The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.
ECONOMICS	The study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.
EDUCATION	The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.
ENGINEERING	The practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery and structures to serve human needs.
ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION	The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement, or sport.
ETHNIC HERITAGE	The history of persons having a common ethnic or racial identity.
ASIAN	The history of persons having origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
BLACK	The history of persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
EUROPEAN	The history of persons having origins in Europe.
HISPANIC	The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America.
NATIVE AMERICAN	The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, including American Indian and Alaskan Eskimo cultural groups.
PACIFIC ISLANDER	The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.
OTHER	The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.
EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT	The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.

HEALTH/MEDICINE	The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
INDUSTRY	The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
INVENTION	The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	The practical art of designing or changing land, bodies of water, and natural elements to enhance the physical environment.
LAW	The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.
LITERATURE	The creation of prose and poetry.
MARITIME HISTORY	The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
MILITARY	The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.
PERFORMING ARTS	The creation of drama, dance, and music.
PHILOSOPHY	The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT	The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
RELIGION	The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
SCIENCE	The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
SOCIAL HISTORY	The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.
TRANSPORTATION	The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.
OTHER	Any area not covered by the above categories.

Guidelines for Selecting Area of Significance

- o Select the categories that most directly relate to the criteria for which the property qualifies for listing in the National Register.
- o For a property significant under criterion A, select the category relating to the historic event, pattern, or role for which the property is significant such as "transportation" for a railroad station, trolley car, or stagecoach stop.
- o For a property significant under criterion B, select the category in which the significant individual made the contributions for which he or she is known or the property is illustrative, for example, "literature" and "politics and government" for the home of a well-known political theorist and statesman.
- o For a property significant under criterion C, select "architecture," "art," "landscape architecture," "engineering," or "community planning" depending on the type of property and its importance. Generally "architecture" applies to buildings, and "engineering" to structures; however, if a building is notable for its advanced construction technology it may be significant under both "architecture" and "engineering." For example, a 1930s public building significant for its Depression-era mural would be classified under the "art," a cathedral noted as the work of Richard Upjohn and for stained glass by Tiffany under "architecture" and "art"; and an early example of a concrete rainbow arch bridge under "engineering."
- o For a property significant under criterion D, enter the category of archeology and the subcategory that best describes the type of historic or prehistoric group about which the property is likely to yield information. Also enter any categories and subcategories about which the site is likely to provide information, for example, "prehistoric archeology," "agriculture," and "engineering" for the ruins of an ancient irrigation system that is likely to provide information about prehistoric subsistence and technology.

Area of significance should not be confused with historic function. Historic function, entered in section 6, relates to the practical and routine uses of a property, while area of significance relates to the property's contributions to the broader patterns of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. For example, a stagecoach stop would be classified under the function for "hotel" and area of significance for "transportation."

If none of the categories applies to the property, enter "other," a colon and the name of the area in which the property achieved significance. Do not enter "local history" under "other," instead select the category that most closely relates to the theme or pattern in local history with which the property is associated, for example, "health/medicine" for the home of an eminent local physician, or "commerce" for the site of a traditional marketplace. To indicate that significance occurred at the local level, mark "x" for "locally" under "significance of property in relationship to other properties." Select "exploration/settlement" only for properties directly associated with the events and persons instrumental in the region or locality's exploration and settlement; properties associated with later generations of founding families should be classified according to the areas in which those individuals, not their forebearers, made contributions.

Period of Significance: Enter the period of time in which the property achieved the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria. In each blank enter the numerical dates for the continuous period of time during which the property had significance, for example, 1875 - 1888 or approximately 8,000 B.C. Enter the most specific dates known. If a property's significance occurred in one year, as for architecturally significant properties or battle sites, enter the date of the year. If a property achieved significance during several distinct periods of time, enter each period on a separate line in order of its importance to the significance of the property. Avoid including recent dates within the periods of significance, because events and associations occurring within the last 50 years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as "historic." Continuous function does not necessarily indicate the continuation of the period of significance.

If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet. Discuss the significant events or associations that occurred during each of the periods of significance in the narrative for section 8.

Examples:

1. For the home of an important philanthropist, enter the years of his residence, i.e., 1845-1874.
2. For a Late Archaic habitation site, enter the estimated span of time for its use as a habitation site, i.e. 3000-2500 BC.
3. For the site of a pivotal five-month labor strike, enter the years in which the strike took place, i.e., 1932-1933.
4. For the site of an important political rally, enter the year the event took place, i.e., 1909.
5. For an urban historic district that developed in two significant phases, enter the inclusive dates for each phase, i.e., 1728-1810 and 1865-1925.

Significant Dates: Enter the specific years when the events, associations, construction, relocations, or alterations through which the property achieved significance occurred. A property having significance for various reasons may have several dates of significance. The dates should be entered separately in the blanks provided in order of their importance. If additional space is needed, use a continuation sheet; however, only the first three entries will be entered in the NRIS data base.

This item applies to properties whose significance occurred in one or several events spanning a brief period of time, such as the construction of a post office, a battle or political event, the establishment of a county seat, or the burial of a Native-American leader. Properties whose significance spanned many years may not have a specific date of significance, in these cases enter the span of dates under "period of significance" and enter "N/A" under "significant dates."

If a property whose significance spanned several years is also significant for its architecture, its establishment, or specific events occurring during its history, the dates of construction and various events should be entered under "significant dates." For properties significant only for a single event that occurred in one year, the significant date may be the same as the period of significance; in this case, enter the year of the event in the space provided and give more specific dates, i.e. month and day, if known, in the narrative for section 8. Discuss all significant events occurring on the dates entered under "significant dates" in the narrative for section 8.

Examples:

1. For an architecturally significant fire station, enter the date of construction, i.e., 1901-1903, and the dates of any significant alterations, i.e. 1921 and 1938.
2. For the building significant as the site of an important presidential debate, enter the year of the debate, i.e., 1858.
3. For a theater whose significance spanned many years and that is not architecturally significant, enter "N/A" and, under "period of significance," enter the years of its active use as a theater.
4. For a courthouse that represents the origins of county government as well as its role as the center of local government for 65 years, enter the year its operation as a courthouse began, i.e., 1887.

Significant Person: For all properties meeting criterion B, enter the name of the person with whom the property is importantly associated. Using the format of last name, first and middle names, enter as complete a name as possible, for example, White, Edward Gould. If the individual is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, enter the complete name as it appears in that source, for example, Jarves, James Jackson. Up to 26 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the NRIS data base.

Enter additional names on a continuation sheet, in order of the importance of their association with the property. Only the first name, however, will be entered in the NRIS data base. Discuss the associations and contributions of all persons listed in the narrative for section 8. If the property is not significant under criterion B, enter "N/A."

Because criterion B specifies persons who made significant contributions, the collective contributions of many individuals as in a family, fraternal organization, or ethnic group do not qualify a property under criterion B. Therefore, do not enter the names of families, organizations, or other social groups. The names of several individuals in one family or organization may be entered, however, if each made contributions on his or her own for which the property would be eligible.

If a property is importantly associated with a number of individuals, but no one person is predominant, as in a historic district, enter "multiple." Identify these individuals and the associated resources in the narratives for sections 7 and 8. Enter the name of a property's architect or builder only if the property meets criterion B for association with the life of that individual such as the home, studio, or office of a prominent architect.

Cultural Affiliation: For **archeological properties only**, enter the cultural affiliation(s) of the site or district. Cultural affiliation is the archeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of artifacts or resources belongs. It is generally a term given to a specific cultural group for which assemblages of artifacts have been found at several sites of the same age in the same region, for example, the Cochise culture, Hopewell, Mohawk, Mississippian, Onondaga, and Red Ochre culture.

In some cases, cultural affiliation may be no more specific than the period of time in which the archeological remains were created, for example, Paleo-Indian, Late Archaic, or Classic Period. Although cultural affiliation generally applies to aboriginal prehistoric and historic cultures, non-aboriginal historic groups should be identified according to their ethnic background, occupations, geographical location or topography, or historical events, for example, Norwegian, Sea Islander, Appalachian, and Black Freedman.

Enter cultural affiliations in order of their significance or predominance. Additional affiliations may be entered on a continuation sheet; however, only the first three will be entered in the computerized data base. If the property being documented is not archeological, enter "N/A."

Architect/Builder: Enter the name of the architect, builder, designer, landscape architect, or artist responsible for the design or construction of the building, site, structure, object, or district. Using the format, last name, first and middle names, enter as complete a name as possible, for example, Wright, Frank Lloyd. If the person is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, enter the name as it appears in that source. If an architectural firm bearing the name of an architect is responsible for the building's design, enter the name in the format of last name, first and middle names, and "and company," for example, Green, Samuel M., and Company.

For objects or structures such as sculpture, locomotives, boats, bridges or firetowers, enter the name of the artist, designer, craftsman or manufacturer, for example, Sears and Roebuck or Benton, Thomas Hart. In the case of architectural firms, enter the name, if known, of the persons responsible for the design in order of their importance to the property being documented; if the names of the individual architects or builders are not known, enter the name of the architectural firm as it is commonly known. If a design derives from the stock plans of a company or government agency and is not credited to a specific individual, enter the name of the company or agency, for example, U.S. Treasury, Southern Pacific Railroad or U.S. Army. If the architect or builder of a building, structure, or object is not known, enter "unknown." Do not enter the name of the owner of the property unless the individual was actually responsible for its design or construction.

Additional names may be entered on a continuation sheet; however, only the first two names will be entered in the NRIS data base. If the property being documented is a site, enter "N/A."

Statement of Significance: Provide a narrative stating the significant qualities and associations that make the property eligible for listing in the National Register. Explicitly discuss how the property meets each of the National Register criteria, including the criteria considerations, and represents all periods and areas of significance indicated on the form. The statement of significance should consist of a paragraph summarizing the significance of the property and a discussion, in one or more paragraphs, of historic context and the property's relationship to it. Additional facts directly pertaining to the property's eligibility may be included if necessary to establish a property's significance, integrity, or ability to meet one or more criteria considerations.

The statement should be concise, factual, well-organized, and in paragraph form. Continuation sheets may be used if additional space is needed. Only information relevant to the property, its historic context, and its eligibility should be included on the form. Additional documentation should be maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office, certified local government, or Federal agency.

Summary Paragraph: The statement of significance should begin with a summary paragraph that briefly explains 1) why the property is significant under the criteria marked on the form, 2) how the property represents a significant theme, property type or period in the prehistoric or historic development of the locality, state, or nation, and 3) how the property is important in each area of significance entered on the form. The

summary should relate the factual data on the property that directly support its eligibility, including specific references to the events, activities, associations, persons, architectural features, or information potential through which the property has attained significance.

The summary paragraph should also identify any criteria considerations applying to the property and briefly explain how the property meets the special requirements for that criteria consideration. A property's ability to meet these requirements must be explicitly stated. For example, the summary should clearly explain how a commemorative property has acquired significance, apart from its association with the person or event it commemorates, through design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.

Historic Context: A discussion of **historic context** follows the summary paragraph and relates the property to the broad patterns of historical development within its community, region, state, or the nation. The discussion should:

- o Identify and discuss historic contexts corresponding to the areas of significance, cultural affiliations, periods and dates of significance, criteria, criteria considerations, and geographic level of evaluation that have been entered on the form and for which the property is significant.
- o Explain the relative importance of the property in each area of significance by indicating that the property has been evaluated against other properties of the same or similar type, period, associations, or theme within the same geographical area. For example, the statement for a residential historic district should discuss how the associations, architectural styles and types, and periods reflected by the district represent one or several important aspects of the historic development of the locality, whether the community has a number of neighborhoods with the same or similar qualities, and how the district is unique or representative in comparison to other districts representing its theme and period statewide or locally.
- o Explain how the period of significance was derived, for example, on the basis of the years of operation as a blacksmith shop or local marketplace in historic time. A more detailed explanation of historic context is needed where the field of similar resources is unlikely to be widely understood, such as vernacular resources or properties associated with unique local events.

Specific facts about the property and its role or contributions to various themes of prehistory or history at the local, state, or national level should be presented in the discussion of context in a logical manner. The guidelines listed on pages 73 to 76 and the kinds of information listed on pages 15 and 16 may be helpful in explaining the significance of a property. For further guidance on developing and documenting historic context, refer to chapter 2, particularly the "Guidelines for Documenting Historic Context on National Register Forms" (pp. 13 - 16).

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission** for which a multiple property documentation form has been submitted, the summary paragraph should:

- o Identify the historic contexts and property types represented by the property. (These should correspond to those documented on the multiple property form.)

- o Provide factual data showing that the property possesses the physical or associative characteristics and qualities of historic integrity required for listing a member of its property type in the National Register.
- o Discuss how the property meets the National Register criteria and any criteria considerations as a member of its property type.

Additional paragraphs should:

- o Discuss any additional significance, referring to any other property types or historic contexts, themes, or areas of significance to which the property relates.
- o Provide background information on the history and prehistory of the geographical area in which the property is located, if such an overview has not been provided in section E of the multiple property form. (Focus on information that places the property and its property type in the overall historical development of the community.)

Guidelines for Evaluating and Stating Significance

The following questions should be considered when evaluating the significance of a property and determining the information that should be included in the statement of significance. Include in the narrative of section 8 the answers to those of the following questions directly relating to the significance and eligibility of the property being documented.

Building, Structure, or Object

- a. If the property is significant for its architectural, landscape, or aesthetic qualities, what are those qualities and why are they significant? Does the property retain enough of its significant design to convey these qualities? If not, how have additions or alterations contributed to or detracted from the significance of the resource?
- b. If the property is significant for its association with historic events, what are the historically significant events or patterns of activity associated with the property? Does the existing building, object, or structure reflect in a tangible way the important historical associations? How have alterations or additions contributed to or detracted from the resource's ability to convey the feeling and association of the significant historic period?
- c. If the property is significant because of its association with an individual, how long and when was the individual associated with the property and during what period in his or her life? What were the individual's significant contributions during this period of association? Are there other resources in the vicinity also having strong associations with the individual? If so, compare their significance and associations to that of the property being documented.
- d. Does the property have an unusually important association with its location?
- e. If the property is no longer at its original location, why did the move occur? How does the new location affect the historical and architectural integrity of the property?
- f. How does the property compare with similar resources in the state, region, or locality?

- g. Does the property have possible archeological significance and has this significance been considered?
- h. If the property has significance in archeology, what attributes does it have that could be studied to extract important information? For example: does it contain tools, equipment, furniture, refuse, or other materials that could provide information about the social organization of its occupants, their relations with other persons and groups, or their daily lives? Has the resource been rebuilt or added to in ways that reveal changing concepts of style or beauty?

Site — Historic

- a. How does the property relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there?
- b. How have alterations such as the destruction of original buildings, changes in land use, and changes in foliage or topography affected the integrity of the site and its ability to convey its significant associations? For example, if the forested site of a treaty signing is now a park in a suburban development, the site may have lost much of its historic integrity and may not be eligible for the National Register.
- c. In what ways does the event that occurred here reflect the broad patterns of American history and why is it significant?

Site — Archeological

- a. What is the cultural context in which the property is considered significant? How does the site relate to what is currently known of the region's history or prehistory and similar known sites?
- b. What kinds of information can the known data categories yield? What additional kinds of information are expected to be present on the basis of knowledge of similar sites? What similarities permit comparison with other known sites?
- c. What is the property's potential for research? What research questions may be addressed at the site? How do these questions relate to the current understanding of the region's archeology? How does the property contribute or have the potential for contributing important information regarding human ecology, cultural history, or cultural process? What evidence, including scholarly investigations, supports the evaluation of significance? Given the existence of material remains with research potential, what is the context that establishes the importance of the recoverable data, taking into account the current state of knowledge in specified topical areas?
- d. How does the integrity of the property affect its significance and potential to yield important information?
- e. If the site has been totally excavated, how has the information yielded contributed to the knowledge of American cultures to the extent that the site is significant for the investigation that occurred there?
- f. Does the property possess features or qualities for which it might be architecturally or historically important? If so, how are they significant?

District — Archeological

- a. What is the cultural context in which the district has been evaluated, including its relationship to what is currently known about the area's history and prehistory and the characteristics giving the district cohesion for study?
- b. How do the resources making up the district as a group contribute to the significance of the district?
- c. How do the resources making up the district individually or in the representative groupings identified in section 7 contribute to the significance of the district?
- d. What is the district's potential for research? What research questions may be addressed at the district? How do these questions relate to the current understanding of the region's archeology? How does the property contribute or have the potential for contributing important information regarding human ecology, cultural history, or cultural process? What evidence, including scholarly investigations, supports the evaluation of significance? Given the existence of material remains with research potential, what is the context that establishes the importance of the recoverable data, taking into account the current state of knowledge in specified topical areas?
- e. How does the integrity of the district affect its significance and potential to yield important information?
- f. Does the district possess features or qualities for which it might be architecturally or historically important? If so, how are they significant?

District — Architectural and Historic

- a. What are the features and characteristics that distinguish the district?
- b. What are the origins and historical developments of the district? Are any architects, builders, designers, or planners important to the district's development?
- c. Does the district convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association?
- d. How do the architectural styles or elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place?
- e. How have significant individuals or events contributed to the development of the district?
- f. How has the district affected the historical development of the community, region, or state? How does the district reflect the historical development of the community, region, or state?
- g. How have intrusions and noncontributing structures and buildings affected the district's ability to convey a sense of significance?
- h. What are the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings?
- i. How does the district compare to other similar areas in the locality, region, or state?
- j. If there are any preservation or restoration activities in the district, how do they affect the significance of the district?
- k. What is the significance of any resources lying outside the period of significance that should be considered contributing (see "statement of description" for architectural and historic districts)?

- l. If the district has industrial significance, how do the industrial functions or processes represented relate to the broader industrial or technological development of the locality, region, state or nation? How important were the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the district? How do the remaining buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the district reflect industrial production or processes?
- m. If the district is rural, how are the natural and manmade elements of the district linked historically or architecturally, functionally, or by common ethnic or social background? How does the open space constitute or unite significant features of the district?
- n. Does the district have any resources of possible archeological significance? If so, how are they likely to yield important information?

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bibliographical References: Enter the primary and secondary sources of information used in documenting and evaluating this property. Do not include general reference works unless they provide specific information about the property or have assisted in evaluating the property's significance.

In a standard bibliographical style, list the author, full title, location and date of publication, and publisher of all printed materials. For articles, list also the name, volume number, and date of the journal or magazine. For unpublished manuscripts, indicate where copies are available. For interviews, include the date of the interview and the name and title of the person interviewed. Cite any study units or other established historic contexts that have been used to evaluate the property. For properties within the National Park System, indicate if the property is included on the List of Classified Structures. If continuation sheets are used, mark "x" in the box labelled "see continuation sheet."

If a property is part of a **multiple property submission**, cite only those sources that mention or were used in evaluating the property being documented.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Mark "x" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate whether a preliminary determination of individual listing under 36 CFR 67 has been requested for the property or whether the property has been previously listed in the National Register, determined eligible by the National Register, designated a National Historic Landmark, or recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). If the property has been recorded by HABS or HAER, enter the record number (available from the State Historic Preservation Office).

Primary location of additional data: Mark "x" in the appropriate box to indicate where additional documentation about the property is located. Enter the name of the repository of information in the space provided.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Geographical data entered in this section define the location and extent of the property being registered. The acreage, UTM references, and boundaries should correspond as

closely as possible to the actual extent and configuration of the significant resources making up the property and should be selected on the basis of the property's significance and integrity as discussed in the narratives for sections 7 and 8. The following guidelines should be considered when determining and justifying the boundaries for a property. For additional guidance, see National Register Bulletins No. 21, How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties, and No. 12, Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties, available from the State Historic Preservation Office or National Park Service.

Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries

Carefully select boundaries to encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources making up the property. The area to be registered should be large enough to include all the features of the property, but should not include "buffer zones" or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property.

For **buildings, objects, or structures**, select the boundaries to encompass the single parcel of land that is occupied by the resource and its immediate surroundings. For urban and suburban properties, generally on small lots, boundaries should be based on the legally recorded lot lines that have historically been associated with the resource provided the lot retains its historic integrity. For rural resources and properties on large parcels of land, boundaries may be based on a smaller parcel drawn to immediately encompass the significant resources, including outbuildings; additional acreage or open space may be included if it is associated with the property historically, conveys the property's historic setting and directly contributes to its historic significance. If a substantial amount of the acreage historically associated with a resource has lost its historic integrity, due to subdivision, development, or other changes, the boundaries should exclude the portions no longer retaining integrity or conveying the property's historic setting. The boundaries of buildings should include the land surrounding the building, unless the lot occupied by the building contains no surrounding land as in the central business district of most cities. Additions to buildings, whether historic or contemporary, should be included within the boundaries. Boundaries may be based on:

- o legally recorded boundary lines
- o manmade or natural topographic features such as hedgerows, fencelines, highways, rivers, or parking lots.
- o edges that mark the limits of the concentration of historic or archeological features or a change in the historic character of the area.

For objects such as sculpture, ships and boats, and railroad rolling stock and locomotives, the boundaries may be the land or water occupied by the resource without any surroundings.

For **historic and architectural districts**, select the boundaries for a single parcel of land that encompasses the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects making up the district. Boundaries may be based on:

- o visual barriers that mark a change in the historic character of the area or that break the continuity of the district, such as a new construction, highways, or development of a different character.
- o boundaries at a specific time in history, such as the original city limits or the legally recorded boundaries of a housing subdivision, estate or ranch.

- o visual changes in the character of the area due to different architectural styles, types or periods, or to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources.
- o natural topographic features such as a ridge, valley, river, or forest.
- o clearly differentiated patterns of historical development, such as commercial versus residential or industrial.
- o manmade features such as the inside edges of highways, streets, and roads, or the edges of new construction or other structures.

In special cases where a historic or architectural district is made up of discontinuous elements, select boundaries for each of the separate parcels of land comprising the district according to the above guidelines for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. For architectural and historic districts this situation is limited to cases where visual continuity is not a factor of historic significance, where resources are geographically separate, and where the intervening space lacks significance. This situation also applies to districts such as canal systems where manmade components are interconnected by natural components that are excluded from the National Register or where a portion of a historic district has been separated from the rest of the district by intervening development or highway construction and where the separated portion has sufficient significance and integrity on its own to meet the National Register criteria.

For **historic sites**, select boundaries that encompass the area known to be the site where the historic event took place and its immediate setting. Include only portions of the site retaining historic integrity and documented to have been directly associated with the event.

The selection of boundaries for **archeological sites and districts** primarily involves determining the scale and horizontal extent of the significant features. A regional pattern or assemblage of remains, a location of repeated habitation, a location of a single habitation, or some other distribution of archeological evidence, all imply different spatial scales to setting boundaries. Although it is not always possible to determine the boundaries of a site conclusively, a knowledge of local cultural history and related features such as site type can help predict the extent of the site. The setting and physical characteristics of the particular property along with the capability of archeological testing techniques will determine which approach is appropriate in each case. Evidence for determining boundaries generally is obtained through the following means:

- o subsurface testing, including test excavations, core and auger borings, observation of cut banks.
- o surface observation of site features and materials that have been uncovered by plowing or other disturbance or that have remained on the surface since deposition.
- o observation of topographic or other natural features that may or may not have been present during the period of significance.
- o observation of land alterations subsequent to site formation that may have affected the integrity of the site.
- o study of historical or ethnographic documents such as maps and journals.

In special cases these approaches cannot be applied, for example, where an archeological deposit buried at a significant depth is exposed in a cut bank and the extent of the site into the bank cannot readily be determined. The boundaries of such an archeological

property may be determined by conservatively estimating the extent and location of the significant features. A thorough discussion of the basis for boundary selection is required in the boundary justification.

In cases where a portion of a known site cannot be verified because access to the property has been denied by the owner, the boundaries may be drawn along the legal property lines of the portion that is accessible provided that portion by itself has sufficient significance to meet the National Register criteria.

For discontinuous archeological districts, select boundaries for each of the separate parcels comprising the district according to the above guidelines for archeological sites and districts. Archeological districts may include discontinuous parcels when one or several outlying sites have a direct relationship, such as common cultural affiliation or as related elements of a pattern of land use, to the significance of the main portion of the district and where the intervening space lacks significance. In situations where geographically separate sites do not share such a direct relationship, a multiple property submission should be considered.

Acreage of property: Enter acreage in the blank provided. The figure given should be accurate to the nearest acre, for example, less than one acre, or 147 acres. However, because the NRIS data base will accept acreage accurate to the nearest tenth, a more precise figure, if known, may be entered. Acreage must be provided for each individual property and district whether submitted individually or as part of a multiple property submission.

UTM References: Enter the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid reference(s) for the location of the property in the blanks provided. Provide UTM references for each property whether submitted individually or as part of a multiple property submission. If the area of a property is less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point centered on the site.

If the property includes 10 or more acres, draw a polygon of three or more sides on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map enclosing the area, label the vertices of the polygon alphabetically, and enter the grid reference for each vertex in the space provided on the form (see p. 84). UTM references indicate location, not boundaries; therefore the polygon drawn to enclose the property needs only to approximate the actual configuration of the boundaries, unless it is also being used to delineate precise boundaries to supplement the verbal boundary description.

For linear properties of 10 or more acres, such as a railroad, canal, highway, or trail, draw a line indicating the course of the property, mark the points of beginning and end and intervals approximating the major changes in direction, and enter the grid references for those points in the spaces provided.

Four references may be entered on the form. List additional references on a continuation sheet. Up to 28 references may be entered in the NRIS data base. If more than 28 are needed to indicate a property's location or boundaries, label, by the letters A to Z, AA, and BB, the 28 that best describe the property's extent and should be entered in the data base; identify all other references by double letters, for example, CC and DD.

Instructions for Determining UTM References

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System provides a simple and accurate method for recording the geographic location of a historic property. The UTM Grid System has a number of advantages over the Geographic Coordinate System of latitude and longitude, particularly speed, precision, and the use of linear, metric units of measure. Determining UTM references involves no complicated geometric constructions and, in its simplest application, requires only a straightedge, a coordinate counter, and a sharp pencil as working tools. (The coordinate counter, a plastic measuring tool, may be obtained from J & J Reproduction and Drafting Supplies, Inc., 9017-F Mendenhall Court, Columbia, MD 21045.)

The UTM grid references may be determined from many USGS quadrangles published since 1950, and all published since 1959. If there is no USGS map with UTM ticks for a location, enter the geographic coordinates for the location of the property using latitude and longitude or a State's grid system.

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

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

- o a flat work surface on which the map may be spread out in full,
- o a straightedge (ordinary rulers may not be accurate enough) long enough to reach completely across the map -- generally 28" to 36,"
- o a very sharp pencil,
- o an ink pen for recording references, and
- o a UTM coordinate counter.

To measure each point, follow these steps:

1. Draw a line from the top of the map to the bottom (north to south), connecting the UTM ticks of the same value directly west of the point, that is the ticks with the highest easting value west of the point.
2. Draw a line from the left to the right side of the map (west to east), connecting the grid ticks of the same value directly south of the point, that is the ticks with the highest northing value south of the point. This line will intersect the north-south line somewhere to the southwest of the point.
3. Record the zone number on a worksheet. This number appears in the lower left corner of the map.
4. Record on a worksheet the numbers given by the map ticks through which the lines have been drawn. These are the first three digits of the easting value and the first four digits of the northing value.

5. Locate the scale on the coordinate counter matching that of the map, eg. 1:24,000. Align the counter on the map so that:
 - a. the side of the scale that reads from right to left lies along the east-west line.
 - b. the side of the scale that reads from left to right passes directly through the point.
 Check the alignment to be sure that it is precise.
6. Read the coordinate counter scales, right to left for the easting and upward for the northing to get a measured value in three decimal places. In each case, enter the measured value on the worksheet after the number recorded in step 4.
7. Check the readings for plausibility -- are all figures in the correct decimal place? The easting will have six digits and the northing seven.
8. Check the figures for accuracy by remeasuring.
9. Be sure that the correct order is observed: zone number, easting, northing (Z,E,N).

For more information, refer to National Register Bulletin No. 28, Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites, available from the State Historic Preservation Office or the National Park Service.

Verbal Boundary Description: Provide a verbal description of the precise boundaries for the property. Complete this item for all properties regardless of acreage or resource type. The verbal boundary description should precisely delineate the acreage rather than merely indicate the general location of the property. It may be the name of a city lot, a sequence of metes and bounds, or the dimensions of a parcel of land fixed upon a given point such as the intersection of two streets, a natural feature or a manmade structure. If only a portion of a city lot is included, identify the specific portion, for example, the south 1/2 of Lot 36 or the eastern 20 feet of Lot 57.

The verbal boundary description may refer to a line drawn on a base map accompanying the nomination form, if the map is drawn to a scale of at least of 1"=200 feet and if boundaries of property are clearly drawn on the map in relationship to standing structures or natural or manmade features such as rivers, highways, or shorelines. Plat, local planning, or tax maps may be used for this purpose. The scale and a north arrow must appear on all maps used for this purpose. If the property is large enough, a simple reference to the boundary line on the USGS map may be sufficient. If USGS quadrangle maps are not available, provide a map of similar scale and a careful and accurate description including street names, property lines or geographical features that delineate the perimeter of the boundary. If maps are being used in place of a verbal boundary description for several properties in a **multiple property submission**, the boundaries of and identity of each property may be marked on the same map to be included with the submission (see pp. 35).

A verbal boundary description may indicate street names, property lines, geographical features and other lines of convenience if the previously mentioned options are not feasible. Such a description should commence at a fixed reference point and proceed to follow the perimeter, incorporating both dimensions and direction. When streets, highways, and other roadways or right-of-ways are used as boundaries, the boundaries should be drawn along one side of the road or right-of-way or the other but not the centerline.

Examples:

1. The boundary of Livermore Plantation is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Survey, Livermore Plantation, 1958."
2. The nominated property occupies city lot 78 and is roughly 50' x 100' in size.
3. Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Lazy River and 60' south of the center of Maple Avenue, proceed east 150' along the rear property lines of 212-216 Maple Avenue to the west curblineline of Main Street. Then proceed north 150' along the west curblineline of Main Street, turning west for 50' along the rear property line of 217 Maple Avenue. Then proceed north 50' to the rear property line of 215 Maple Avenue, turning west for 100' to the east bank of the Lazy River. Then proceed south along the river bank to the point of origin.
4. The nominated property is the west 125 feet of city lot 49.
5. The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 18 313500 4136270, B 18 312770 4135940, C 18 313040 4136490.

For rural properties where it is difficult to establish fixed reference points such as highways, roads, legal parcels of land, or tax parcels, reference may be made to the section grid appearing on the USGS map, for example, the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 28. Where less than one acre is being documented, the dimensions of the property fixed upon a single reference point within the property itself may be used for the verbal boundary description, for example, the property is a rectangular parcel whose measuring 50 x 100 feet, whose northwest corner is 15 feet directly northwest of the northwest corner of the foundation of the barn and whose southeast corner is 15 feet directly southeast of the southeast corner of the foundation of the farmhouse.

Generally, where setting is a part of a property's historic significance and retains historic integrity, boundaries should not be drawn at the perimeter walls of a building or structure.

For objects such as sculpture, ships and boats, railroad locomotives or rolling stock, and aircraft, the boundary description may refer to the extent or dimensions of the property and its location, for example, the ship at permanent berth at Pier 56; the statue whose boundaries form a circle with a radius of 17.5 feet centered on the statue located in Oak Hill Park.

Boundary Justification: Regardless of the size of the property, provide a brief and concise narrative explaining the rationale for selecting the boundaries that encompass the property being registered. The justification should state the basis for determining each boundary and should conform to the "Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries" (pp. 77). The complexity of the discussion depends on the nature of the property, the irregularity of the boundaries, and the methods used to determine the boundaries.

Boundaries for archeological properties must be carefully justified. The case for listing depends on the kinds of methodology employed, distribution of known sites, reliability of survey-based predictions, and amount of unsurveyed acreage.

Examples:

1. The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.
2. The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, orchards, and forest that have historically been part of Meadowbrook Farm and that maintain historic integrity. That parcel of the original farm south of Highway 61 has been excluded because it has been subdivided and developed into a residential neighborhood.
3. The southern boundary of the site is established by the limit of cultural materials and features and roughly corresponds to a lowering in grade. The highest artifact densities recovered during surface collection were noted at the northern and western edges of the plowed field. By extrapolation, it is likely that the site extends into the wooded areas to the north and west. The western boundary is established by the railroad cut which corresponds roughly to the original terrace edge. The northern and eastern boundaries are set by the contour line marking an abrupt fall to the wetland.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Enter the name, title, organization, address, and daytime telephone number of the person or persons who compiled the information contained in the registration form. The State Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Preservation Office, or the National Park Service may contact this person if a question arises about the form or if additional information is needed. Also enter the date the form was completed.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

A. CONTINUATION SHEETS

Continuation sheets may be used when the space on the registration form is insufficient to enter all the information necessary for documenting a property. Use the National Register Continuation Sheet (NPS 10-900-a) in all cases, and type the name of the property, number of the section being continued, and the number of the continuation sheet for that section in the space provided at the top of each sheet. When using a single sheet to continue several sections, organize information numerically according to section numbers. When using one or more sheets to continue a section, number each sheet according to the number of the section being continued and the page number for that section, for example, 7.2, 10.1, and 8.3. When using continuation sheets for sections 7, 8, 9, or 10, mark "x" in the box labelled "see continuation sheet" for that section.

Continuation sheets may also be used to update or revise a previously approved nomination or determination of eligibility, when the revision or additional information is not substantial enough to warrant revising the entire form. In these cases, continuation sheets must be signed by the State or Federal Preservation Officer or accompanied by a letter from the official stating that all procedures under 36 CFR Part 60 have been completed, that the information is accurate, and that he or she agrees with the revisions or additional information.

A continuation sheet may be used for signatures of commenting officials or for the opinion of a certifying or commenting official when he or she disagrees with the text of the form or does not believe the property meets the National Register criteria (see pp. 46 - 48).

B. MAPS

Geographical Map: Submit a map clearly locating the property within a city or broader geographical context with each registration form. Whenever possible, submit a 7.5 or 15 minute series United States Geological Survey (USGS) Map. Do not submit fragments or copies of USGS maps because they cannot be checked for UTM reference points. If there is no USGS map in print for the area, a State highway map or, for maritime resources, nautical charts are acceptable.

The map must identify:

- o the name of the property
- o the location of the property, or if 10 acres or more, the boundaries within a polygon whose vertices correspond to the UTM references in section 10 or, for linear properties, a line indicating the course of the property whose points of beginning, end, and major shifts in direction correspond to the UTM references in section 10.
- o a north arrow (magnetic or true)
- o the UTM references for the location of the property or, if 10 acres or more, the references for the vertices of the polygon drawn to encompass the property or, for linear properties, the points of beginning, end, and major shifts in direction (see pp. 79).

If the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the location and UTMs for several properties may be indicated on a single USGS quadrant map (see p. 35).

Sketch Map: Submit at least one detailed map or sketch map for districts and properties containing a number of sites, structures, or buildings. Plat books, insurance maps, bird's-eye views, district highway maps, and hand-drawn maps may be used. All maps must be archivally stable and should fit folded into an 8 1/2 by 11 inch folder. Information may be clearly displayed on maps by coding, cross-hatching, numbering, transparent overlays, or other graphic techniques. Do not use color coding because it can not be reproduced by microfilming or photocopying.

A sketch map does not need to be precise in scale (unless it also substitutes for the verbal boundary description), but should identify or be keyed to identify:

- o the boundaries of the property, carefully delineated
- o the names of streets and places, including street numbers to locate resources discussed in sections 7 and 8.
- o highway numbers
- o a north arrow (magnetic or true)
- o approximate scale
- o contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects, keyed to the photographs and the discussion in sections 7 and 8.
- o noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects, keyed to the photographs and the discussion in sections 7 and 8.
- o for rural districts, land use, and natural features, for example, woods, fields, orchards, quarries, or bodies of water.

Sketch maps should also be provided for archeological sites and districts to show the location and extent of disturbances, including previous excavations, as well as the location of specific significant features and artifact loci. The distribution of sites in a district should be indicated on the sketch map or, for areas 10 acres or more, the USGS map. Sketch maps of representative sites within a district may be used to supplement the descriptive narrative.

Sketch maps may also be used to supplement the description of the evolution of a property, including alterations. They may also be used to indicate where major architectural styles, periods, or building types occur in a historic district.

If tax maps or large area maps are used and the property is part of a **multiple property submission**, the boundaries and other information for several properties may be indicated on a single map (see p. 35).

C. PHOTOGRAPHS

Submit clear and descriptive, black and white photographs with each nomination form. Photographs should give an honest visual representation of the historical integrity and significant features of the property. They should illustrate those qualities discussed in the description and statement of significance.

Photographs should be unmounted, medium weight, black and white glossies of high quality. They may vary in size from 3 1/2 x 5 to 8 x 10 inches (preferred size) and should be printed on a fiber-based rather than synthetic paper. Resin-coated photographic papers are not recommended, because they do not have longterm stability. **After October 1, 1988, resin-coated papers will no longer be accepted.**

One copy of each view is sufficient, although the number of views needed will vary according to the complexity of the property. Photographs must clearly depict the current condition of the property. Prints of historic photographs may supplement documentation and may be particularly useful in cases where alterations make a property's historic integrity questionable.

Photographs should be labelled in pencil on the back and, for districts, keyed to the sketchmap. Do not use self-adhesive labels because over time they separate from the photograph and their acidity causes the photograph to deteriorate. **After October 1, 1988, photographs with adhesive labels will not be accepted.** (Note, resin-coated papers do not accept pencil marks.)

The following information should be carefully printed **in pencil** in the order given in the upper left corner of the back of each photograph:

- 1) name of property or, for districts, the name of the building or street address followed by the name of the district.
- 2) city and State where the property is located
- 3) name of photographer
- 4) date of photograph
- 5) location of original negative
- 6) description of view indicating direction of camera
- 7) photograph number as keyed to the accompanying sketch map

If a number of photographs are being submitted with a registration form, they may be numbered and the above information typed on a **continuation sheet** to accompany the form. In this case, carefully print the name of the property and the number of the photograph in pencil in the upper left corner on the back of each photograph. Enter "photographs" in the space for "section" and the page number for the section on the continuation sheet. List and number the information for items 1 through 7 for each photograph. Information that is the same for all photographs, such as the name and location of the property, name of photographer, location of original negative, and date of photograph, may be listed once in the beginning with a statement that this information is the same for all the photographs listed. For items that differ, such as description of view and name of building or street within districts, indicate the photograph number and the information by item number. Organize all information according to the numbers assigned to the photographs.

By **allowing** a photograph to be submitted to the National Park Service with a National Register form, **photographers grant permission to the National Park Service** to use the photograph for publication and other purposes, including duplication, display, distribution, study, publicity, and audio-visual presentations. Other agencies, persons, and organizations wishing to use photographs that are included in National Register records should request permission separately.

Building, Structure, or Object: Submit as many photographs as necessary to depict the property clearly. One of the photographs should show the principal facades and the environment or context in which the property is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs. If the property is noted for its significant interiors, outbuildings, landscaping, or other unusual details, include representative views of these features.

Site — Historic and Archeological: Submit as many photographs as necessary to depict the condition of the site and present features. If relevant to the evaluation of significance, artifacts that have been recovered from the site may be illustrated in photographs or drawings. At least one photograph should show the physical environment and configuration of the land making up the site. Photographs should also illustrate surface evidence of archeological features or site disturbances.

Districts — Architectural and Historical: Submit as many photographs as necessary to depict a cross-section of building types and styles, pivotal buildings, and important topographical or spatial elements that define the character of the district. Streetcapes, landscapes or aerial views are recommended. Views of individual buildings are not necessary, if streetscapes and other views clearly illustrate the significant historical and architectural qualities of the district. Photographs should also depict representative noncontributing resources and their setting. Key all photographs to the sketch map for the district.

AMENDING REGISTRATION FORMS

The documentation on National Register Registration Forms may be revised, expanded, or updated as new information is gathered. Requests may also be made for changes to the boundaries of registered properties.

Registration forms may be amended by:

- 1) submitting additional information on new continuation sheets,
- 2) providing a replacement form or individual sheets where substantial changes are made in the text, or
- 3) in the case of boundary increases, providing a form for the area of the property being added to the National Register.

When additional information is being submitted, narratives should describe any changes in the current condition of the property or the significance of the property based on the new information. Any changes to the original form should be noted and new information provided, including such items as numbers of contributing or noncontributing resources, functions, areas or period of significance, and geographical data.

For boundary changes, enter in section 1 on the new form or at the top of the continuation sheet the name of the property as previously registered, and in parentheses indicate whether the documentation is for a boundary increase or decrease, for example, Abington Historic District (Boundary Increase). Include a description of any areas and additional resources being added to or deleted from the property in the narrative for section 7. Provide a concise and factual narrative explaining the reasons for the increase (such as the removal of false facades, expanded area survey, or discovery of new information) or decrease (such as loss of historic integrity or professional error) and document any additional significance in section 8. Any changes to existing forms should be noted and new information provided, including numbers and identity of contributing and noncontributing resources, location, boundary description and justification, acreage, UTM references, and other information related to the proposed changes. Provide new USGS maps and, if required, sketch maps, reflecting the changes in UTM references, locational data, acreage, and boundaries. For boundary increases, additional photographs may also be necessary.

The Federal or State Historic Preservation Officer may also request approval for the proposed relocation (move) of a property already listed on the National Register, the listing of a property previously determined eligible, and, in a limited number of circumstances, the removal of a property from the National Register list. In these cases, consult the regulations for the National Register program, 36 CFR Part 60, to determine the appropriate procedures and the information that should be provided on continuation sheets or in an accompanying letter.

Continuation sheets, new forms, and replacement forms, as well as requests for the removal or relocation of listed properties must be certified by the Federal or State Historic Preservation Officer. The State or Federal official certifies the new documentation by signing the new registration form, or by signing a statement on the continuation sheet or in an accompanying letter that all procedures under 36 CFR Part 60 have been completed and that the information is accurate, and that he or she agrees with the revisions, additional information, or proposed changes.

Appendix I — STATE CODES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>STATE</u>
AL.....	Alabama	NV.....	Nevada
AK.....	Alaska	NH.....	New Hampshire
AS.....	American Samoa	NJ.....	New Jersey
AZ.....	Arizona	NM.....	New Mexico
AR.....	Arkansas	NY.....	New York
CA.....	California	NC.....	North Carolina
CO.....	Colorado	ND.....	North Dakota
CT.....	Connecticut	CM.....	Northern Marianas Islands
DE.....	Delaware	OH.....	Ohio
DC.....	District of Columbia	OK.....	Oklahoma
FL.....	Florida	OR.....	Oregon
GA.....	Georgia	PA.....	Pennsylvania
GU.....	Guam	PR.....	Puerto Rico
HI.....	Hawaii	RI.....	Rhode Island
ID.....	Idaho	SC.....	South Carolina
IL.....	Illinois	SD.....	South Dakota
IN.....	Indiana	TN.....	Tennessee
IA.....	Iowa	TT.....	Trust Territories
KS.....	Kansas	TX.....	Texas
KY.....	Kentucky	UT.....	Utah
LA.....	Louisiana	VT.....	Vermont
ME.....	Maine	VI.....	Virgin Islands
MD.....	Maryland	VA.....	Virginia
MA.....	Massachusetts	WA.....	Washington
MI.....	Michigan	WV.....	West Virginia
MN.....	Minnesota	WI.....	Wisconsin
MS.....	Mississippi	WY.....	Wyoming
MO.....	Missouri		
MT.....	Montana		
NE.....	Nebraska		

Appendix II — COUNTY CODES

ALASKA

AK 010	Aleutian Islands
AK 020	Anchorage
AK 050	Bethel
AK 060	Bristol Bay
AK 070	Dillingham
AK 090	Fairbanks North Star
AK 100	Haines
AK 110	Juneau
AK 122	Kenai Peninsula
AK 130	Ketchikan Gateway
AK 150	Kodiak Island
AK 170	Matanuska-Susitna
AK 180	Nome
AK 185	North Slope
AK 188	Northwest Arctic
AK 201	Prince of Wales-Outer K
AK 220	Sitka
AK 231	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon
AK 240	Southeast Fairbanks
AK 261	Valdez-Cordova
AK 270	Wade Hampton
AK 280	Wrangell-Peterburg
AK 290	Yukon-Koyukuk

ALABAMA

AL 001	Autauga
AL 003	Baldwin
AL 005	Barbour
AL 007	Bibb
AL 009	Blount
AL 011	Bullock
AL 013	Butler
AL 015	Calhoun
AL 017	Chambers
AL 019	Cherokee
AL 021	Chilton
AL 023	Choctaw
AL 025	Clarke
AL 027	Clay
AL 029	Cleburne
AL 031	Coffee
AL 033	Colbert
AL 035	Conecuh
AL 037	Coosa
AL 039	Covington
AL 041	Crenshaw
AL 043	Cullman
AL 045	Dale
AL 047	Dallas
AL 049	De Kalb
AL 051	Elmore

AL 053	Escambia
AL 055	Etowah
AL 057	Fayette
AL 059	Franklin
AL 061	Geneva
AL 063	Greene
AL 065	Hale
AL 067	Henry
AL 069	Houston
AL 071	Jackson
AL 073	Jefferson
AL 075	Lamar
AL 077	Lauderdale
AL 079	Lawrence
AL 081	Lee
AL 083	Limestone
AL 085	Lowndes
AL 087	Macon
AL 089	Madison
AL 091	Marengo
AL 093	Marion
AL 095	Marshall
AL 097	Mobile
AL 099	Monroe
AL 101	Montgomery
AL 103	Morgan
AL 105	Perry
AL 107	Pickens
AL 109	Pike
AL 111	Randolph
AL 113	Russell
AL 115	St. Clair
AL 117	Shelby
AL 119	Sumter
AL 121	Talladega
AL 123	Tallapoosa
AL 125	Tuscaloosa
AL 127	Walker
AL 129	Washington
AL 131	Wilcox
AL 133	Winston

ARKANSAS

AR 001	Arkansas
AR 003	Ashley
AR 005	Baxter
AR 007	Benton
AR 009	Boone
AR 011	Bradley
AR 013	Calhoun
AR 015	Carroll
AR 017	Chicot
AR 019	Clark
AR 021	Clay
AR 023	Cleburne
AR 025	Cleveland

AR 027	Columbia
AR 029	Conway
AR 031	Craighead
AR 033	Crawford
AR 035	Crittenden
AR 037	Cross
AR 039	Dallas
AR 041	Desha
AR 043	Drew
AR 045	Faulkner
AR 047	Franklin
AR 049	Fulton
AR 051	Garland
AR 053	Grant
AR 055	Greene
AR 057	Hempstead
AR 059	Hot Spring
AR 061	Howard
AR 063	Independence
AR 065	Izard
AR 067	Jackson
AR 069	Jefferson
AR 071	Johnson
AR 073	Lafayette
AR 075	Lawrence
AR 077	Lee
AR 079	Lincoln
AR 081	Little River
AR 083	Logan
AR 085	Lonoke
AR 087	Madison
AR 089	Marion
AR 091	Miller
AR 093	Mississippi
AR 095	Monroe
AR 097	Montgomery
AR 099	Nevada
AR 101	Newton
AR 103	Ouachita
AR 105	Perry
AR 107	Phillips
AR 109	Pike
AR 111	Poinsett
AR 113	Polk
AR 115	Pope
AR 117	Prairie
AR 119	Pulaski
AR 121	Randolph
AR 123	St. Francis
AR 125	Saline
AR 127	Scott
AR 129	Searcy
AR 131	Sebastian
AR 133	Sevier
AR 135	Sharp
AR 137	Stone
AR 139	Union

AR 141	Van Buren
AR 143	Washington
AR 145	White
AR 147	Woodruff
AR 149	Yell

AMERICAN SAMOA

AS 010	Eastern
AS 020	Manu'a
AS 030	Rose Island
AS 040	Swains Island
AS 050	Western

ARIZONA

AZ 001	Apache
AZ 003	Cochise
AZ 005	Coconino
AZ 007	Gila
AZ 009	Graham
AZ 011	Greenlee
AZ 012	La Paz
AZ 013	Maricopa
AZ 015	Mohave
AZ 017	Navajo
AZ 019	Pima
AZ 021	Pinal
AZ 023	Santa Cruz
AZ 025	Yavapai
AZ 027	Yuma

CALIFORNIA

CA 001	Alameda
CA 003	Alpine
CA 005	Amador
CA 007	Butte
CA 009	Calaveras
CA 011	Colusa
CA 013	Contra Costa
CA 015	Del Norte
CA 017	El Dorado
CA 019	Fresno
CA 021	Glenn
CA 023	Humboldt
CA 025	Imperial
CA 027	Inyo
CA 029	Kern
CA 031	Kings
CA 033	Lake
CA 035	Lassen
CA 037	Los Angeles
CA 039	Madera
CA 041	Marin
CA 043	Mariposa
CA 045	Mendocino

CA 047 Merced
 CA 049 Modoc
 CA 051 Mono
 CA 053 Monterey
 CA 055 Napa
 CA 057 Nevada
 CA 059 Orange
 CA 061 Placer
 CA 063 Plumas
 CA 065 Riverside
 CA 067 Sacramento
 CA 069 San Benito
 CA 071 San Bernardino
 CA 073 San Diego
 CA 075 San Francisco
 CA 077 San Joaquin
 CA 079 San Luis Obispo
 CA 081 San Mateo
 CA 083 Santa Barbara
 CA 085 Santa Clara
 CA 087 Santa Cruz
 CA 089 Shasta
 CA 091 Sierra
 CA 093 Siskiyou
 CA 095 Solano
 CA 097 Sonoma
 CA 099 Stanislaus
 CA 101 Sutter
 CA 103 Tehama
 CA 105 Trinity
 CA 107 Tulare
 CA 109 Tuolumne
 CA 111 Ventura
 CA 113 Yolo
 CA 115 Yuba

N MARIANA ISLANDS

CM 010 Mariana Islands

COLORADO

CO 001 Adams
 CO 003 Alamosa
 CO 005 Arapahoe
 CO 007 Archuleta
 CO 009 Baca
 CO 011 Bent
 CO 013 Boulder
 CO 015 Chaffee
 CO 017 Cheyenne
 CO 019 Clear Creek
 CO 021 Conejos
 CO 023 Costilla
 CO 025 Crowley
 CO 027 Custer
 CO 029 Delta

CO 031 Denver
 CO 033 Dolores
 CO 035 Douglas
 CO 037 Eagle
 CO 039 Elbert
 CO 041 El Paso
 CO 043 Fremont
 CO 045 Garfield
 CO 047 Gilpin
 CO 049 Grand
 CO 051 Gunnison
 CO 053 Hinsdale
 CO 055 Huerfano
 CO 057 Jackson
 CO 059 Jefferson
 CO 061 Kiowa
 CO 063 Kit Carson
 CO 065 Lake
 CO 067 La Plata
 CO 069 Larimer
 CO 071 Las Animas
 CO 073 Lincoln
 CO 075 Logan
 CO 077 Mesa
 CO 079 Mineral
 CO 081 Moffat
 CO 083 Montezuma
 CO 085 Montrose
 CO 087 Morgan
 CO 089 Otero
 CO 091 Ouray
 CO 093 Park
 CO 095 Phillips
 CO 097 Pitkin
 CO 099 Prowers
 CO 101 Pueblo
 CO 103 Rio Blanco
 CO 105 Rio Grande
 CO 107 Routt
 CO 109 Saguache
 CO 111 San Juan
 CO 113 San Miguel
 CO 115 Sedgwick
 CO 117 Summit
 CO 119 Teller
 CO 121 Washington
 CO 123 Weld
 CO 125 Yuma

CONNECTICUT

CT 001 Fairfield
 CT 003 Hartford
 CT 005 Litchfield
 CT 007 Middlesex
 CT 009 New Haven
 CT 011 New London

CT 013	Tolland	FL 085	Martin
CT 015	Windham	FL 087	Monroe
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
DC 001	District of Columbia	FL 089	Nassau
DELAWARE			
DE 001	Kent	FL 091	Okaloosa
DE 003	New Castle	FL 093	Okeechobee
DE 005	Sussex	FL 095	Orange
FLORIDA			
FL 001	Alachua	FL 097	Osceola
FL 003	Baker	FL 099	Palm Beach
FL 005	Bay	FL 101	Pasco
FL 007	Bradford	FL 103	Pinellas
FL 009	Brevard	FL 105	Polk
FL 011	Broward	FL 107	Putnam
FL 013	Calhoun	FL 109	St. Johns
FL 015	Charlotte	FL 111	St. Lucie
FL 017	Citrus	FL 113	Santa Rosa
FL 019	Clay	FL 115	Sarasota
FL 021	Collier	FL 117	Seminole
FL 023	Columbia	FL 119	Sumter
FL 025	Dade	FL 121	Suwannee
FL 027	De Soto	FL 123	Taylor
FL 029	Dixie	FL 125	Union
FL 031	Duval	FL 127	Volusia
FL 033	Escambia	FL 129	Wakulla
FL 035	Flagler	FL 131	Walton
FL 037	Franklin	FL 133	Washington
FL 039	Gadsden	GEORGIA	
FL 041	Gilchrist	GA 001	Appling
FL 043	Glades	GA 003	Atkinson
FL 045	Gulf	GA 005	Bacon
FL 047	Hamilton	GA 007	Baker
FL 049	Hardee	GA 009	Baldwin
FL 051	Hendry	GA 011	Banks
FL 053	Hernando	GA 013	Barrow
FL 055	Highlands	GA 015	Bartow
FL 057	Hillsborough	GA 017	Ben Hill
FL 059	Holmes	GA 019	Berrien
FL 061	Indian River	GA 021	Bibb
FL 063	Jackson	GA 023	Bleckley
FL 065	Jefferson	GA 025	Brantley
FL 067	Lafayette	GA 027	Brooks
FL 069	Lake	GA 029	Bryan
FL 071	Lee	GA 031	Bulloch
FL 073	Leon	GA 033	Burke
FL 075	Levy	GA 035	Butts
FL 077	Liberty	GA 037	Calhoun
FL 079	Madison	GA 039	Camden
FL 081	Manatee	GA 043	Candler
FL 083	Marion	GA 045	Carroll
		GA 047	Catoosa
		GA 049	Charlton
		GA 051	Chatham
		GA 053	Chattahoochee
		GA 055	Chattooga
		GA 057	Cherokee
		GA 059	Clarke

GA 061	Clay	GA 175	Laurens
GA 063	Clayton	GA 177	Lee
GA 065	Clinch	GA 179	Liberty
GA 067	Cobb	GA 181	Lincoln
GA 069	Coffee	GA 183	Long
GA 071	Colquitt	GA 185	Lowndes
GA 073	Columbia	GA 187	Lumpkin
GA 075	Cook	GA 189	McDuffie
GA 077	Coweta	GA 191	McIntosh
GA 079	Crawford	GA 193	Macon
GA 081	Crisp	GA 195	Madison
GA 083	Dade	GA 197	Marion
GA 085	Dawson	GA 199	Meriwether
GA 087	Decatur	GA 201	Miller
GA 089	De Kalb	GA 205	Mitchell
GA 091	Dodge	GA 207	Monroe
GA 093	Dooly	GA 209	Montgomery
GA 095	Dougherty	GA 211	Morgan
GA 097	Douglas	GA 213	Murray
GA 099	Early	GA 215	Muscogee
GA 101	Echols	GA 217	Newton
GA 103	Effingham	GA 219	Oconee
GA 105	Elbert	GA 221	Oglethorpe
GA 107	Emanuel	GA 223	Paulding
GA 109	Evans	GA 225	Peach
GA 111	Fannin	GA 227	Pickens
GA 113	Fayette	GA 229	Pierce
GA 115	Floyd	GA 231	Pike
GA 117	Forsyth	GA 233	Polk
GA 119	Franklin	GA 235	Pulaski
GA 121	Fulton	GA 237	Putnam
GA 123	Gilmer	GA 239	Quitman
GA 125	Glascock	GA 241	Rabun
GA 127	Glynn	GA 243	Randolph
GA 129	Gordon	GA 245	Richmond
GA 131	Grady	GA 247	Rockdale
GA 133	Greene	GA 249	Schley
GA 135	Gwinnett	GA 251	Screven
GA 137	Habersham	GA 253	Seminole
GA 139	Hall	GA 255	Spalding
GA 141	Hancock	GA 257	Stephens
GA 143	Haralson	GA 259	Stewart
GA 145	Harris	GA 261	Sumter
GA 147	Hart	GA 263	Talbot
GA 149	Heard	GA 265	Taliaferro
GA 151	Henry	GA 267	Tattnall
GA 153	Houston	GA 269	Taylor
GA 155	Irwin	GA 271	Telfair
GA 157	Jackson	GA 273	Terrell
GA 159	Jasper	GA 275	Thomas
GA 161	Jeff Davis	GA 277	Tift
GA 163	Jefferson	GA 279	Toombs
GA 165	Jenkins	GA 281	Towns
GA 167	Johnson	GA 283	Treutlen
GA 169	Jones	GA 285	Troup
GA 171	Lamar	GA 287	Turner
GA 173	Lanier	GA 289	Twiggs

GA	291	Union	IA	055	Delaware
GA	293	Upson	IA	057	Des Moines
GA	295	Walker	IA	059	Dickinson
GA	297	Walton	IA	061	Dubuque
GA	299	Ware	IA	063	Emmet
GA	301	Warren	IA	065	Fayette
GA	303	Washington	IA	067	Floyd
GA	305	Wayne	IA	069	Franklin
GA	307	Webster	IA	071	Fremont
GA	309	Wheeler	IA	073	Greene
GA	311	White	IA	075	Grundy
GA	313	Whitfield	IA	077	Guthrie
GA	315	Wilcox	IA	079	Hamilton
GA	317	Wilkes	IA	081	Hancock
GA	319	Wilkinson	IA	083	Hardin
GA	321	Worth	IA	085	Harrison
			IA	087	Henry
			IA	089	Howard
			IA	091	Humboldt
GUAM			IA	093	Ida
GU	010	Guam	IA	095	Iowa
			IA	097	Jackson
HAWAII			IA	099	Jasper
HI	001	Hawaii	IA	101	Jefferson
HI	003	Honolulu	IA	103	Johnson
HI	007	Kauai	IA	105	Jones
HI	009	Maui	IA	107	Keokuk
			IA	109	Kossuth
			IA	111	Lee
IOWA			IA	113	Linn
IA	001	Adair	IA	115	Louisa
IA	003	Adams	IA	117	Lucas
IA	005	Allamakee	IA	119	Lyon
IA	007	Appanoose	IA	121	Madison
IA	009	Audubon	IA	123	Mahaska
IA	011	Benton	IA	125	Marion
IA	013	Black Hawk	IA	127	Marshall
IA	015	Boone	IA	129	Mills
IA	017	Bremer	IA	131	Mitchell
IA	019	Buchanan	IA	133	Monona
IA	021	Buena Vista	IA	135	Monroe
IA	023	Butler	IA	137	Montgomery
IA	025	Calhoun	IA	139	Muscatine
IA	027	Carroll	IA	141	O'Brien
IA	029	Cass	IA	143	Osceola
IA	031	Cedar	IA	145	Page
IA	033	Cerro Gordo	IA	147	Palo Alto
IA	035	Cherokee	IA	149	Plymouth
IA	037	Chickasaw	IA	151	Pocahontas
IA	039	Clarke	IA	153	Polk
IA	041	Clay	IA	155	Pottawattamie
IA	043	Clayton	IA	157	Poweshiek
IA	045	Clinton	IA	159	Ringgold
IA	047	Crawford	IA	161	Sac
IA	049	Dallas	IA	163	Scott
IA	051	Davis	IA	165	Shelby
IA	053	Decatur	IA	167	Sioux

IA	169	Story
IA	171	Tama
IA	173	Taylor
IA	175	Union
IA	177	Van Buren
IA	179	Wapello
IA	181	Warren
IA	183	Washington
IA	185	Wayne
IA	187	Webster
IA	189	Winnebago
IA	191	Winneshiek
IA	193	Woodbury
IA	195	Worth
IA	197	Wright

IDAHO

ID	001	Ada
ID	003	Adams
ID	005	Bannock
ID	007	Bear Lake
ID	009	Benewah
ID	011	Bingham
ID	013	Blaine
ID	015	Boise
ID	017	Bonner
ID	019	Bonneville
ID	021	Boundary
ID	023	Butte
ID	025	Camas
ID	027	Canyon
ID	029	Caribou
ID	031	Cassia
ID	033	Clark
ID	035	Clearwater
ID	037	Custer
ID	039	Elmore
ID	041	Franklin
ID	043	Fremont
ID	045	Gem
ID	047	Gooding
ID	049	Idaho
ID	051	Jefferson
ID	053	Jerome
ID	055	Kootenai
ID	057	Latah
ID	059	Lemhi
ID	061	Lewis
ID	063	Lincoln
ID	065	Madison
ID	067	Minidoka
ID	069	Nez Perce
ID	071	Oneida
ID	073	Owyhee
ID	075	Payette
ID	077	Power

ID	079	Shoshone
ID	081	Teton
ID	083	Twin Falls
ID	085	Valley
ID	087	Washington

ILLINOIS

IL	001	Adams
IL	003	Alexander
IL	005	Bond
IL	007	Boone
IL	009	Brown
IL	011	Bureau
IL	013	Calhoun
IL	015	Carroll
IL	017	Cass
IL	019	Champaign
IL	021	Christian
IL	023	Clark
IL	025	Clay
IL	027	Clinton
IL	029	Coles
IL	031	Cook
IL	033	Crawford
IL	035	Cumberland
IL	037	De Kalb
IL	039	De Witt
IL	041	Douglas
IL	043	Du Page
IL	045	Edgar
IL	047	Edwards
IL	049	Effingham
IL	051	Fayette
IL	053	Ford
IL	055	Franklin
IL	057	Fulton
IL	059	Gallatin
IL	061	Greene
IL	063	Grundy
IL	065	Hamilton
IL	067	Hancock
IL	069	Hardin
IL	071	Henderson
IL	073	Henry
IL	075	Iroquois
IL	077	Jackson
IL	079	Jasper
IL	081	Jefferson
IL	083	Jersey
IL	085	Jo Daviess
IL	087	Johnson
IL	089	Kane
IL	091	Kankakee
IL	093	Kendall
IL	095	Knox
IL	097	Lake

IL 099	La Salle	IN 003	Allen
IL 101	Lawrence	IN 005	Bartholomew
IL 103	Lee	IN 007	Benton
IL 105	Livingston	IN 009	Blackford
IL 107	Logan	IN 011	Boone
IL 109	McDonough	IN 013	Brown
IL 111	McHenry	IN 015	Carroll
IL 113	McLean	IN 017	Cass
IL 115	Macon	IN 019	Clark
IL 117	Macoupin	IN 021	Clay
IL 119	Madison	IN 023	Clinton
IL 121	Marion	IN 025	Crawford
IL 123	Marshall	IN 027	Davies
IL 125	Mason	IN 029	Dearborn
IL 127	Massac	IN 031	Decatur
IL 129	Menard	IN 033	De Kalb
IL 131	Mercer	IN 035	Delaware
IL 133	Monroe	IN 037	Dubois
IL 135	Montgomery	IN 039	Elkhart
IL 137	Morgan	IN 041	Fayette
IL 139	Moultrie	IN 043	Floyd
IL 141	Ogle	IN 045	Fountain
IL 143	Peoria	IN 047	Franklin
IL 145	Perry	IN 049	Fulton
IL 147	Piatt	IN 051	Gibson
IL 149	Pike	IN 053	Grant
IL 151	Pope	IN 055	Greene
IL 153	Pulaski	IN 057	Hamilton
IL 155	Putnam	IN 059	Hancock
IL 157	Randolph	IN 061	Harrison
IL 159	Richland	IN 063	Hendricks
IL 161	Rock Island	IN 065	Henry
IL 163	St. Clair	IN 067	Howard
IL 165	Saline	IN 069	Huntington
IL 167	Sangamon	IN 071	Jackson
IL 169	Schuyler	IN 073	Jasper
IL 171	Scott	IN 075	Jay
IL 173	Shelby	IN 077	Jefferson
IL 175	Stark	IN 079	Jennings
IL 177	Stephenson	IN 081	Johnson
IL 179	Tazewell	IN 083	Knox
IL 181	Union	IN 085	Kosciusko
IL 183	Vermilion	IN 087	Lagrange
IL 185	Wabash	IN 089	Lake
IL 187	Warren	IN 091	La Porte
IL 189	Washington	IN 093	Lawrence
IL 191	Wayne	IN 095	Madison
IL 193	White	IN 097	Marion
IL 195	Whiteside	IN 099	Marshall
IL 197	Will	IN 101	Martin
IL 199	Williamson	IN 103	Miami
IL 201	Winnebago	IN 105	Monroe
IL 203	Woodford	IN 107	Montgomery
		IN 109	Morgan
INDIANA		IN 111	Newton
		IN 113	Noble
IN 001	Adams	IN 115	Ohio

IN 117	Orange	KS 041	Dickinson
IN 119	Owen	KS 043	Doniphan
IN 121	Parke	KS 045	Douglas
IN 123	Perry	KS 047	Edwards
IN 125	Pike	KS 049	Elk
IN 127	Porter	KS 051	Ellis
IN 129	Posey	KS 053	Ellsworth
IN 131	Pulaski	KS 055	Finney
IN 133	Putnam	KS 057	Ford
IN 135	Randolph	KS 059	Franklin
IN 137	Ripley	KS 061	Geary
IN 139	Rush	KS 063	Gove
IN 141	St. Joseph	KS 065	Graham
IN 143	Scott	KS 067	Grant
IN 145	Shelby	KS 069	Gray
IN 147	Spencer	KS 071	Greeley
IN 149	Starke	KS 073	Greenwood
IN 151	Steuben	KS 075	Hamilton
IN 153	Sullivan	KS 077	Harper
IN 155	Switzerland	KS 079	Harvey
IN 157	Tippecanoe	KS 081	Haskell
IN 159	Tipton	KS 083	Hodgeman
IN 161	Union	KS 085	Jackson
IN 163	Vanderburgh	KS 087	Jefferson
IN 165	Vermillion	KS 089	Jewell
IN 167	Vigo	KS 091	Johnson
IN 169	Wabash	KS 093	Kearny
IN 171	Warren	KS 095	Kingman
IN 173	Warrick	KS 097	Kiowa
IN 175	Washington	KS 099	Labette
IN 177	Wayne	KS 101	Lane
IN 179	Wells	KS 103	Leavenworth
IN 181	White	KS 105	Lincoln
IN 183	Whitley	KS 107	Linn
		KS 109	Logan
		KS 111	Lyon
		KS 113	McPherson
		KS 115	Marion
		KS 117	Marshall
		KS 119	Meade
		KS 121	Miami
		KS 123	Mitchell
		KS 125	Montgomery
		KS 127	Morris
		KS 129	Morton
		KS 131	Nemaha
		KS 133	Neosho
		KS 135	Ness
		KS 137	Norton
		KS 139	Osage
		KS 141	Osborne
		KS 143	Ottawa
		KS 145	Pawnee
		KS 147	Phillips
		KS 149	Pottawatomie
		KS 151	Pratt
		KS 153	Rawlins
KANSAS			
KS 001	Allen		
KS 003	Anderson		
KS 005	Atchison		
KS 007	Barber		
KS 009	Barton		
KS 011	Bourbon		
KS 013	Brown		
KS 015	Butler		
KS 017	Chase		
KS 019	Chautauqua		
KS 021	Cherokee		
KS 023	Cheyenne		
KS 025	Clark		
KS 027	Clay		
KS 029	Cloud		
KS 031	Coffey		
KS 033	Comanche		
KS 035	Cowley		
KS 037	Crawford		
KS 039	Decatur		

KS	155	Reno	KY	053	Clinton
KS	157	Republic	KY	055	Crittenden
KS	159	Rice	KY	057	Cumberland
KS	161	Riley	KY	059	Daviess
KS	163	Rooks	KY	061	Edmonson
KS	165	Rush	KY	063	Elliott
KS	167	Russell	KY	065	Estill
KS	169	Saline	KY	067	Fayette
KS	171	Scott	KY	069	Fleming
KS	173	Sedgwick	KY	071	Floyd
KS	175	Seward	KY	073	Franklin
KS	177	Shawnee	KY	075	Fulton
KS	179	Sheridan	KY	077	Gallatin
KS	181	Sherman	KY	079	Garrard
KS	183	Smith	KY	081	Grant
KS	185	Stafford	KY	083	Graves
KS	187	Stanton	KY	085	Grayson
KS	189	Stevens	KY	087	Green
KS	191	Sumner	KY	089	Greenup
KS	193	Thomas	KY	091	Hancock
KS	195	Trego	KY	093	Hardin
KS	197	Wabaunsee	KY	095	Harlan
KS	199	Wallace	KY	097	Harrison
KS	201	Washington	KY	099	Hart
KS	203	Wichita	KY	101	Henderson
KS	205	Wilson	KY	103	Henry
KS	207	Woodson	KY	105	Hickman
KS	209	Wyandotte	KY	107	Hopkins

KENTUCKY

KY	001	Adair	KY	109	Jackson
KY	003	Allen	KY	111	Jefferson
KY	005	Anderson	KY	113	Jessamine
KY	007	Ballard	KY	115	Johnson
KY	009	Barren	KY	117	Kenton
KY	011	Bath	KY	119	Knott
KY	013	Bell	KY	121	Knox
KY	015	Boone	KY	123	Larue
KY	017	Bourbon	KY	125	Laurel
KY	019	Boyd	KY	127	Lawrence
KY	021	Boyle	KY	129	Lee
KY	023	Bracken	KY	131	Leslie
KY	025	Breathitt	KY	133	Letcher
KY	027	Breckinridge	KY	135	Lewis
KY	029	Bullitt	KY	137	Lincoln
KY	031	Butler	KY	139	Livingston
KY	033	Caldwell	KY	141	Logan
KY	035	Calloway	KY	143	Lyon
KY	037	Campbell	KY	145	McCracken
KY	039	Carlisle	KY	147	McCreary
KY	041	Carroll	KY	149	McLean
KY	043	Carter	KY	151	Madison
KY	045	Casey	KY	153	Magoffin
KY	047	Christian	KY	155	Marion
KY	049	Clark	KY	157	Marshall
KY	051	Clay	KY	159	Martin
			KY	161	Mason
			KY	163	Meade
			KY	165	Menifee

MA 015 Hampshire
 MA 017 Middlesex
 MA 019 Nantucket
 MA 021 Norfolk
 MA 023 Plymouth
 MA 025 Suffolk
 MA 027 Worcester

MARYLAND

MD 001 Allegany
 MD 003 Anne Arundel
 MD 005 Baltimore
 MD 009 Calvert
 MD 011 Caroline
 MD 013 Carroll
 MD 015 Cecil
 MD 017 Charles
 MD 019 Dorchester
 MD 021 Frederick
 MD 023 Garrett
 MD 025 Harford
 MD 027 Howard
 MD 029 Kent
 MD 031 Montgomery
 MD 033 Prince George's
 MD 035 Queen Anne's
 MD 037 St. Mary's
 MD 039 Somerset
 MD 041 Talbot
 MD 043 Washington
 MD 045 Wicomico
 MD 047 Worcester
 MD 510 Baltimore (Independent city)

MAINE

ME 001 Androscoggin
 ME 003 Aroostook
 ME 005 Cumberland
 ME 007 Franklin
 ME 009 Hancock
 ME 011 Kennebec
 ME 013 Knox
 ME 015 Lincoln
 ME 017 Oxford
 ME 019 Penobscot
 ME 021 Piscataquis
 ME 023 Sagadahoc
 ME 025 Somerset
 ME 027 Waldo
 ME 029 Washington
 ME 031 York

MICHIGAN

MI 001 Alcona

MI 003 Alger
 MI 005 Allegan
 MI 007 Alpena
 MI 009 Antrim
 MI 011 Arenac
 MI 013 Baraga
 MI 015 Barry
 MI 017 Bay
 MI 019 Benzie
 MI 021 Berrien
 MI 023 Branch
 MI 025 Calhoun
 MI 027 Cass
 MI 029 Charlevoix
 MI 031 Cheboygan
 MI 033 Chippewa
 MI 035 Clare
 MI 037 Clinton
 MI 039 Crawford
 MI 041 Delta
 MI 043 Dickinson
 MI 045 Eaton
 MI 047 Emmet
 MI 049 Genesee
 MI 051 Gladwin
 MI 053 Gogebic
 MI 055 Grand Traverse
 MI 057 Gratiot
 MI 059 Hillsdale
 MI 061 Houghton
 MI 063 Huron
 MI 065 Ingham
 MI 067 Ionia
 MI 069 Iosco
 MI 071 Iron
 MI 073 Isabella
 MI 075 Jackson
 MI 077 Kalamazoo
 MI 079 Kalkaska
 MI 081 Kent
 MI 083 Keweenaw
 MI 085 Lake
 MI 087 Lapeer
 MI 089 Leelanau
 MI 091 Lenawee
 MI 093 Livingston
 MI 095 Luce
 MI 097 Mackinac
 MI 099 Macomb
 MI 101 Manistee
 MI 103 Marquette
 MI 105 Mason
 MI 107 Mecosta
 MI 109 Menominee
 MI 111 Midland
 MI 113 Missaukee
 MI 115 Monroe

MI	117	Montcalm	MN	059	Isanti
MI	119	Montmorency	MN	061	Itasca
MI	121	Muskegon	MN	063	Jackson
MI	123	Newaygo	MN	065	Kanabec
MI	125	Oakland	MN	067	Kandiyohi
MI	127	Oceana	MN	069	Kittson
MI	129	Ogemaw	MN	071	Koochiching
MI	131	Ontonagon	MN	073	Lac Qui Parle
MI	133	Osceola	MN	075	Lake
MI	135	Oscoda	MN	077	Lake Of The Woods
MI	137	Otsego	MN	079	Le Sueur
MI	139	Ottawa	MN	081	Lincoln
MI	141	Presque Isle	MN	083	Lyon
MI	143	Roscommon	MN	085	McLeod
MI	145	Saginaw	MN	087	Mahnomen
MI	147	St. Clair	MN	089	Marshall
MI	149	St. Joseph	MN	091	Martin
MI	151	Sanilac	MN	093	Meeker
MI	153	Schoolcraft	MN	095	Mille Lacs
MI	155	Shiawassee	MN	097	Morrison
MI	157	Tuscola	MN	099	Mower
MI	159	Van Buren	MN	101	Murray
MI	161	Washtenaw	MN	103	Nicollet
MI	163	Wayne	MN	105	Nobles
MI	165	Wexford	MN	107	Norman

MINNESOTA

MN	001	Aitkin	MN	109	Olmsted
MN	003	Anoka	MN	111	Otter Tail
MN	005	Becker	MN	113	Pennington
MN	007	Beltrami	MN	115	Pine
MN	009	Benton	MN	117	Pipestone
MN	011	Big Stone	MN	119	Polk
MN	013	Blue Earth	MN	121	Pope
MN	015	Brown	MN	123	Ramsey
MN	017	Carlton	MN	125	Red Lake
MN	019	Carver	MN	127	Redwood
MN	021	Cass	MN	129	Renville
MN	023	Chippewa	MN	131	Rice
MN	025	Chisago	MN	133	Rock
MN	027	Clay	MN	135	Roseau
MN	029	Clearwater	MN	137	St. Louis
MN	031	Cook	MN	139	Scott
MN	033	Cottonwood	MN	141	Sherburne
MN	035	Crow Wing	MN	143	Sibley
MN	037	Dakota	MN	145	Stearns
MN	039	Dodge	MN	147	Steele
MN	041	Douglas	MN	149	Stevens
MN	043	Faribault	MN	151	Swift
MN	045	Fillmore	MN	153	Todd
MN	047	Freeborn	MN	155	Traverse
MN	049	Goodhue	MN	157	Wabasha
MN	051	Grant	MN	159	Wadena
MN	053	Hennepin	MN	161	Waseca
MN	055	Houston	MN	163	Washington
MN	057	Hubbard	MN	165	Watonwan
			MN	167	Wilkin
			MN	169	Winona
			MN	171	Wright

MN 173 Yellow Medicine

MISSOURI

MO 001 Adair
MO 003 Andrew
MO 005 Atchison
MO 007 Audrain
MO 009 Barry
MO 011 Barton
MO 013 Bates
MO 015 Benton
MO 017 Bollinger
MO 019 Boone
MO 021 Buchanan
MO 023 Butler
MO 025 Caldwell
MO 027 Callaway
MO 029 Camden
MO 031 Cape Girardeau
MO 033 Carroll
MO 035 Carter
MO 037 Cass
MO 039 Cedar
MO 041 Chariton
MO 043 Christian
MO 045 Clark
MO 047 Clay
MO 049 Clinton
MO 051 Cole
MO 053 Cooper
MO 055 Crawford
MO 057 Dade
MO 059 Dallas
MO 061 Daviess
MO 063 De Kalb
MO 065 Dent
MO 067 Douglas
MO 069 Dunklin
MO 071 Franklin
MO 073 Gasconade
MO 075 Gentry
MO 077 Greene
MO 079 Grundy
MO 081 Harrison
MO 083 Henry
MO 085 Hickory
MO 087 Holt
MO 089 Howard
MO 091 Howell
MO 093 Iron
MO 095 Jackson
MO 097 Jasper
MO 099 Jefferson
MO 101 Johnson
MO 103 Knox
MO 105 Laclede

MO 107 Lafayette
MO 109 Lawrence
MO 111 Lewis
MO 113 Lincoln
MO 115 Linn
MO 117 Livingston
MO 119 McDonald
MO 121 Macon
MO 123 Madison
MO 125 Maries
MO 127 Marion
MO 129 Mercer
MO 131 Miller
MO 133 Mississippi
MO 135 Moniteau
MO 137 Monroe
MO 139 Montgomery
MO 141 Morgan
MO 143 New Madrid
MO 145 Newton
MO 147 Nodaway
MO 149 Oregon
MO 151 Osage
MO 153 Ozark
MO 155 Pemiscot
MO 157 Perry
MO 159 Pettis
MO 161 Phelps
MO 163 Pike
MO 165 Platte
MO 167 Polk
MO 169 Pulaski
MO 171 Putnam
MO 173 Ralls
MO 175 Randolph
MO 177 Ray
MO 179 Reynolds
MO 181 Ripley
MO 183 St. Charles
MO 185 St. Clair
MO 186 Ste. Genevieve
MO 187 St. Francois
MO 189 St. Louis
MO 195 Saline
MO 197 Schuyler
MO 199 Scotland
MO 201 Scott
MO 203 Shannon
MO 205 Shelby
MO 207 Stoddard
MO 209 Stone
MO 211 Sullivan
MO 213 Taney
MO 215 Texas
MO 217 Vernon
MO 219 Warren
MO 221 Washington

MO 223 Wayne
 MO 225 Webster
 MO 227 Worth
 MO 229 Wright
 MO 510 St. Louis (Independent city)

MISSISSIPPI

MS 001 Adams
 MS 003 Alcorn
 MS 005 Amite
 MS 007 Attala
 MS 009 Benton
 MS 011 Bolivar
 MS 013 Calhoun
 MS 015 Carroll
 MS 017 Chickasaw
 MS 019 Choctaw
 MS 021 Claiborne
 MS 023 Clarke
 MS 025 Clay
 MS 027 Coahoma
 MS 029 Copiah
 MS 031 Covington
 MS 033 De Soto
 MS 035 Forrest
 MS 037 Franklin
 MS 039 George
 MS 041 Greene
 MS 043 Grenada
 MS 045 Hancock
 MS 047 Harrison
 MS 049 Hinds
 MS 051 Holmes
 MS 053 Humphreys
 MS 055 Issaquena
 MS 057 Itawamba
 MS 059 Jackson
 MS 061 Jasper
 MS 063 Jefferson
 MS 065 Jefferson Davis
 MS 067 Jones
 MS 069 Kemper
 MS 071 Lafayette
 MS 073 Lamar
 MS 075 Lauderdale
 MS 077 Lawrence
 MS 079 Leake
 MS 081 Lee
 MS 083 Leflore
 MS 085 Lincoln
 MS 087 Lowndes
 MS 089 Madison
 MS 091 Marion
 MS 093 Marshall
 MS 095 Monroe
 MS 097 Montgomery

MS 099 Neshoba
 MS 101 Newton
 MS 103 Noxubee
 MS 105 Oktibbeha
 MS 107 Panola
 MS 109 Pearl River
 MS 111 Perry
 MS 113 Pike
 MS 115 Pontotoc
 MS 117 Prentiss
 MS 119 Quitman
 MS 121 Rankin
 MS 123 Scott
 MS 125 Sharkey
 MS 127 Simpson
 MS 129 Smith
 MS 131 Stone
 MS 133 Sunflower
 MS 135 Tallahatchie
 MS 137 Tate
 MS 139 Tippah
 MS 141 Tishomingo
 MS 143 Tunica
 MS 145 Union
 MS 147 Walthall
 MS 149 Warren
 MS 151 Washington
 MS 153 Wayne
 MS 155 Webster
 MS 157 Wilkinson
 MS 159 Winston
 MS 161 Yalobusha
 MS 163 Yazoo

MONTANA

MT 001 Beaverhead
 MT 003 Big Horn
 MT 005 Blaine
 MT 007 Broadwater
 MT 009 Carbon
 MT 011 Carter
 MT 013 Cascade
 MT 015 Chouteau
 MT 017 Custer
 MT 019 Daniels
 MT 021 Dawson
 MT 023 Deer Lodge
 MT 025 Fallon
 MT 027 Fergus
 MT 029 Flathead
 MT 031 Gallatin
 MT 033 Garfield
 MT 035 Glacier
 MT 037 Golden Valley
 MT 039 Granite
 MT 041 Hill

MT	043	Jefferson
MT	045	Judith Basin
MT	047	Lake
MT	049	Lewis And Clark
MT	051	Liberty
MT	053	Lincoln
MT	055	McCone
MT	057	Madison
MT	059	Meagher
MT	061	Mineral
MT	063	Missoula
MT	065	Musselshell
MT	067	Park
MT	069	Petroleum
MT	071	Phillips
MT	073	Pondera
MT	075	Powder River
MT	077	Powell
MT	079	Prairie
MT	081	Ravalli
MT	083	Richland
MT	085	Roosevelt
MT	087	Rosebud
MT	089	Sanders
MT	091	Sheridan
MT	093	Silver Bow
MT	095	Stillwater
MT	097	Sweet Grass
MT	099	Teton
MT	101	Toole
MT	103	Treasure
MT	105	Valley
MT	107	Wheatland
MT	109	Wibaux
MT	111	Yellowstone
MT	113	Yellowstone Nat Park Pt

NORTH CAROLINA

NC	001	Alamance
NC	003	Alexander
NC	005	Alleghany
NC	007	Anson
NC	009	Ashe
NC	011	Avery
NC	013	Beaufort
NC	015	Bertie
NC	017	Bladen
NC	019	Brunswick
NC	021	Buncombe
NC	023	Burke
NC	025	Cabarrus
NC	027	Caldwell
NC	029	Camden
NC	031	Carteret
NC	033	Caswell
NC	035	Catawba

NC	037	Chatham
NC	039	Cherokee
NC	041	Chowan
NC	043	Clay
NC	045	Cleveland
NC	047	Columbus
NC	049	Craven
NC	051	Cumberland
NC	053	Currituck
NC	055	Dare
NC	057	Davidson
NC	059	Davie
NC	061	Duplin
NC	063	Durham
NC	065	Edgecombe
NC	067	Forsyth
NC	069	Franklin
NC	071	Gaston
NC	073	Gates
NC	075	Graham
NC	077	Granville
NC	079	Greene
NC	081	Guilford
NC	083	Halifax
NC	085	Harnett
NC	087	Haywood
NC	089	Henderson
NC	091	Hertford
NC	093	Hoke
NC	095	Hyde
NC	097	Iredell
NC	099	Jackson
NC	101	Johnston
NC	103	Jones
NC	105	Lee
NC	107	Lenoir
NC	109	Lincoln
NC	111	McDowell
NC	113	Macon
NC	115	Madison
NC	117	Martin
NC	119	Mecklenburg
NC	121	Mitchell
NC	123	Montgomery
NC	125	Moore
NC	127	Nash
NC	129	New Hanover
NC	131	Northampton
NC	133	Onslow
NC	135	Orange
NC	137	Pamlico
NC	139	Pasquotank
NC	141	Pender
NC	143	Perquimans
NC	145	Person
NC	147	Pitt
NC	149	Polk

NC	151	Randolph
NC	153	Richmond
NC	155	Robeson
NC	157	Rockingham
NC	159	Rowan
NC	161	Rutherford
NC	163	Sampson
NC	165	Scotland
NC	167	Stanly
NC	169	Stokes
NC	171	Surry
NC	173	Swain
NC	175	Transylvania
NC	177	Tyrrell
NC	179	Union
NC	181	Vance
NC	183	Wake
NC	185	Warren
NC	187	Washington
NC	189	Watauga
NC	191	Wayne
NC	193	Wilkes
NC	195	Wilson
NC	197	Yadkin
NC	199	Yancey

ND	059	Morton
ND	061	Mountrail
ND	063	Nelson
ND	065	Oliver
ND	067	Pembina
ND	069	Pierce
ND	071	Ramsey
ND	073	Ransom
ND	075	Renville
ND	077	Richland
ND	079	Rolette
ND	081	Sargent
ND	083	Sheridan
ND	085	Sioux
ND	087	Slope
ND	089	Stark
ND	091	Steele
ND	093	Stutsman
ND	095	Towner
ND	097	Traill
ND	099	Walsh
ND	101	Ward
ND	103	Wells
ND	105	Williams

NORTH DAKOTA

ND	001	Adams
ND	003	Barnes
ND	005	Benson
ND	007	Billings
ND	009	Bottineau
ND	011	Bowman
ND	013	Burke
ND	015	Burleigh
ND	017	Cass
ND	019	Cavalier
ND	021	Dickey
ND	023	Divide
ND	025	Dunn
ND	027	Eddy
ND	029	Emmons
ND	031	Foster
ND	033	Golden Valley
ND	035	Grand Forks
ND	037	Grant
ND	039	Griggs
ND	041	Hettinger
ND	043	Kidder
ND	045	La Moure
ND	047	Logan
ND	049	McHenry
ND	051	McIntosh
ND	053	McKenzie
ND	055	McLean
ND	057	Mercer

NEBRASKA

NE	001	Adams
NE	003	Antelope
NE	005	Arthur
NE	007	Banner
NE	009	Blaine
NE	011	Boone
NE	013	Box Butte
NE	015	Boyd
NE	017	Brown
NE	019	Buffalo
NE	021	Burt
NE	023	Butler
NE	025	Cass
NE	027	Cedar
NE	029	Chase
NE	031	Cherry
NE	033	Cheyenne
NE	035	Clay
NE	037	Colfax
NE	039	Cuming
NE	041	Custer
NE	043	Dakota
NE	045	Dawes
NE	047	Dawson
NE	049	Deuel
NE	051	Dixon
NE	053	Dodge
NE	055	Douglas
NE	057	Dundy
NE	059	Fillmore

NE	061	Franklin
NE	063	Frontier
NE	065	Furnas
NE	067	Gage
NE	069	Garden
NE	071	Garfield
NE	073	Gosper
NE	075	Grant
NE	077	Greeley
NE	079	Hall
NE	081	Hamilton
NE	083	Harlan
NE	085	Hayes
NE	087	Hitchcock
NE	089	Holt
NE	091	Hooker
NE	093	Howard
NE	095	Jefferson
NE	097	Johnson
NE	099	Kearney
NE	101	Keith
NE	103	Keya Paha
NE	105	Kimball
NE	107	Knox
NE	109	Lancaster
NE	111	Lincoln
NE	113	Logan
NE	115	Loup
NE	117	McPherson
NE	119	Madison
NE	121	Merrick
NE	123	Morrill
NE	125	Nance
NE	127	Nemaha
NE	129	Nuckolls
NE	131	Otoe
NE	133	Pawnee
NE	135	Perkins
NE	137	Phelps
NE	139	Pierce
NE	141	Platte
NE	143	Polk
NE	145	Red Willow
NE	147	Richardson
NE	149	Rock
NE	151	Saline
NE	153	Sarpy
NE	155	Saunders
NE	157	Scotts Bluff
NE	159	Seward
NE	161	Sheridan
NE	163	Sherman
NE	165	Sioux
NE	167	Stanton
NE	169	Thayer
NE	171	Thomas
NE	173	Thurston

NE	175	Valley
NE	177	Washington
NE	179	Wayne
NE	181	Webster
NE	183	Wheeler
NE	185	York

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NH	001	Belknap
NH	003	Carroll
NH	005	Cheshire
NH	007	Coos
NH	009	Grafton
NH	011	Hillsborough
NH	013	Merrimack
NH	015	Rockingham
NH	017	Strafford
NH	019	Sullivan

NEW JERSEY

NJ	001	Atlantic
NJ	003	Bergen
NJ	005	Burlington
NJ	007	Camden
NJ	009	Cape May
NJ	011	Cumberland
NJ	013	Essex
NJ	015	Gloucester
NJ	017	Hudson
NJ	019	Hunterdon
NJ	021	Mercer
NJ	023	Middlesex
NJ	025	Monmouth
NJ	027	Morris
NJ	029	Ocean
NJ	031	Passaic
NJ	033	Salem
NJ	035	Somerset
NJ	037	Sussex
NJ	039	Union
NJ	041	Warren

NEW MEXICO

NM	001	Bernalillo
NM	003	Catron
NM	005	Chaves
NM	006	Cibola
NM	007	Colfax
NM	009	Curry
NM	011	De Baca
NM	013	Dona Ana
NM	015	Eddy
NM	017	Grant
NM	019	Guadalupe

NM 021 Harding
 NM 023 Hidalgo
 NM 025 Lea
 NM 027 Lincoln
 NM 028 Los Alamos
 NM 029 Luna
 NM 031 McKinley
 NM 033 Mora
 NM 035 Otero
 NM 037 Quay
 NM 039 Rio Arriba
 NM 041 Roosevelt
 NM 043 Sandoval
 NM 045 San Juan
 NM 047 San Miguel
 NM 049 Santa Fe
 NM 051 Sierra
 NM 053 Socorro
 NM 055 Taos
 NM 057 Torrance
 NM 059 Union
 NM 061 Valencia

NEVADA

NV 001 Churchill
 NV 003 Clark
 NV 005 Douglas
 NV 007 Elko
 NV 009 Esmeralda
 NV 011 Eureka
 NV 013 Humboldt
 NV 015 Lander
 NV 017 Lincoln
 NV 019 Lyon
 NV 021 Mineral
 NV 023 Nye
 NV 027 Pershing
 NV 029 Storey
 NV 031 Washoe
 NV 033 White Pine
 NV 510 Carson City (Independent city)

NEW YORK

NY 001 Albany
 NY 003 Allegany
 NY 005 Bronx
 NY 007 Broome
 NY 009 Cattaraugus
 NY 011 Cayuga
 NY 013 Chautauqua
 NY 015 Chemung
 NY 017 Chenango
 NY 019 Clinton
 NY 021 Columbia
 NY 023 Cortland

NY 025 Delaware
 NY 027 Dutchess
 NY 029 Erie
 NY 031 Essex
 NY 033 Franklin
 NY 035 Fulton
 NY 037 Genesee
 NY 039 Greene
 NY 041 Hamilton
 NY 043 Herkimer
 NY 045 Jefferson
 NY 047 Kings
 NY 049 Lewis
 NY 051 Livingston
 NY 053 Madison
 NY 055 Monroe
 NY 057 Montgomery
 NY 059 Nassau
 NY 061 New York
 NY 063 Niagara
 NY 065 Oneida
 NY 067 Onondaga
 NY 069 Ontario
 NY 071 Orange
 NY 073 Orleans
 NY 075 Oswego
 NY 077 Otsego
 NY 079 Putnam
 NY 081 Queens
 NY 083 Rensselaer
 NY 085 Richmond
 NY 087 Rockland
 NY 089 St. Lawrence
 NY 091 Saratoga
 NY 093 Schenectady
 NY 095 Schoharie
 NY 097 Schuyler
 NY 099 Seneca
 NY 101 Steuben
 NY 103 Suffolk
 NY 105 Sullivan
 NY 107 Tioga
 NY 109 Tompkins
 NY 111 Ulster
 NY 113 Warren
 NY 115 Washington
 NY 117 Wayne
 NY 119 Westchester
 NY 121 Wyoming
 NY 123 Yates

OHIO

OH 001 Adams
 OH 003 Allen
 OH 005 Ashland
 OH 007 Ashtabula

OK	055	Greer
OK	057	Harmon
OK	059	Harper
OK	061	Haskell
OK	063	Hughes
OK	065	Jackson
OK	067	Jefferson
OK	069	Johnston
OK	071	Kay
OK	073	Kingfisher
OK	075	Kiowa
OK	077	Latimer
OK	079	Le Flore
OK	081	Lincoln
OK	083	Logan
OK	085	Love
OK	087	McClain
OK	089	McCurtain
OK	091	McIntosh
OK	093	Major
OK	095	Marshall
OK	097	Mayes
OK	099	Murray
OK	101	Muskogee
OK	103	Noble
OK	105	Nowata
OK	107	Okfuskee
OK	109	Oklahoma
OK	111	Okmulgee
OK	113	Osage
OK	115	Ottawa
OK	117	Pawnee
OK	119	Payne
OK	121	Pittsburg
OK	123	Pontotoc
OK	125	Pottawatomie
OK	127	Pushmataha
OK	129	Roger Mills
OK	131	Rogers
OK	133	Seminole
OK	135	Sequoyah
OK	137	Stephens
OK	139	Texas
OK	141	Tillman
OK	143	Tulsa
OK	145	Wagoner
OK	147	Washington
OK	149	Washita
OK	151	Woods
OK	153	Woodward

OREGON

OR	001	Baker
OR	003	Benton
OR	005	Clackamas
OR	007	Clatsop

OR	009	Columbia
OR	011	Coos
OR	013	Crook
OR	015	Curry
OR	017	Deschutes
OR	019	Douglas
OR	021	Gilliam
OR	023	Grant
OR	025	Harney
OR	027	Hood River
OR	029	Jackson
OR	031	Jefferson
OR	033	Josephine
OR	035	Klamath
OR	037	Lake
OR	039	Lane
OR	041	Lincoln
OR	043	Linn
OR	045	Malheur
OR	047	Marion
OR	049	Morrow
OR	051	Multnomah
OR	053	Polk
OR	055	Sherman
OR	057	Tillamook
OR	059	Umatilla
OR	061	Union
OR	063	Wallowa
OR	065	Wasco
OR	067	Washington
OR	069	Wheeler
OR	071	Yamhill

PENNSYLVANIA

PA	001	Adams
PA	003	Allegheny
PA	005	Armstrong
PA	007	Beaver
PA	009	Bedford
PA	011	Berks
PA	013	Blair
PA	015	Bradford
PA	017	Bucks
PA	019	Butler
PA	021	Cambria
PA	023	Cameron
PA	025	Carbon
PA	027	Centre
PA	029	Chester
PA	031	Clarion
PA	033	Clearfield
PA	035	Clinton
PA	037	Columbia
PA	039	Crawford
PA	041	Cumberland
PA	043	Dauphin

PA 045 Delaware
 PA 047 Elk
 PA 049 Erie
 PA 051 Fayette
 PA 053 Forest
 PA 055 Franklin
 PA 057 Fulton
 PA 059 Greene
 PA 061 Huntingdon
 PA 063 Indiana
 PA 065 Jefferson
 PA 067 Juniata
 PA 069 Lackawanna
 PA 071 Lancaster
 PA 073 Lawrence
 PA 075 Lebanon
 PA 077 Lehigh
 PA 079 Luzerne
 PA 081 Lycoming
 PA 083 McKean
 PA 085 Mercer
 PA 087 Mifflin
 PA 089 Monroe
 PA 091 Montgomery
 PA 093 Montour
 PA 095 Northampton
 PA 097 Northumberland
 PA 099 Perry
 PA 101 Philadelphia
 PA 103 Pike
 PA 105 Potter
 PA 107 Schuylkill
 PA 109 Snyder
 PA 111 Somerset
 PA 113 Sullivan
 PA 115 Susquehanna
 PA 117 Tioga
 PA 119 Union
 PA 121 Venango
 PA 123 Warren
 PA 125 Washington
 PA 127 Wayne
 PA 129 Westmoreland
 PA 131 Wyoming
 PA 133 York

PACIFIC ISLANDS

PI 050 Baker Island
 PI 100 Howland Island
 PI 150 Jarvis Island
 PI 200 Johnston Atoll
 PI 250 Kingman Reef
 PI 300 Midway Islands
 PI 350 Navassa Island
 PI 400 Palmyra Atoll
 PI 450 Wake Island

PUERTO RICO

PR 001 Adjuntas
 PR 003 Aguada
 PR 005 Aguadilla
 PR 007 Aguas Buenas
 PR 009 Aibonito
 PR 011 Anasco
 PR 013 Arecibo
 PR 015 Arroyo
 PR 017 Barceloneta
 PR 019 Barranquitas
 PR 021 Bayamon
 PR 023 Cabo Rojo
 PR 025 Caguas
 PR 027 Camuy
 PR 029 Canovanas
 PR 031 Carolina
 PR 033 Catano
 PR 035 Cayey
 PR 037 Ceiba
 PR 039 Ciales
 PR 041 Cidra
 PR 043 Coamo
 PR 045 Comerio
 PR 047 Corozal
 PR 049 Culebra
 PR 051 Dorado
 PR 053 Fajardo
 PR 054 Florida
 PR 055 Guanica
 PR 057 Guayama
 PR 059 Guayanilla
 PR 061 Guaynabo
 PR 063 Gurabo
 PR 065 Hatillo
 PR 067 Hormigueros
 PR 069 Humacao
 PR 071 Isabela
 PR 073 Jayuya
 PR 075 Juana Diaz
 PR 077 Juncos
 PR 079 Lajas
 PR 081 Lares
 PR 083 Las Marias
 PR 085 Las Piedras
 PR 087 Loiza
 PR 089 Luquillo
 PR 091 Manati
 PR 093 Maricao
 PR 095 Mayagabo
 PR 097 Mayaguez
 PR 099 Moca
 PR 101 Morovis
 PR 103 Naguabo
 PR 105 Naranjito

PR 107 Orocovis
 PR 109 Patillas
 PR 111 Penueles
 PR 113 Ponce
 PR 115 Quebradillas
 PR 117 Rincon
 PR 119 Rio Grande
 PR 121 Sabana Grande
 PR 123 Salinas
 PR 125 San German
 PR 127 San Juan
 PR 129 San Lorenzo
 PR 131 San Sebastian
 PR 133 Santa Isabel
 PR 135 Toa Alta
 PR 137 Toa Baja
 PR 139 Trujillo Alto
 PR 141 Utuado
 PR 143 Vega Alta
 PR 145 Vega Baja
 PR 147 Vieques
 PR 149 Villalba
 PR 151 Yabucoa
 PR 153 Yuaco

SC 045 Greenville
 SC 047 Greenwood
 SC 049 Hampton
 SC 051 Horry
 SC 053 Jasper
 SC 055 Kershaw
 SC 057 Lancaster
 SC 059 Laurens
 SC 061 Lee
 SC 063 Lexington
 SC 065 McCormick
 SC 067 Marion
 SC 069 Marlboro
 SC 071 Newberry
 SC 073 Oconee
 SC 075 Orangeburg
 SC 077 Pickens
 SC 079 Richland
 SC 081 Saluda
 SC 083 Spartanburg
 SC 085 Sumter
 SC 087 Union
 SC 089 Williamsburg
 SC 091 York

RHODE ISLAND

RI 001 Bristol
 RI 003 Kent
 RI 005 Newport
 RI 007 Providence
 RI 009 Washington

SOUTH CAROLINA

SC 001 Abbeville
 SC 003 Aiken
 SC 005 Allendale
 SC 007 Anderson
 SC 009 Bamberg
 SC 011 Barnwell
 SC 013 Beaufort
 SC 015 Berkeley
 SC 017 Calhoun
 SC 019 Charleston
 SC 021 Cherokee
 SC 023 Chester
 SC 025 Chesterfield
 SC 027 Clarendon
 SC 029 Colleton
 SC 031 Darlington
 SC 033 Dillon
 SC 035 Dorchester
 SC 037 Edgefield
 SC 039 Fairfield
 SC 041 Florence
 SC 043 Georgetown

SOUTH DAKOTA

SD 003 Aurora
 SD 005 Beadle
 SD 007 Bennett
 SD 009 Bon Homme
 SD 011 Brookings
 SD 013 Brown
 SD 015 Brule
 SD 017 Buffalo
 SD 019 Butte
 SD 021 Campbell
 SD 023 Charles Mix
 SD 025 Clark
 SD 027 Clay
 SD 029 Codington
 SD 031 Corson
 SD 033 Custer
 SD 035 Davison
 SD 037 Day
 SD 039 Deuel
 SD 041 Dewey
 SD 043 Douglas
 SD 045 Edmunds
 SD 047 Fall River
 SD 049 Faulk
 SD 051 Grant
 SD 053 Gregory
 SD 055 Haakon
 SD 057 Hamlin
 SD 059 Hand
 SD 061 Hanson

SD 063 Harding
 SD 065 Hughes
 SD 067 Hutchinson
 SD 069 Hyde
 SD 071 Jackson
 SD 073 Jerauld
 SD 075 Jones
 SD 077 Kingsbury
 SD 079 Lake
 SD 081 Lawrence
 SD 083 Lincoln
 SD 085 Lyman
 SD 087 McCook
 SD 089 McPherson
 SD 091 Marshall
 SD 093 Meade
 SD 095 Mellette
 SD 097 Miner
 SD 099 Minnehaha
 SD 101 Moody
 SD 103 Pennington
 SD 105 Perkins
 SD 107 Potter
 SD 109 Roberts
 SD 111 Sanborn
 SD 113 Shannon
 SD 115 Spink
 SD 117 Stanley
 SD 119 Sully
 SD 121 Todd
 SD 123 Tripp
 SD 125 Turner
 SD 127 Union
 SD 129 Walworth
 SD 135 Yankton
 SD 137 Ziebach

TENNESSEE

TN 001 Anderson
 TN 003 Bedford
 TN 005 Benton
 TN 007 Bledsoe
 TN 009 Blount
 TN 011 Bradley
 TN 013 Campbell
 TN 015 Cannon
 TN 017 Carroll
 TN 019 Carter
 TN 021 Cheatham
 TN 023 Chester
 TN 025 Claiborne
 TN 027 Clay
 TN 029 Cocke
 TN 031 Coffee
 TN 033 Crockett
 TN 035 Cumberland

TN 037 Davidson
 TN 039 Decatur
 TN 041 De Kalb
 TN 043 Dickson
 TN 045 Dyer
 TN 047 Fayette
 TN 049 Fentress
 TN 051 Franklin
 TN 053 Gibson
 TN 055 Giles
 TN 057 Grainger
 TN 059 Greene
 TN 061 Grundy
 TN 063 Hamblen
 TN 065 Hamilton
 TN 067 Hancock
 TN 069 Hardeman
 TN 071 Hardin
 TN 073 Hawkins
 TN 075 Haywood
 TN 077 Henderson
 TN 079 Henry
 TN 081 Hickman
 TN 083 Houston
 TN 085 Humphreys
 TN 087 Jackson
 TN 089 Jefferson
 TN 091 Johnson
 TN 093 Knox
 TN 095 Lake
 TN 097 Lauderdale
 TN 099 Lawrence
 TN 101 Lewis
 TN 103 Lincoln
 TN 105 Loudon
 TN 107 McMinn
 TN 109 McNairy
 TN 111 Macon
 TN 113 Madison
 TN 115 Marion
 TN 117 Marshall
 TN 119 Maury
 TN 121 Meigs
 TN 123 Monroe
 TN 125 Montgomery
 TN 127 Moore
 TN 129 Morgan
 TN 131 Obion
 TN 133 Overton
 TN 135 Perry
 TN 137 Pickett
 TN 139 Polk
 TN 141 Putnam
 TN 143 Rhea
 TN 145 Roane
 TN 147 Robertson
 TN 149 Rutherford

TN 151 Scott
 TN 153 Sequatchie
 TN 155 Sevier
 TN 157 Shelby
 TN 159 Smith
 TN 161 Stewart
 TN 163 Sullivan
 TN 165 Sumner
 TN 167 Tipton
 TN 169 Trousdale
 TN 171 Unicoi
 TN 173 Union
 TN 175 Van Buren
 TN 177 Warren
 TN 179 Washington
 TN 181 Wayne
 TN 183 Weakley
 TN 185 White
 TN 187 Williamson
 TN 189 Wilson

TRUST TERRITORIES

TT 003 Fed. States (Micronesia)
 TT 020 Marshall Islands
 TT 030 Palau, Republic of

TEXAS

TX 001 Anderson
 TX 003 Andrews
 TX 005 Angelina
 TX 007 Aransas
 TX 009 Archer
 TX 011 Armstrong
 TX 013 Atascosa
 TX 015 Austin
 TX 017 Bailey
 TX 019 Bandera
 TX 021 Bastrop
 TX 023 Baylor
 TX 025 Bee
 TX 027 Bell
 TX 029 Bexar
 TX 031 Blanco
 TX 033 Borden
 TX 035 Bosque
 TX 037 Bowie
 TX 039 Brazoria
 TX 041 Brazos
 TX 043 Brewster
 TX 045 Briscoe
 TX 047 Brooks
 TX 049 Brown
 TX 051 Burleson
 TX 053 Burnet
 TX 055 Caldwell

TX 057 Calhoun
 TX 059 Callahan
 TX 061 Cameron
 TX 063 Camp
 TX 065 Carson
 TX 067 Cass
 TX 069 Castro
 TX 071 Chambers
 TX 073 Cherokee
 TX 075 Childress
 TX 077 Clay
 TX 079 Cochran
 TX 081 Coke
 TX 083 Coleman
 TX 085 Collin
 TX 087 Collingsworth
 TX 089 Colorado
 TX 091 Comal
 TX 093 Comanche
 TX 095 Concho
 TX 097 Cooke
 TX 099 Coryell
 TX 101 Cottle
 TX 103 Crane
 TX 105 Crockett
 TX 107 Crosby
 TX 109 Culberson
 TX 111 Dallam
 TX 113 Dallas
 TX 115 Dawson
 TX 117 Deaf Smith
 TX 119 Delta
 TX 121 Denton
 TX 123 De Witt
 TX 125 Dickens
 TX 127 Dimmit
 TX 129 Donley
 TX 131 Duval
 TX 133 Eastland
 TX 135 Ector
 TX 137 Edwards
 TX 139 Ellis
 TX 141 El Paso
 TX 143 Erath
 TX 145 Falls
 TX 147 Fannin
 TX 149 Fayette
 TX 151 Fisher
 TX 153 Floyd
 TX 155 Foard
 TX 157 Fort Bend
 TX 159 Franklin
 TX 161 Freestone
 TX 163 Frio
 TX 165 Gaines
 TX 167 Galveston
 TX 169 Garza

TX 171	Gillespie	TX 285	Lavaca
TX 173	Glasscock	TX 287	Lee
TX 175	Goliad	TX 289	Leon
TX 177	Gonzales	TX 291	Liberty
TX 179	Gray	TX 293	Limestone
TX 181	Grayson	TX 295	Lipscomb
TX 183	Gregg	TX 297	Live Oak
TX 185	Grimes	TX 299	Llano
TX 187	Guadalupe	TX 301	Loving
TX 189	Hale	TX 303	Lubbock
TX 191	Hall	TX 305	Lynn
TX 193	Hamilton	TX 307	McCulloch
TX 195	Hansford	TX 309	McLennan
TX 197	Hardeman	TX 311	McMullen
TX 199	Hardin	TX 313	Madison
TX 201	Harris	TX 315	Marion
TX 203	Harrison	TX 317	Martin
TX 205	Hartley	TX 319	Mason
TX 207	Haskell	TX 321	Matagorda
TX 209	Hays	TX 323	Maverick
TX 211	Hemphill	TX 325	Medina
TX 213	Henderson	TX 327	Menard
TX 215	Hidalgo	TX 329	Midland
TX 217	Hill	TX 331	Milam
TX 219	Hockley	TX 333	Mills
TX 221	Hood	TX 335	Mitchell
TX 223	Hopkins	TX 337	Montague
TX 225	Houston	TX 339	Montgomery
TX 227	Howard	TX 341	Moore
TX 229	Hudspeth	TX 343	Morris
TX 231	Hunt	TX 345	Motley
TX 233	Hutchinson	TX 347	Nacogdoches
TX 235	Irion	TX 349	Navarro
TX 237	Jack	TX 351	Newton
TX 239	Jackson	TX 353	Nolan
TX 241	Jasper	TX 355	Nueces
TX 243	Jeff Davis	TX 357	Ochiltree
TX 245	Jefferson	TX 359	Oldham
TX 247	Jim Hogg	TX 361	Orange
TX 249	Jim Wells	TX 363	Palo Pinto
TX 251	Johnson	TX 365	Panola
TX 253	Jones	TX 367	Parker
TX 255	Karnes	TX 369	Parmer
TX 257	Kaufman	TX 371	Pecos
TX 259	Kendall	TX 373	Polk
TX 261	Kenedy	TX 375	Potter
TX 263	Kent	TX 377	Presidio
TX 265	Kerr	TX 379	Rains
TX 267	Kimble	TX 381	Randall
TX 269	King	TX 383	Reagan
TX 271	Kinney	TX 385	Real
TX 273	Kleberg	TX 387	Red River
TX 275	Knox	TX 389	Reeves
TX 277	Lamar	TX 391	Refugio
TX 279	Lamb	TX 393	Roberts
TX 281	Lampasas	TX 395	Robertson
TX 283	La Salle	TX 397	Rockwall

TX	399	Runnels	UT	001	Beaver
TX	401	Rusk	UT	003	Box Elder
TX	403	Sabine	UT	005	Cache
TX	405	San Augustine	UT	007	Carbon
TX	407	San Jacinto	UT	009	Daggett
TX	409	San Patricio	UT	011	Davis
TX	411	San Saba	UT	013	Duchesne
TX	413	Schleicher	UT	015	Emery
TX	415	Scurry	UT	017	Garfield
TX	417	Shackelford	UT	019	Grand
TX	419	Shelby	UT	021	Iron
TX	421	Sherman	UT	023	Juab
TX	423	Smith	UT	025	Kane
TX	425	Somervell	UT	027	Millard
TX	427	Starr	UT	029	Morgan
TX	429	Stephens	UT	031	Piute
TX	431	Sterling	UT	033	Rich
TX	433	Stonewall	UT	035	Salt Lake
TX	435	Sutton	UT	037	San Juan
TX	437	Swisher	UT	039	Sanpete
TX	439	Tarrant	UT	041	Sevier
TX	441	Taylor	UT	043	Summit
TX	443	Terrell	UT	045	Tooele
TX	445	Terry	UT	047	Uintah
TX	447	Throckmorton	UT	049	Utah
TX	449	Titus	UT	051	Wasatch
TX	451	Tom Green	UT	053	Washington
TX	453	Travis	UT	055	Wayne
TX	455	Trinity	UT	057	Weber
TX	457	Tyler			
TX	459	Upshur			
TX	461	Upton			
TX	463	Uvalde	VA	001	Accomack
TX	465	Val Verde	VA	003	Albemarle
TX	467	Van Zandt	VA	005	Alleghany
TX	469	Victoria	VA	007	Amelia
TX	471	Walker	VA	009	Amherst
TX	473	Waller	VA	011	Appomattox
TX	475	Ward	VA	013	Arlington
TX	477	Washington	VA	015	Augusta
TX	479	Webb	VA	017	Bath
TX	481	Wharton	VA	019	Bedford
TX	483	Wheeler	VA	021	Bland
TX	485	Wichita	VA	023	Botetourt
TX	487	Wilbarger	VA	025	Brunswick
TX	489	Willacy	VA	027	Buchanan
TX	491	Williamson	VA	029	Buckingham
TX	493	Wilson	VA	031	Campbell
TX	495	Winkler	VA	033	Caroline
TX	497	Wise	VA	035	Carroll
TX	499	Wood	VA	036	Charles City
TX	501	Yoakum	VA	037	Charlotte
TX	503	Young	VA	041	Chesterfield
TX	505	Zapata	VA	043	Clarke
TX	507	Zavala	VA	045	Craig
			VA	047	Culpeper

VIRGINIA

UTAH

VA 049	Cumberland
VA 051	Dickenson
VA 053	Dinwiddie
VA 057	Essex
VA 059	Fairfax
VA 061	Fauquier
VA 063	Floyd
VA 065	Fluvanna
VA 067	Franklin
VA 069	Frederick
VA 071	Giles
VA 073	Gloucester
VA 075	Goochland
VA 077	Grayson
VA 079	Greene
VA 081	Greensville
VA 083	Halifax
VA 085	Hanover
VA 087	Henrico
VA 089	Henry
VA 091	Highland
VA 093	Isle Of Wight
VA 095	James City
VA 097	King And Queen
VA 099	King George
VA 101	King William
VA 103	Lancaster
VA 105	Lee
VA 107	Loudoun
VA 109	Louisa
VA 111	Lunenburg
VA 113	Madison
VA 115	Mathews
VA 117	Mecklenburg
VA 119	Middlesex
VA 121	Montgomery
VA 125	Nelson
VA 127	New Kent
VA 131	Northampton
VA 133	Northumberland
VA 135	Nottoway
VA 137	Orange
VA 139	Page
VA 141	Patrick
VA 143	Pittsylvania
VA 145	Powhatan
VA 147	Prince Edward
VA 149	Prince George
VA 153	Prince William
VA 155	Pulaski
VA 157	Rappahannock
VA 159	Richmond
VA 161	Roanoke
VA 163	Rockbridge
VA 165	Rockingham
VA 167	Russell
VA 169	Scott

VA 171	Shenandoah
VA 173	Smyth
VA 175	Southampton
VA 177	Spotsylvania
VA 179	Stafford
VA 181	Surry
VA 183	Sussex
VA 185	Tazewell
VA 187	Warren
VA 191	Washington
VA 193	Westmoreland
VA 195	Wise
VA 197	Wythe
VA 199	York

VIRGINIA (INDEPENDENT CITIES)

VA 510	Alexandria
VA 515	Bedford
VA 520	Bristol
VA 530	Buena Vista
VA 540	Charlottesville
VA 550	Chesapeake
VA 560	Clifton Forge
VA 570	Colonial Heights
VA 580	Covington
VA 590	Danville
VA 595	Emporia
VA 600	Fairfax
VA 610	Falls Church
VA 620	Franklin
VA 630	Fredericksburg
VA 640	Galax
VA 650	Hampton
VA 660	Harrisonburg
VA 670	Hopewell
VA 678	Lexington
VA 680	Lynchburg
VA 683	Manassas
VA 690	Martinsville
VA 700	Newport News
VA 710	Norfolk
VA 720	Norton
VA 730	Petersburg
VA 735	Poquoson
VA 740	Portsmouth
VA 750	Radford
VA 760	Richmond
VA 770	Roanoke
VA 775	Salem
VA 780	South Boston
VA 790	Staunton
VA 800	Suffolk
VA 810	Virginia Beach
VA 820	Waynesboro
VA 830	Williamsburg
VA 840	Winchester

VIRGIN ISLANDS

VI 001 St. Croix Island
 VI 003 St. John Island
 VI 005 St. Thomas Island

VERMONT

VT 001 Addison
 VT 003 Bennington
 VT 005 Caledonia
 VT 007 Chittenden
 VT 009 Essex
 VT 011 Franklin
 VT 013 Grand Isle
 VT 015 Lamoille
 VT 017 Orange
 VT 019 Orleans
 VT 021 Rutland
 VT 023 Washington
 VT 025 Windham
 VT 027 Windsor

WASHINGTON

WA 001 Adams
 WA 003 Asotin
 WA 005 Benton
 WA 007 Chelan
 WA 009 Clallam
 WA 011 Clark
 WA 013 Columbia
 WA 015 Cowlitz
 WA 017 Douglas
 WA 019 Ferry
 WA 021 Franklin
 WA 023 Garfield
 WA 025 Grant
 WA 027 Grays Harbor
 WA 029 Island
 WA 031 Jefferson
 WA 033 King
 WA 035 Kitsap
 WA 037 Kittitas
 WA 039 Klickitat
 WA 041 Lewis
 WA 043 Lincoln
 WA 045 Mason
 WA 047 Okanogan
 WA 049 Pacific
 WA 051 Pend Oreille
 WA 053 Pierce
 WA 055 San Juan
 WA 057 Skagit
 WA 059 Skamania
 WA 061 Snohomish

WA 063 Spokane
 WA 065 Stevens
 WA 067 Thurston
 WA 069 Wahkiakum
 WA 071 Walla Walla
 WA 073 Whatcom
 WA 075 Whitman
 WA 077 Yakima

WISCONSIN

WI 001 Adams
 WI 003 Ashland
 WI 005 Barron
 WI 007 Bayfield
 WI 009 Brown
 WI 011 Buffalo
 WI 013 Burnett
 WI 015 Calumet
 WI 017 Chippewa
 WI 019 Clark
 WI 021 Columbia
 WI 023 Crawford
 WI 025 Dane
 WI 027 Dodge
 WI 029 Door
 WI 031 Douglas
 WI 033 Dunn
 WI 035 Eau Claire
 WI 037 Florence
 WI 039 Fond Du Lac
 WI 041 Forest
 WI 043 Grant
 WI 045 Green
 WI 047 Green Lake
 WI 049 Iowa
 WI 051 Iron
 WI 053 Jackson
 WI 055 Jefferson
 WI 057 Juneau
 WI 059 Kenosha
 WI 061 Kewaunee
 WI 063 La Crosse
 WI 065 Lafayette
 WI 067 Langlade
 WI 069 Lincoln
 WI 071 Manitowoc
 WI 073 Marathon
 WI 075 Marinette
 WI 077 Marquette
 WI 078 Menominee
 WI 079 Milwaukee
 WI 081 Monroe
 WI 083 Oconto
 WI 085 Oneida
 WI 087 Outagamie
 WI 089 Ozaukee

WI 091	Pepin	WV 057	Mineral
WI 093	Pierce	WV 059	Mingo
WI 095	Poik	WV 061	Monongalia
WI 097	Portage	WV 063	Monroe
WI 099	Price	WV 065	Morgan
WI 101	Racine	WV 067	Nicholas
WI 103	Richland	WV 069	Ohio
WI 105	Rock	WV 071	Pendleton
WI 107	Rusk	WV 073	Pleasants
WI 109	St. Croix	WV 075	Pocahontas
WI 111	Sauk	WV 077	Preston
WI 113	Sawyer	WV 079	Putnam
WI 115	Shawano	WV 081	Raleigh
WI 117	Sheboygan	WV 083	Randolph
WI 119	Taylor	WV 085	Ritchie
WI 121	Trempealeau	WV 087	Roane
WI 123	Vernon	WV 089	Summers
WI 125	Vilas	WV 091	Taylor
WI 127	Walworth	WV 093	Tucker
WI 129	Washburn	WV 095	Tyler
WI 131	Washington	WV 097	Upshur
WI 133	Waukesha	WV 099	Wayne
WI 135	Waupaca	WV 101	Webster
WI 137	Waushara	WV 103	Wetzel
WI 139	Winnebago	WV 105	Wirt
WI 141	Wood	WV 107	Wood

WEST VIRGINIA

WV 001	Barbour
WV 003	Berkeley
WV 005	Boone
WV 007	Braxton
WV 009	Brooke
WV 011	Cabell
WV 013	Calhoun
WV 015	Clay
WV 017	Doddridge
WV 019	Fayette
WV 021	Gilmer
WV 023	Grant
WV 025	Greenbrier
WV 027	Hampshire
WV 029	Hancock
WV 031	Hardy
WV 033	Harrison
WV 035	Jackson
WV 037	Jefferson
WV 039	Kanawha
WV 041	Lewis
WV 043	Lincoln
WV 045	Logan
WV 047	McDowell
WV 049	Marion
WV 051	Marshall
WV 053	Mason
WV 055	Mercer

WYOMING

WY 001	Albany
WY 003	Big Horn
WY 005	Campbell
WY 007	Carbon
WY 009	Converse
WY 011	Crook
WY 013	Fremont
WY 015	Goshen
WY 017	Hot Springs
WY 019	Johnson
WY 021	Laramie
WY 023	Lincoln
WY 025	Natrona
WY 027	Niobrara
WY 029	Park
WY 031	Platte
WY 033	Sheridan
WY 035	Sublette
WY 037	Sweetwater
WY 039	Teton
WY 041	Uinta
WY 043	Washakie
WY 045	Weston

Appendix III — FEDERAL AGENCY CODES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>FEDERAL AGENCY</u>
CEQ.....	COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMERCE...	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
EDA.....	Economic Development Administration
DOD.....	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AF.....	Air Force
ARMY.....	Department of the Army
COE.....	Army Corps of Engineers
MC.....	Marine Corps
NAVY.....	Department of the Navy
DOE.....	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOL.....	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DOT.....	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CG.....	Coast Guard
FAA.....	Federal Aviation Administration
FHA.....	Federal Highway Administration
UMTA.....	Urban Mass Transportation Administration
ED.....	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EPA.....	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FCC.....	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
GSA.....	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HHS.....	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
HUD.....	HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
CPD.....	Community Planning and Development Department
IBWC.....	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
ICC.....	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
JUSTICE	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NASA	NATIONAL AERONATICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
NCPC	NATIONAL CAPITOL PLANNING COMMISSION
NPS	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NRC	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
SBA	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SI	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
STATE	STATE DEPARTMENT
TREASURY	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
USDA	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
FS	Forest Service
RDS	Rural Development Service
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
USDI	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BUREC	Bureau of Reclamation
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GS	Geological Survey
MINES	Bureau of Mines
OSM	Office of Surface Mining
USPS	U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
VA	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Appendix IV — TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR STRUCTURES OF ENGINEERING OR INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Bridges

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

Trestles and Viaducts

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

Tunnels

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

Lighthouses

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

Canals

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

Railroad Lines

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

Stationary Steam Engines

Date of construction
Cylinder bore and stroke
Horsepower
R.P.M.
Pounds per square inch (of steam)
Type of valves and gear
Type of crosshead guides
Type of connecting rod ends
Type of crank
Method of drive (rope, direct, etc.)
Flywheel diameter and face
Type of condenser
Uses of exhaust steam
Changes to engine
Boiler history, if known
Earlier power sources on site

Appendix V -- CONTACTS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For the National Register of Historic Places, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, Preservation Assistance Division, Archeological Assistance Division, contact:

Associate Director, Cultural Resources,
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

or one of the regional offices of the National Park Service:

Alaska Regional Office
National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
907-271-4195; FTS 271-4196

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
215-597-7013; FTS 597-7013

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
655 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225
303-234-2500; FTS 234-2500

Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404-221-5185; FTS 242-5185

Western Regional Office
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102
415-556-4196; FTS 556-4196

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVA- TION

Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 809
Washington, DC 20004

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, Suite 332
Washington, DC 20001

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

ALABAMA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Historical Commission
725 Monroe Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
205-261-3184

ALASKA

Chief, Office of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
Pouch 7001
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
907-274-4676

AMERICAN SAMOA

Director, Department of Parks and Recreation
American Samoa Government
P.O. Box 1268
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

ARIZONA

Chief, Office of Historic Preservation
Arizona State Parks
1688 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
602-255-4174

ARKANSAS

Director, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
The Heritage Center, Suite 200
225 East Markham
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
501-371-2763

CALIFORNIA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811
916-445-8006

COLORADO

State Historic Preservation Officer
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203
303-866-2136

CONNECTICUT

Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
203-566-3005

DELAWARE

Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
Hall of Records
Dover, Delaware 19901
302-736-5314

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Director, Department of Consumer and Regulatory
Affairs
Suite 1120
614 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-727-7120

FLORIDA

Director, Division of Archives, History, and Records
Management
Department of State
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-487-2333

GEORGIA

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street SW, Room 704C
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404-656-2840

GUAM

Director, Department of Parks and Recreation
490 Naval Hospital Road
Agana Heights, Guam 96910
(Overseas Operator) 477-9620/21, ext. 4

HAWAII

State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809
808-548-7460

IDAHO

Historic Preservation Coordinator
Idaho Historic Society
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83706
208-334-2120

ILLINOIS

Director, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62701
217-782-4512

INDIANA

Director, Department of Natural Resources
608 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
317-232-4020

IOWA

Director, Iowa State Historical Department
Office of Historic Preservation
Historical Building
East 12th Street and Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515-281-5113 or 3159

KANSAS

Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society
120 West 10th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
913-296-3251

KENTUCKY

State Historic Preservation Officer and
Director, Kentucky Heritage Council
Capitol Plaza Tower, 12th floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
502-564-7005

LOUISIANA

Assistant Secretary, Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

MAINE

Director, Maine Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol, Station 65
Augusta, Maine 04333
207-289-2133

MARYLAND

State Historic Preservation Officer
John Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
301-269-2851

MASSACHUSETTS

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical
Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
617-727-8470

MICHIGAN

Director, History Division
Department of State
208 North Capitol Avenue
Lansing, Michigan 48918
517-373-6362

MINNESOTA

Director, Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
612-296-2747

MISSISSIPPI

Director, State of Mississippi
Department of Archives and History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
601-359-1424

MISSOURI

Director, State Department of
Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314-751-4422

MONTANA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts Street
Veterans Memorial Building
Helena, Montana 59620
406-444-7715

NEBRASKA

Director, The Nebraska State Historical
Society
PO. Box 82554
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
402-471-3850; FTS 541-3270

NEVADA

Director, Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources
Nye Building, Room 213
201 South Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
702-885-4360

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Commissioner, Department of Libraries,
Arts, and Historical Resources
P.O. Box 856, Prescott Park
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
603-271-3438

NEW JERSEY

Commissioner, Department of
Environmental Protection
CN 402
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-292-2885

New Mexico

State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
Villa Rivera, Room 101
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
505-827-8320

NEW YORK

Commissioner, Office of Parks,
Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Agency Building #1
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238
518-474-0444

NORTH CAROLINA

Director, Division of Archives
and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
919-733-7305

NORTH DAKOTA

Superintendent, State Historical Society of
North Dakota
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismark, North Dakota 58505
701-224-2667

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Community and Cultural Affairs
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
(Overseas) Saipan 9772 or 9411

OHIO

State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historic Center
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614-466-1500

OKLAHOMA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Oklahoma Historical Society
Wyley Post Historical Building
2100 North Lincoln
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
405-521-2491

OREGON

State Parks Superintendent
525 Trade Street, SE
Salem, Oregon 97310
503-378-5019

PENNSYLVANIA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
717-787-2891

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

State Historic Preservation Officer
Box 82, La Fortaleza
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901
809-721-4389

RHODE ISLAND

State Historic Preservation Officer
Historical Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
401-277-2678

SOUTH CAROLINA

Director, Department of Archives and History
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803-758-5816

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Historical Preservation Center
P.O. Box 417
Vermillion, South Dakota 57069
605-773-3458

TENNESSEE

State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Conservation
701 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
615-741-2301

TEXAS

Executive Director, Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
512-475-3092

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer,
Land Resources Branch
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

UTAH

State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
801-533-7039

VERMONT

Secretary, Agency of Development and
Community Affairs
Pavillion Office Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
802-828-3211

VIRGINIA

State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Landmarks, Department of
Conservation and Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-786-3143

VIRGIN ISLANDS

State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 3088
St. Croix, Virgin Islands 00820
809-773-1082 or 809-774-1730

WASHINGTON

State Historic Preservation Officer
111 West 21st Avenue
KL-11
Olympia, Washington 98504
206-753-4011

WEST VIRGINIA

Commissioner, Department of Culture and History
State Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25304
304-348-0220

WISCONSIN

State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
608-262-3266

WYOMING

Director, Wyoming State Archives,
Museums, and Historical Department
Barrett Building, 2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
307-777-7697

LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS

For information on local historic preservation commission and agencies, and those States where State alliances of historic preservation commissions have formed, contact:

National Alliance of Historic Preservation Commissions
Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, Suite 332
Washington, DC 20001
(shares offices with the National Conference)

FEDERAL AGENCY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

Section 110(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act directs all Federal agencies to appoint *agency preservation officers*. These officials are good contacts for information about particular agency programs in historic preservation, and about agency projects that may affect historic properties.

For a current listing of agency preservation officers, contact the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (see above).

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a federally chartered nationwide membership organization that provides a wide variety of preservation services. For information contact:

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

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