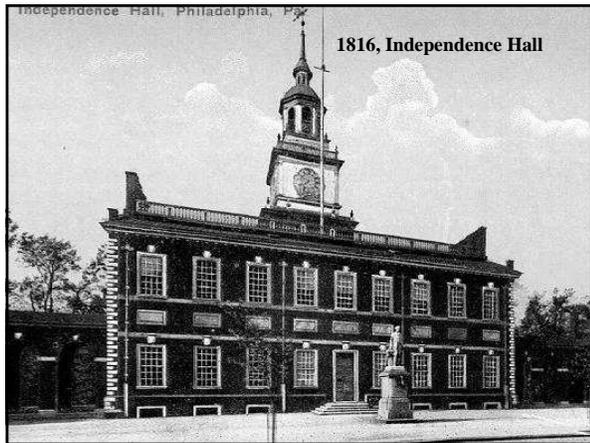
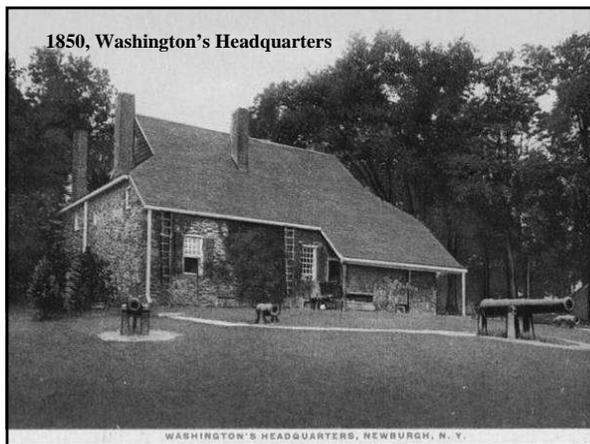
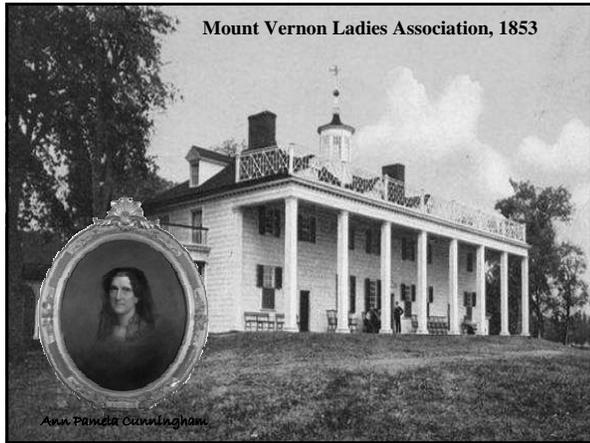


Historic Preservation:
*An Evolving Relation with
Our Past*

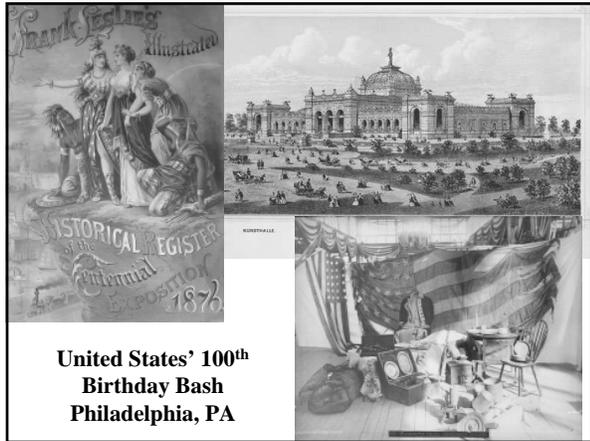




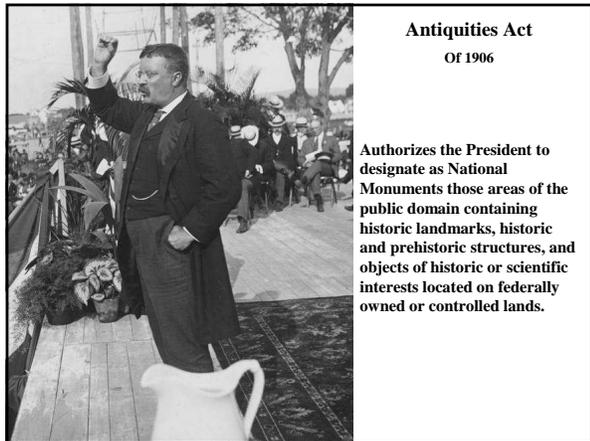


Mount Vernon Ladies Association, 1853

Ann Pamela Cunningham



United States' 100th
Birthday Bash
Philadelphia, PA



**Antiquities Act
Of 1906**

Authorizes the President to designate as National Monuments those areas of the public domain containing historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and objects of historic or scientific interests located on federally owned or controlled lands.



The
WHITE PINE
SERIES OF
Architectural Monographs

VOLUMES III and IV



*Prepared for Publication by
Ruffell F. Whitehead former Editor
of The Architectural Record
and The Brickbuilder.
132 Madison Ave. New York, NY*



1910, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities



1926, Colonial Williamsburg

In 1926, the rector of the local Parish Church in Williamsburg convinced John D. Rockefeller, Jr. that the village, which had served as the original capital of the colony of Virginia, should be saved and restored in its entirety. Rockefeller, one of the richest men in America, gave generously to the effort. Williamsburg's restoration was the first attempt to restore an entire community.



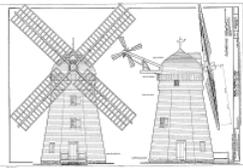
1929, Greenfield Village Museum

In 1929 Henry Ford establishes his vision of "America" through an assemblage of historic buildings.



1933 -- Works Progress Administration (WPA)

Historic American Building Survey




Launched in 1933, HABS was a make-work program for unemployed architects, photographers, and historians that used three components: measured drawings, large format photos, and written history.



...it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.

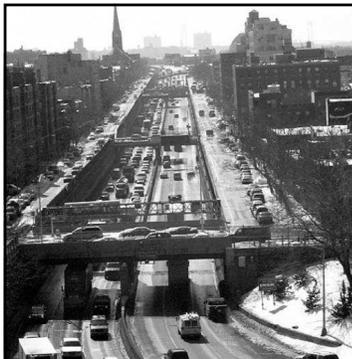
Historic Sites Act of 1935

49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. sections 461-467

1947 -- National Historic Preservation Trust Act



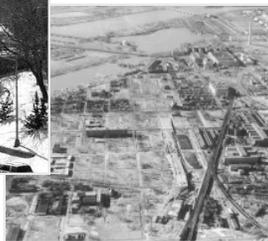
After World War II a new organization, the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, was formed. This organization soon led to the establishment of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1949. The National Trust was structured to form a link between preservation efforts of the National Park Service and activities of the private sector. Serving as a private non-profit organization chartered by Congress, its primary purpose has been to encourage preservation in a number of ways.



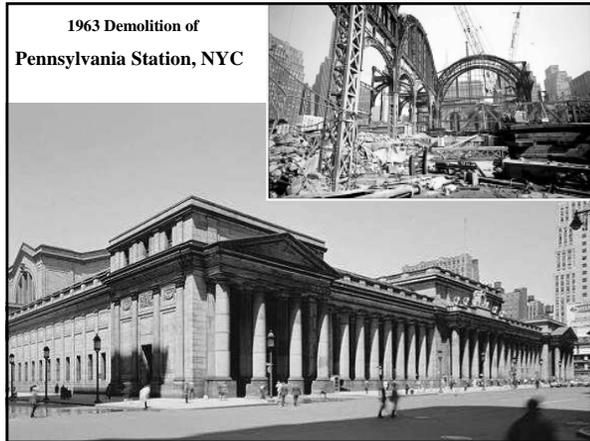
Urban Renewal

Demolition for Transportation...

...and "slum" clearance









National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Established:

- Federal Historic Preservation Regulations (“Sec. 106”)
- National Register of Historic Places
- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)



1980 - New York State Historic Preservation Act

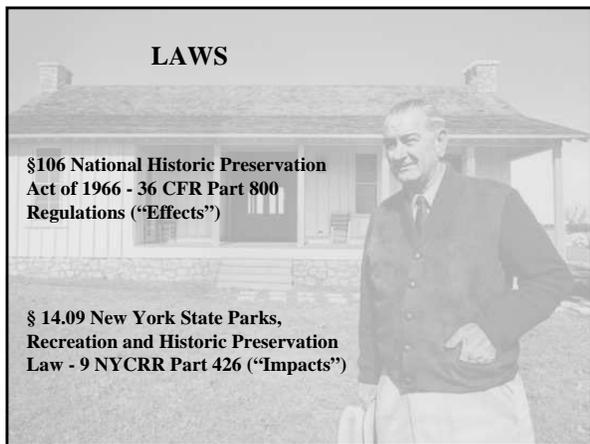


Regulation of the State Historic Preservation Act
Established the State Historic Preservation Office
Requires state agencies to consider impacts on historic resources

LAWS

§106 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 - 36 CFR Part 800 Regulations (“Effects”)

§ 14.09 New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law - 9 NYCRR Part 426 (“Impacts”)



Section 106 Review Process

By the Numbers...

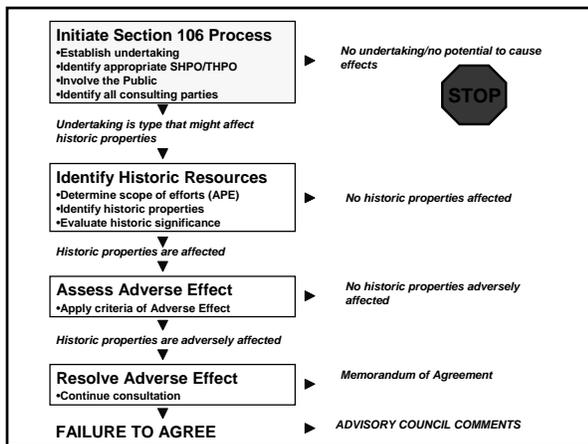


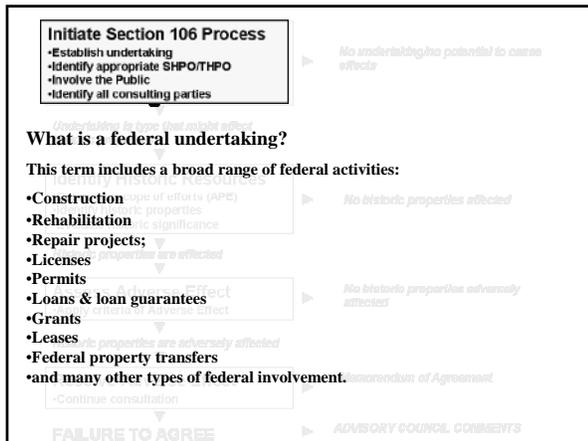
Why are they reviewing our Project?

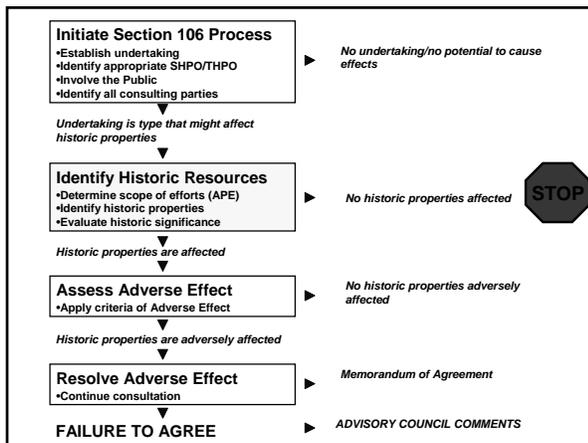
Because it's the Law, dear.

“Section 106” requires...
and
“Section 14.09” requires...

“...agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties and...to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.”







Types of Resources eligible for the National Register:

- Buildings** 
- Structures** 
- Objects** 
- Sites** 
- Historic Districts** 

...Buildings,

A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally 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.



"Biltmore"

Asheville, North Carolina



The Sherman Farm

Pittstown, Rensselaer County



The farm is significant in the area of architecture as an intact and rare surviving example of a settlement period farmhouse (with outbuildings) in Rensselaer County. It is also significant in the area of agriculture in New York State as a virtual museum of farm buildings exhibiting changing agricultural practices over the past 200.



A. Mendelson & Son Company Building



The Mendelson Company Building (ca.1905) is significant as one of the few intact examples of the early twentieth century industrial architecture of Albany. Over sixteen buildings lined Broadway at the turn of the twentieth century; one by one they have succumbed to fire, deterioration or demolition. As such, the Mendelson Company Building is a rare surviving example of its type and an important reminder of the early industrial heritage of the City of Albany.

...Sites,

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.



Archeological Sites

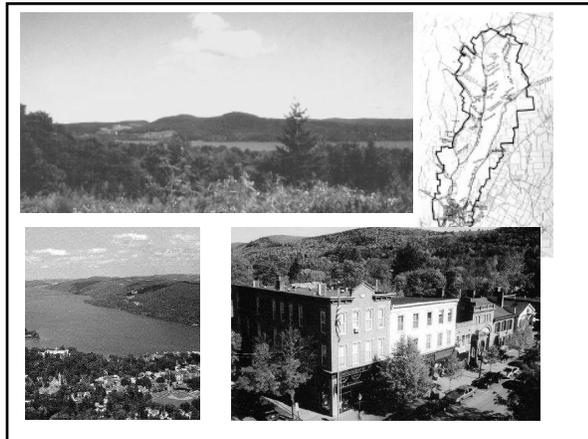
“Pepsi” Site, Town of Colonie



and Districts...

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





National Register Eligibility Criteria:

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

Criterion C: Properties 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

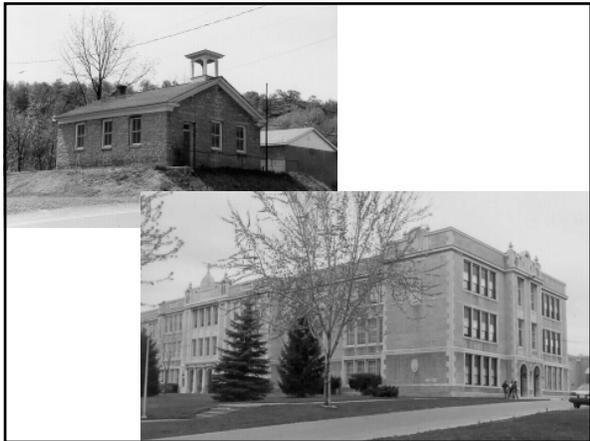
Criterion D: Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or



Industry
Engineering
Commerce
Invention
Education
Agriculture
Transportation
Planning
Settlement





Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or



Artist, Edward Hopper

Art
Engineering
Commerce
Invention
Medicine
Religion
Politics
Government
Military
Social History



Philosopher, Robert Ingersoll



AA Founder, Bill Wilson

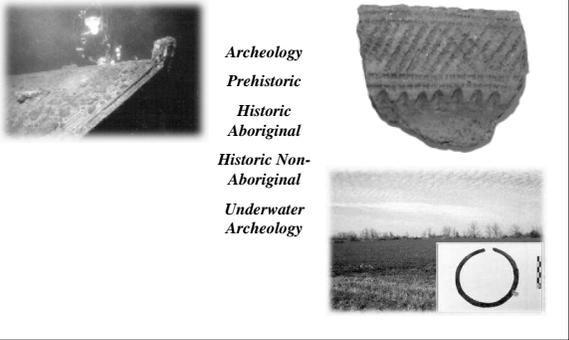


Religion Founder, Jemima Wilkinson

Criterion C: Properties 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



Criterion D: Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.



...that said, the property must have INTEGRITY!

- Seven Aspects of Integrity:**
- Location
 - Design
 - Setting
 - Materials
 - Workmanship
 - Feeling
 - Association

Loss of Design Integrity



Modern siding and replacement windows can change the character of a historic property.



Loss of Material Integrity



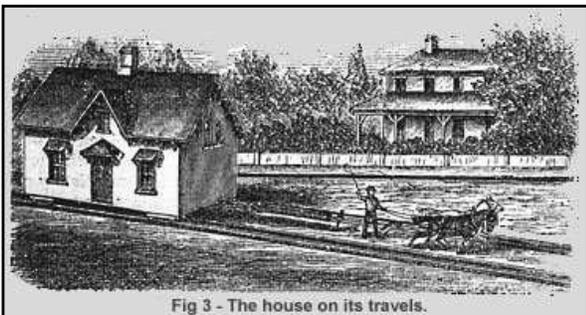
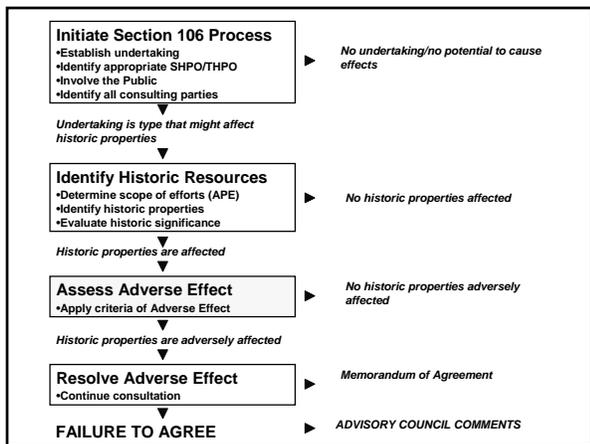


Fig 3 - The house on its travels.

Loss of Historic Location

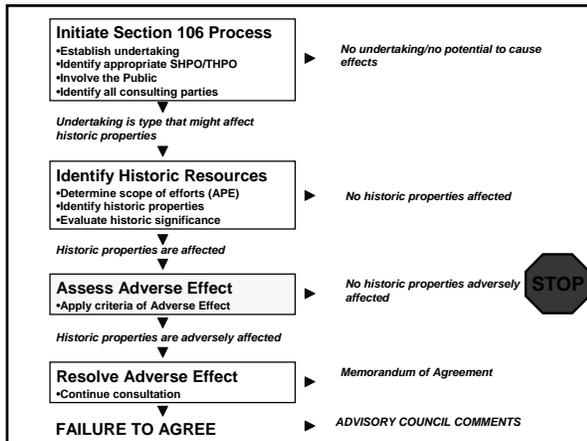
...a relocated building is generally not eligible for State or National Register listing.

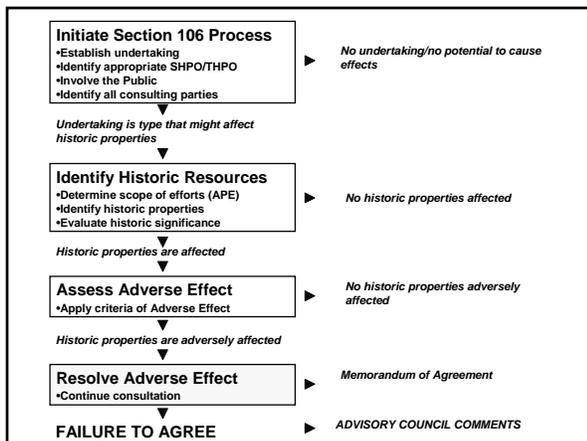


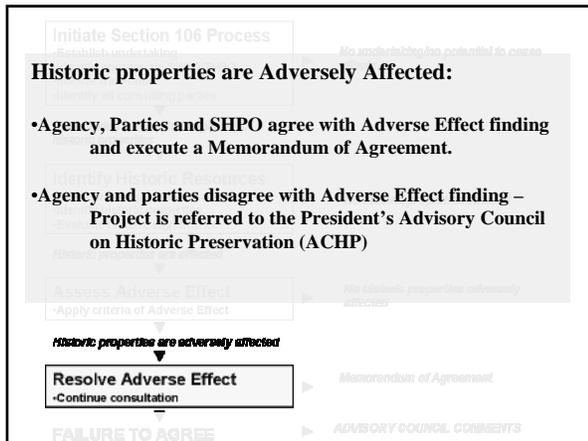


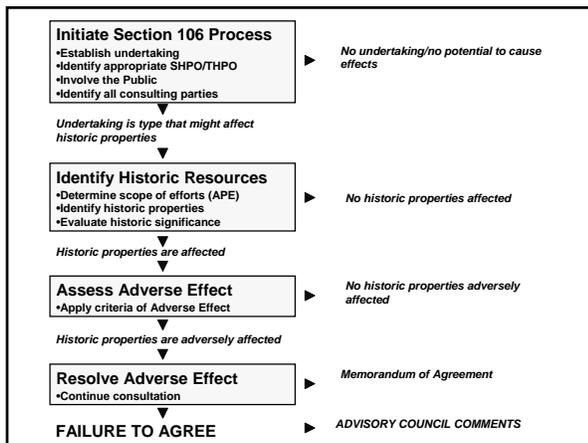
The ten Standards comprise the “bible” for all treatments involving historic properties. They are guidelines that establish a philosophy for historic preservation. The Standards underlie all formal reviews for historic properties and form the basis for proper preservation and rehabilitation work.











Section 106 Review Process

The way it really happens...

...in the SHPO Office

The National Register Survey Unit will check the database to see if any properties involved have previously been evaluated. If not previously evaluated, the reviewer will make a judgment as to the National Register eligibility based on the submitted information.

We will need...

- photos of the property and its setting
- a map clearly showing the project location.

...in the SHPO Office

If there is ground disturbance proposed, the Archeology Unit will determine whether an archeological survey is warranted based on known archeological sites in the vicinity

We will need...

- a clear description of the extent and type of the ground disturbance
- a site plan showing the limits of the work

...in the SHPO Office

If National Register of Historic Places eligible properties may be affected, the Technical Services Unit will determine whether the Effect of the project will be 'Adverse' or 'Not Adverse.'

If "adverse"...let's talk.
