NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

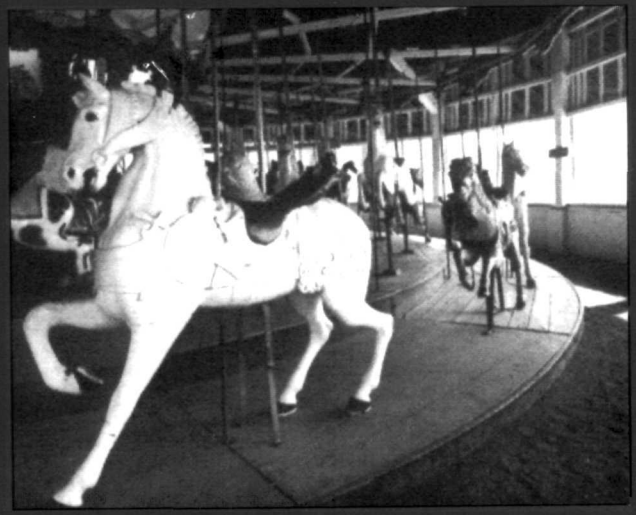
Technical information on the the National Register of Historic Places:
survey, evaluation, registration, and preservation of cultural resources

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register, History and Education

How to Complete the National Register Registration Form









The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

This material is partially based upon work conducted under a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the U.S. Department of the Interior.



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

1997

Cover

(Top Left) Located in Hillsborough County, Florida, El Centrol Espanol de Tampa is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as the oldest of the Latin clubs in Tampa and for its architectural design. It was founded in 1891 to provide a social and civic community for cigar workers from Cuba, New York City, Key West, and Spain. The club provided family medical services, educational and citizenship programs, and recreational facilities. The building's architecture is notable for its Spanish and Italian motifs fashioned in pressed brick and terra cotta. (Walter Smalling, Jr.)

(Top Right) Part of the Coronado State Monument in Bernalillo, Sandoval County, New Mexico, the Kuaua Ruin consists of a series of low earth mounds. The ruin is significant as a Pueblo Indian village that was occupied from 1300 A.D. to the Spanish contact period. (Museum of New Mexico)

(Bottom Left) The 1915 carousel at Pullen Park, Wake County, North Carolina, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a fine example of the turn-of-the-century carousels built by the Gustav A. Dentzel Company of Pennsylvania. It is also significant for its role in the historical development of recreation in Raleigh. (North Carolina Division of Archives and History)

(Bottom Right) Constructed 1890-1892, the Sheridan Boright House in Richford, Franklin County, Vermont, is significant for its architecture. The design and detailing of this exuberant late 19th-century Queen Anne/Eastlake residence were directly influenced by Palliser's American Cottage Homes, a pattern book published in 1878. (Francis Brawley Foster)

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES FORMS

PART A

HOW TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REGISTER REGISTRATION FORM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REVISED 1986; 1991; 1997
ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED 1977

PREFACE

The National Register of Historic Places is the official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. These contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation. The National Register includes:

- All prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System;
- National Historic Landmarks, which are properties recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance; and
- Properties significant in American, State, or local prehistory and history that have been nominated by State Historic Preservation Officers, Federal agencies, and others, and have been approved for listing by the National Park Service.

By Federal law, National Register listing assists in preserving historic properties in several ways:

- Recognition and appreciation of historic properties and their importance,
- Consideration in planning Federal and Federally assisted projects,
- Making property owners eligible for Federal tax benefits,
- Consideration in decisions to issue surface coal mining permits, and
- Qualifying preservation projects for Federal grant assistance.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-292) established the National Historic Landmarks Survey. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) authorized the National Register of Historic Places, expanding Federal recognition to historic properties of local and State significance. The National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior administers both programs. Regulations for these programs are contained in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, and 36 CFR Part 65, National Historic Landmarks Program.

The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) in each State and Territory of the United States to nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places and to carry out other preservation activities. Federal Preservation Officers (FPOs) have been designated in Federal agencies to nominate Federal properties and to fulfill other responsibilities under the Act.

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This bulletin was prepared by Linda F. McClelland, Architectural Historian, of the National Register Branch, under the supervision of Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration. James Charleton of the History Division helped prepare the chapter on documenting nationally significant properties. Maureen P. Danaher, Historian, National Register Branch, and Rebecca Shrimpton provided editorial assistance.

The bulletin reflects the comments and suggestions of many individuals from State historic preservation offices, Federal agencies, and preservation organizations. Special appreciation is extended to the members of the National Register Task Force of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), chaired by Edward F. Sanderson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode Island, for their thoughtful and constructive comments on an earlier draft. Members of the National Register staff, Claudette Stager of the Tennessee Department of Conservation, and Barbara Powers of the Ohio Historical Society provided valuable comments and assistance throughout the preparation of this bulletin.

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I. INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES?

The National Register is the official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the prehistory or history of their community, State, or the Nation. The Register is administered by the National Park Service. Nominations for listing historic properties come from State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Federal Preservation Officers (FPOs), for properties owned or controlled by the United States Government, and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (TPOs), for properties on tribal lands. Properties are also determined eligible for listing at the request of SHPOs, TPOs and Federal agencies. While SHPOs, FPOs, and TPOs nominate properties for National Register listing, private individuals and organizations, and local governments, often initiate the process and prepare the necessary documentation. A professional review board in each State considers each property proposed for listing and makes a recommendation on its eligibility. Communities having a certified local historic preservation program, called Certified Local Governments (CLGs), also make recommendations to the SHPO on the eligibility of properties within their community.

WHAT QUALIFIES A PROPERTY FOR LISTING?

Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places possess **historic significance** and **integrity**.

Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register Criteria:

- Association with historic events or activities,
- Association with important persons,
- Distinctive design or physical characteristics, or
- Potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Generally properties must be fifty years of age or more to be considered historic places. They must also be significant when evaluated in relationship to major trends of history in their community, State, or the nation. Information about historic properties and trends is organized, by theme, place, and time, into **historic contexts** that can be used to weigh the historic significance and integrity of a property.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN?

This bulletin contains instructions for completing the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS 10-900). Registration forms and continuation sheets (NPS 10-900-a) are available from State historic preservation offices, Federal preservation offices, and the National Park Service.

The National Register Registration Form is used to document historic properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places It is also used to document properties for determinations of eligibility for listing.

One registration form is completed for each entry in the National Register. The entry may be a single property, such as a historic house or bridge, or it may be a historic district containing many buildings, structures, sites, and objects. Registration forms may be submitted separately or may be grouped within multiple property submissions.

Information on the National Register form has several purposes:

- Identifies and locates the historic property,
- Explains how it meets one or more of the National Register criteria, and
- Makes the case for historic significance and integrity.

The registration form must show that the property meets one of the four criteria. Even if a property appears to qualify under several criteria, only one needs to be documented for listing.

National Register documentation assists in preserving historic properties by documenting their significance and by identifying the historic characteristics that give a property historic significance and integrity. This information can be used in educating the public about significant historic properties and their preservation.

Once a property has been listed in the National Register, documentation, in the form of written records and a computerized data base called the National Register Information System (NRIS), becomes part of a national archive of information about significant historic properties in the United States.

WHO MAY PREPARE A NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION?

Any person or organization may prepare a National Register nomination in the form of a completed registration form. This includes property owners, public agencies, private institutions, local historical societies, local preservation commissions, local planning offices, social or merchant organizations, professional consultants, college professors and their students, special interest groups, or interested members of the general public.

Applicants submit completed forms to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in the State where the property is located. Forms for properties owned by the Federal government are submitted to the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) of the agency responsible for the property. Forms for properties located on tribal land are submitted to the Tribal Preservation Officer (TPO) of the Indian tribe responsible for the property.

Anyone interested in having a property nominated to the National Register should contact the SHPO, FPO, or TPO to learn how nominations are processed and how to get started. A list of SHPOs, FPOs, TPOs, and other contacts is found in *Appendix IX*. The SHPO can also inform applicants if their community is a Certified Local Government (CLG), which also has a role in nominating properties to the National Register.

Persons researching a historic property for the first time may wish to consult *National Register Bulletin: Researching a Historic Property*, which provides helpful hints and sources for documenting historic houses, commercial buildings, churches, and public buildings. Guidance on deciding whether a property has historic significance and integrity can be found in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. A sample of a completed registration form is included in this bulletin.

Additional National Register bulletins, which provide guidance on nominating specific types of properties, are listed in *Appendix X* and are available from the SHPO, FPO, TPO, or the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240. The bulletins are also available on the Web at: **www.cr.nps.gov/nr**.

II. GETTING STARTED

WHERE TO START

Before applicants begin to prepare a nomination, they should become familiar with the registration process and be aware of what information has already been gathered about the property or its community. Applicants should first contact the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the State where the property is located (see Appendix IX for a list of these officials). Members of the SHPO's staff have professional expertise and a strong knowledge of the history of their State. They are willing to provide assistance throughout the nomination process. If the property is owned by the U.S. government, applicants should contact the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) for the agency responsible for the property.

SHPOs and FPOs can help applicants:

- Obtain National Register forms and bulletins.
- Understand the process and requirements for nominating properties in their state or agency.
- Learn if the property is already protected by a local or State ordinance and whether it is listed in the State or National Register, either individually or as part of a district.
- Obtain a copy of the survey form if the property has been documented in the statewide survey.
- Learn how the property relates to themes and historic contexts identified as important in history, and obtain information about these that may be used in documenting the property.
- Determine the most likely ways the property may meet the National Register criteria, the information needed to support eligibility, and sources appropriate for further research.
- Obtain guidance for registering special kinds of properties, for example, moved buildings and structures, altered or deteriorated properties, archeological sites, historic landscapes, traditional cultural properties, properties associated with important persons, and maritime resources. (See *Appendix X* for a list of available bulletins.)
- Complete more complex items of the National Register form, such as counts of contributing resources and UTM references.

SHPOs can also inform applicants if the community where the property is located is a *Certified Local Government* (CLG) and has a preservation officer who also can provide information and assistance.

SHPOs have an important role in the nomination process. They review all documentation on the property, schedule the property for consideration by the State review board, and notify property owners and public officials of the meeting and proposed nomination. The SHPO makes a case for or against eligibility at the board's meeting, and, considering the board's opinion makes the final decision to nominate the property for National Register listing. The SHPO also comments on nominations and determinations of eligibility requested by Federal agencies.

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS

Three key concepts—historic significance, historic integrity, and historic context—are used by the National Register program to decide whether a property qualifies for listing. An understanding of what these concepts mean and how they relate to a historic property can help those completing National Register forms. These concepts are briefly explained below. The National Register Bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* contains a more detailed explanation. A glossary in *Appendix IV* defines other terms used in this bulletin and the National Register program.

DEFINITION OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of a community, State, or the nation. It is achieved in several ways:

- Association with events, activities, or patterns
- Association with important persons
- Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form
- Potential to yield important information.

The complete National Register criteria, including the criteria considerations for special kinds of properties, are listed on page 37. In addition to the above criteria, significance is defined by the **area** of history in which the property made important contributions and by the **period** of time when these contributions were made.

DEFINITION OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Properties are significant within the context of prehistory or history. **Historic context** is information about historic trends and properties grouped by an important theme in the prehistory or history of a community, State, or the nation during a particular period of time.

Because historic contexts are organized by **theme, place, and time**, they link historic properties to important historic trends. In this way they provide a framework for determining the significance of a property and its eligibility for National Register listing. A knowledge of historic contexts allows applicants to understand a historic property as a product of its time and as an illustration of aspects of heritage that may be unique, representative, or pivotal.

Themes often relate to the historic development of a community, such as commercial or industrial activities. They may relate to the occupation of a prehistoric group, the rise of an architectural movement, the work of a master architect, specific events or activities, or a pattern of physical development that influenced the character of a place at a particular time in history. It is within the larger picture of a community's history that local significance becomes apparent. Similarly State and national significance become clear only when the property is seen in relationship to trends and patterns of prehistory or history statewide or nationally.

DEFINITION OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's prehistoric or historic period.

Historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities:

- location
- design
- setting
- materials
- workmanship
- feeling
- association

Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past. For this reason, it is an important qualification for National Register listing. Not only must a property resemble its historic appearance, but it must also retain physical materials, design features, and aspects of construction dating from the period when it attained significance. The integrity of archeological resources is generally based on the degree to which remaining evidence can provide important information. All seven qualities do not need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of past time and place is evident.

GATHERING THE FACTS

A person wishing to prepare a nomination needs a thorough knowledge of the property. By physically inspecting the property and conducting historical research, applicants can gather facts such as the physical characteristics of the property, date of construction, changes to the property over time, historic functions and activities, association with events and persons, and the role of the property in the history of the community, State, or the nation.

When gathering information, keep in mind how it will fit into the final form. The form, first of all, is a record of the property at the time of listing: giving its location, defining its boundaries, identifying its historic characteristics, and describing its current condition. Second, it is a statement of how the property qualifies for National Register listing. Claims for historic significance and integrity are supported in the form by facts about the property. These facts link the property to one or more of the four National Register criteria, on one hand, and to the history of its community, State, or the nation, on the other.

Early ideas about how a property meets the National Register criteria can lead applicants to particular sources and types of information that may be more useful than others. For example, historic photographs provide valuable documentary evidence of the stylistic character and architectural form of a property at a given time in history. Newspapers and city directories may prove valuable for learning how many and what kinds of businesses existed at a particular time in a town's history and the role of a particular store, hotel, or supplier.

First, consult reliable secondary sources, such as published histories and biographies, theses and dissertations, theme studies, and survey forms. If these sources do not provide basic facts about the property, consult primary sources such as wills, deeds, census records, newspapers, maps and atlases, city directories, diaries, and correspondence. Persons documenting archeological sites should also become familiar with related studies and literature concerning the cultural group and period of occupation reflected by the site.

Sources of contextual information include published histories, studies of historic resources of a particular region or topic, and statements of historic context developed for preservation planning at the local, regional, or State level. These contain information about the chronological development of a community or region where the property is located or national trends that the property may be related to. For example, a study on the work of a well-known architect may be useful in determining the significant features of a public building done late in his career.

The National Register bulletin entitled *Researching A Historic Property* has additional guidance and a detailed list of sources for research.

MAKING THE CASE FOR SIGNIFICANCE

Facts, such as date of construction, early owners or occupants, functions, and activities, not only verify the property's history, but also place the property in a particular time, place, and course of events. With this information, applicants can relate the property to patterns of history that extend beyond the doorstep or immediate neighborhood. From this perspective, applicants can begin to sort out the facts that give the property its historic identity and significance. Certain events, associations, or physical characteristics of the property will

take on greater or lesser importance. Properties of the same time and place can be compared to determine whether their character and associations are unique, representative, or pivotal in illustrating the history of a community, State, or the nation.

It is easier to make the case for significance when a property is associated with historic themes or trends that have been widely recognized and fully studied, such as a "textbook" example of an architectural style or the railroad depot that fostered the suburbanization of many American cities. For help in assessing significance and integrity, consult the SHPO, or the National Register bulletin on *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*

Applicants are ready to complete the registration form when they can answer the following questions:

- What was the property called at the time it was associated with the important events or persons, or took on the important physical character that gave it importance?
- How many buildings, structures, and other resources make up the property?
- Does the property contain any archeological remains? To what period, events, and activities do they relate? To what extent has their significance been evaluated?
- When was the property constructed and when did it attain its current form?
- What are the property's historic characteristics?
- What were the historical influences (such as design, materials, style, or function) on the property's appearance?
- What changes have been made over time and when? How have these affected its historic integrity?
- What is the current condition of the property, including the exterior, interior, grounds, and setting?
- How have archeological sites, if any, been identified (e.g. through intensive survey)? To what extent and by what methods have subsurface deposits been located?
- How was the property used historically and how is it used today?
- Who occupied or used the property historically? Did they individually, or as a group, make any important contributions to history? Who is the current owner?
- During what period of prehistory or history was the property associated with important events, activities, or persons?
- Which of the National Register criteria apply to the property? In what areas of prehistory or history is the property significant?
- How does the property relate to the history of the community where it is located?
- How does the property illustrate any themes or trends important to the history of its community, State, or the nation?
- How large is the property, where is it located, and what are its boundaries?

III. COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REGISTER REGISTRATION FORM

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Complete each section of the form according to the instructions in this chapter. The instructions are organized by the number and name of each section on the National Register Registration Form (NPS 10-900). The instructions for each section include a reproduction of the section as it appears on the form, basic directions for completing each item with one or more examples, and guidelines for special cases. Lists of data categories and special examples are presented in sidebars and charts. Additional information and sources are provided in the appendices.

CORRECTIONS AND PHOTOCOPIES

Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete the form. Written notes or corrections will not be accepted. Also not accepted are corrections made with tapes, pastes, or fluids. To make minor corrections, type them clearly on the original (using tape, paste, or fluid), and then submit a photocopy of the corrected page on archival paper. Any photocopies submitted with National Register forms must have permanent ink that will not rub off or imprint on adjacent pages.

COMPUTER-GENERATED FORMS

Computer-generated forms may be used in place of the National Park Service form and continuation sheet if they meet certain requirements. They must list in order all items as they appear on the National Register form. They must also contain the form number (NPS 10-900) and the OMB approval number (appearing at the top of the National Park Service form). Forms must be printed with a letter-quality printer on archival paper. The National Park Service can

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ ☐ not for publication

city or town _____ ☐ vicinity

state _____ code ____ county _____ code ____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet. _____
☐ determined eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet. _____
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
☐ removed from the National Register. _____
☐ other, (explain:) _____ _____

provide a template of the National Register form that can be used with a variety of personal computers (IBM-DOS compatible) and word processing software. Applicants should check with the SHPO or FPO before using a computer-generated form.

NATIONAL REGISTER TERMS

Certain conventions and terms are used for documenting National Register properties. Although there may be other ways to classify resources, describe functions or architectural influences, or state the significance of properties, the standardized terminology and approaches adopted by the National Register program ensure nationwide consistency of National Register records. They also make the data in the National Register Information System (NRIS) more useful. Definitions of these terms and explanations of how they are used occur throughout the instructions. A glossary of National Register terms can be found in *Appendix IV.*

TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED ON THE FORM

Carefully follow the directions item by item. Items on the registration form are diverse. Many items correspond to NRIS data elements and require brief facts about the property, such as historic name, or require an "x" in applicable boxes. Other items call for categories selected from lists used in the NRIS or for narrative statements. Some items apply only to special kinds of property, such as buildings or archeological sites.

Where the length of an entry in the NRIS is limited, the instructions note the maximum number of characters that should be entered for a number. The number of entries that can be placed in the NRIS for a certain item maybe limited. In most cases, additional entries will be retained in the National Register files; they will not be entered in the computerized data base.

MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Additional documentation in the form of photographs, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) map, and, for districts, a site plan or sketch map must accompany completed National Register forms.

HOW TO ENTER INFORMATION

Complete all items accurately and thoroughly. Narrative statements should be concise and well-organized. Enter "N/A" for "not applicable" for any item where the information requested is not relevant to the property being documented. (Do not, however, put "N/A" in each box or line within an item.) Use continuation sheets for additional information and narrative statements (see page 60).

USING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Summary paragraphs in the narrative description and statement of significance may be written in languages other than English. This is recommended for properties in communities where Spanish or other languages are commonly spoken. Provide translations of the summaries and all other information in English.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number _____

HISTORIC NAME

Enter the name that best reflects the property's historic importance or was commonly used for the property during the period of significance. Enter only one name. Do not exceed 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation. List additional historic names under *Other Names/Site Number.*

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 comprising a variety of buildings, sites, structures, or objects. Properties may be named for persons, events, characteristics, functions, or historic associations. Archeological sites are commonly referred to by site numbers, but may be given other names as well. National Register files, *Federal Register,* National Register Information System (NRIS), and any publications will refer to the property by the historic name. 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 reasons the property is eligible for National Register listing.

USING NAMES OF PERSONS

When the name of a person is used to identify a property, use the following format: last name, first name, and building type.

Bennett, John, House

Enter the names of well-known persons as they are listed in the *Dictionary of American Biography.*

Willard, Emma Hart

Douglass, Frederick

If a property is significant for more than one person, choose the most prominent. If the persons are equally important, include as many names as appropriate but do not exceed 120 characters for the entry. A property may be named for both the husband and wife who owned it. If there is not enough space for both names, choose the most prominent person's name or eliminate the first names altogether.

Chestnut, General James and Mary, House

or

Chestnut House

NAMING DISTRICTS

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 when naming districts based on their location or historic ownership. Modifiers such as "prehistoric," "commercial," "civic," "rural," "industrial," or "residential" may also be used to define the predominant historic quality of a district. Names of historic and archeological districts should reflect the area as a whole rather than specific resources within it.

Mystic Townsite Historic District

Snake Valley Archeological District

Burke's Garden Rural Historic District

NAMING ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Name archeological sites and districts by historic or traditional names.

If an archeological property does not have a historic or traditional name, enter "N/A" and list, under *Other Names/Site Number,* the site number or a name derived from current ownership, an aspect of cultural significance, location, or geographic features. Identify the number or name to be used in National Register records by adding "(preferred)" after the entry.

AK 43287 (preferred)

PROPERTIES WITH COMMON NAMES

Differentiate properties with common names by numbering them or adding the location to the name.

United States Post Office—Walnut Street Branch

World War II Japanese Fortification—Site 2

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC NAMES

The historic name is generally the name associated with the significance of the property. Historic names fall into several categories:

A. Original owner or builder

Decatur, Stephen, House
Hadley Falls Company Housing District

B. Significant persons or events associated with the property

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, House
Hammond-Harwood House
American Flag Raising Site
Columbus Landing Site
Florence Townsite Historic District
Quilcene-Quinault Battleground Site

C. Original or later significant uses of the property

Great Falls Portage
Lithia Park
Delaware Aqueduct
Faneuil Hall
United States Post Office—Main Branch
Warren County Courthouse
Louisiana State Capitol
Cathedral of the Madeleine (Roman Catholic)
Lexington Courthouse Square Historic District
Fort Worth Stockyards Historic District
Hohokam Platform Mound Communities

D. Location

House at 21 Main Street
Texarkana Archeological District
South Lima Township Historic District

E. Innovative or unusual characteristics

Lucy, the Margate Elephant
Fireproof Building
Manuka Bay Petroglyphs
1767 Milestones
Whipple Cast and Wrought-Iron Bowstring Truss Bridge
Moselle Iron Furnace Stack
Holyoke Canal System
Cast Iron Historic District
Painted Cliffs Archeological District

F. Accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional names

Wright II Archeological Site
Lehner Mammoth Kill Site
Experimental Breeder Reactor #1
Trinity Site
Parting Ways Archeological District
Monticello
Vieux Carre Historic District
Kawaewae Heiau
Barrio de Analco
Spade Ranch

PROPERTIES WITHOUT HISTORIC NAMES

If a property does not have a historic name, enter "N/A," and follow the instructions for *Other Name Used As Historic Name.*

OTHER NAMES/SITE NUMBER

Enter any other names by which the property has been commonly known on the line provided. Also enter the site number, if one has been assigned to the property. Separate the entries with semicolons (;). List additional names on a continuation sheet. 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation, can be entered in the NRIS.

DEFINITIONS OF OTHER NAME AND SITE NUMBER

"Other names" may reflect the property's history, current ownership, or popular use and may or may not fall into the categories given for historic names. Site numbers are sometimes assigned to properties, especially archeological sites, by a State or local government or Federal agency for identification.

OTHER NAME USED AS HISTORIC NAME

If a property does not have a historic name, enter "(preferred)" after the name or site number that should be used for the property in National Register records and publications. Use this name throughout the form and explain in section 8 why it is preferred.

2. LOCATION

2. Location

street & number _____ ☐ not for publication

city or town _____ ☐ vicinity

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____ zip code _____

STREET AND NUMBER

Enter the name and number of the street or road where the property is located. Do not exceed 120 characters, including spaces and punctuation. This information will also be used for publication in the *Federal Register*. Do not enter rural postal routes (RFD).

120 Commerce Street

Use abbreviations to save space if necessary, for example, "SR" for State route, "jct" for junction or intersection, "N" for north, and "mi" for mile.

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING STREET AND NUMBER

- If the road has a **highway route number** rather than a name, enter the highway number and indicate whether it is a Federal, State, county, or town road.

  SR 2309

- If a **property does not have a specific address**, give the names of the nearest roads. Describe, if possible, the property's relationship to the roads.

  1 mi. w. of jct. US 1 and Middletown Rd.

- For **districts**, enter either the inclusive street address numbers for all buildings and structures or a rough description of the boundaries.

  12-157 Main St., 380 Frost St., and 20-125 Oak St.

  Roughly bounded by Smithfield Lake, North and Lowell Avenues, and Interstate 73

  Eight blocks in downtown Huntersville centered around University Square

- For **federally owned properties**, also enter the name of the district, forest, reserve, or other organizational division identifying the location of the property.

  Targhee National Forest

- For properties within the **National Park system**, also enter the name of the park, and place the parks's alphabetic code in parentheses.

  Mammoth Cave National Park (MACA)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Mark "x" in the boxes for both "not for publication" and "vicinity" to indicate that a property needs certain protection. To protect fragile properties, particularly those subject to looting and vandalism, the National Park Service will withhold information about the location and character of the property from the general public. The *Federal Register* will indicate "Address Restricted" and give the nearest city or town as the property's location (see instructions for *Vicinity*). The NRIS will also refer to the location this way. Further, the National Park Service will exclude this information from any copies of documentation requested by the public.

Enter "N/A" if there is no reason to restrict information about the property.

Any information about the location, boundaries, or character of a property that should be restricted should be compiled on one or more continuation sheets. On the same sheet, explain the reasons for restricting the information.

For further information, refer to the National Register bulletin on *Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Resources.*

CITY OR TOWN

Enter the name of the city or town where the property is located. For properties outside the boundaries of a city or town, follow the instructions for *Vicinity*.

VICINITY

For a property located outside the boundaries of a city or town (or where the address is restricted), **mark "x" in the box, and enter the name of the nearest city or town** found on the USGS map in the blank for "city or town."

Enter "N/A" for other properties.

STATE

Enter the name and two-letter postal code of the State or Territory where the property is located. Codes are given in *Appendix I*. Use a continuation sheet for any additional names and codes.

COUNTY

Enter the name and code of the county, parish, district, or equivalent area where the property is located. County codes are given in *Appendix II*. Use a continuation sheet for any additional names and codes.

ZIP CODE

Enter the postal zip code for the area being registered. Use a continuation sheet for any additional zip codes.

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

SHPOs and FPOs complete this section. Instructions can be found in *Appendix VII.*

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.

  _____

- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.

  _____

- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

  _____

- ☐ removed from the National Register.

  _____

- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

  _____

  _____

  _____

The National Park Service completes this section.

5. CLASSIFICATION

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

_____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

Mark "x" in all boxes that apply to indicate ownership.

Private: Property owned by an individual, group of people, or organized body such as a church, corporation, or Indian tribe.

Public-local: Property owned by a local government such as a municipality or county.

Public-State: Property owned by the State government.

Public-Federal: Property owned by the U.S. government.



The Barnard Park Historic District, Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska, contains 187 upper and middle class homes constructed between 1870 and 1929. It typifies the early development of residential neighboorhoods in small towns on the Great Plains. (Joni Gilkerson).

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY

Mark "x" in the box for the kind of property being documented: building, district, site, structure, or object. Mark only one box. See *National Register Property and Resource Types* on page 15 for definitions and examples.

PROPERTIES CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE RESOURCE

Classify a property having a **main resource and a small number of related secondary resources** by the main resource.

House, garage, and barn = Building (for house)

City park with small fountain = Site (for park)

Lighthouse, keeper's house, and oil shed = Structure (for lighthouse)

Outdoor sculpture with low wall = Object (for sculpture)

Similarly, if **two or more resources are attached,** classify them by the most important resource.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY AND RESOURCE TYPES

Type	*Definition*	*Examples*
BUILDING	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.	houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, courthouses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train depots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches.
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.	habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, gardens, grounds, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, sites of treaty signings, trails, areas of land, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.
STRUCTURE	The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.	bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, firetowers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, 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, bandstands, gazebos, 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.	sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.
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.	college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; large forts; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations; transportation networks; and large landscaped parks.

Lighthouse with attached keeper's house= Structure

House with attached garage = Building

District applies to properties having:

- a number of resources that are relatively equal in importance, such as a *neighborhood*, or
- large acreage with a variety of resources, such as a *large farm, estate, or parkway.*

A district may also contain individual resources that although linked by association or function were separated geographically during the period of significance, such as discontiguous archeological sites or a canal system with manmade segments interconnected by natural bodies of water. A district may contain **discontiguous** elements only where the historic interrelationship of a group of resources does not depend on visual continuity and physical proximity (see page 57 for further explanation).

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING

Enter the name of the multiple property listing if the property is being nominated as part of a multiple property submission. This name appears on the multiple property documentation form (NPS 10- 900-b). Instructions for preparing multiple property submissions are found in *Chapter IV* and in the National Register bulletin on *How to Complete the Na-*



This limepot is one of many contributing archeological sites in Burke's Garden Rural Historic District, in Tazewell County, Virginia. The site contains evidence of the industrial activities that took place during the area's early settlement. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

tional Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. Check with the SHPO or FPO for further information about multiple property listings.

Enter "N/A" for other properties.

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY

Enter the number of resources that make up the property in each category. Count contributing resources separately from noncontributing ones. Total each column. Do not include in the count any resources already listed in the National Register.

Completing this item entails three steps:

- Classify each resource by category: building, site, structure, or object. (See *National Register Property and Resource Types* on page 15.)
- Determine whether each resource does or does not contribute to the historic significance of the property. (See *Determining Contributing and Noncontributing Resources* below.)
- Count the contributing and noncontributing resources in each category. (See *Rules for Counting Resources* on page 17).

DETERMINING CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property provide the basis for evaluating component resources. Relate information about each resource, such as date, function, associations, information potential, and physical characteristics, to the significance of the overall property to determine whether or not the resource contributes.

A **contributing building, site, structure, or object** adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- it independently meets the National Register criteria. (Identify contributing resources of this type and explain their significance in section 8).

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:

- it was not present during the period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property;
- due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Enter the number of any contributing resources already listed in the National Register. This includes previously listed National Register properties, National Historic Landmarks, and historic units of the National Park system.

If no resources are already listed, enter "N/A."

For the nomination of a district with 5 previously listed buildings, enter "5."

For a district being enlarged from 26 buildings to 48, enter "26."

RULES FOR COUNTING RESOURCES

- Count all buildings, structures, sites, and objects located within the property's boundaries that are **substantial in size and scale**. Do not count minor resources, such as small sheds or grave markers, unless they strongly contribute to the property's historic significance.
- Count a building or structure with attached ancillary structures, covered walkways, and additions as a single unit unless the attachment was originally constructed as a separate building or structure and later connected. Count rowhouses individually, even though attached.
- Do not count interiors, facades, or artwork separately from the building or structure of which they are a part.
- Count gardens, parks, vacant lots, or open spaces as "sites" only if they contribute to the significance of the property.
- Count a continuous site as a single unit regardless of its size or complexity.
- Count separate areas of a discontiguous archeological district as separate sites.
- Do not count ruins separately from the site of which they are a part.
- Do not count landscape features, such as fences and paths, separately from the site of which they are a part unless they are particularly important or large in size and scale, such as a statue by a well-known sculptor or an extensive system of irrigation ditches.

If a group of resources, such as backyard sheds in a residential district, **was not identified during a site inspection** and cannot be included in the count, state that this is the case and explain why in the narrative for section 7.

For additional guidance, contact the SHPO or refer to the National Register bulletin entitled *Guidelines for Counting Resources.*

EXAMPLES OF RESOURCE COUNTS

A row of townhouses containing 12 units	=	12 contributing buildings
A train station consisting of a depot with an attached system of canopies, platforms, tunnels, and waiting rooms	=	one contributing building
A firetower consisting of a tower and attached ranger's dwelling	=	one contributing structure
A church adjoined by a historically associated cemetery	=	one contributing building or one contributing site
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 plus 35 houses, 23 garages, and an undetermined number of sheds built after the period of significance	=	275 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one contributing site, and 58 noncontributing buildings. The sheds are not counted.
An archeological district consisting of the ruins of one pueblo, a network of historic irrigation canals, and a modern electric substation	=	one contributing site, one contributing structure, and one noncontributing building

6. FUNCTION OR USE

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS

From the list, *Data Categories for Functions and Uses*, on pages 20 to 23, **select one or more category and subcategory that most accurately describe the property's principal functions. Enter one category and subcategory in each blank** on the form. Use a continuation sheet, if additional space is needed. For categories with several names, such as COMMERCE/ TRADE, enter the one that best relates to the property.

DOMESTIC/single dwelling = House

COMMERCE/financial = Bank

TRADE/trade = Prehistoric storage pit

RELIGION/religious facility = Church or temple

DOMESTIC/hotel and COMMERCE/restaurant = Inn, hotel, or way station providing both lodging and meals



Functions and uses often change. Built as the Stockgrowers Bank in 1916, this building in Carbon County, Wyoming, became the Dixon Town Hall in 1975. By serving the region's farmers and ranchers from 1916 to 1923, the bank played an important role in fostering the frontier town's development. (Richard Collier)

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING FUNCTIONS

GENERAL

- Enter the most specific category and subcategory. For example, "EDUCATION/education-related housing" rather than "DOMESTIC/institutional housing" for a college dormitory.
- If no subcategory applies, enter the general category by itself. If, in addition, none of the general categories relates to the property's function, enter "OTHER:" and an appropriate term for the function.
- For **properties with many functions**, such as a farm, list only the principal or predominant ones, placing the most important first.
- For **districts**, enter the functions applying to the district as a whole, such as DOMESTIC/village site or EDUCATION/college.
- For districts, also enter the functions of buildings, sites, structures, and objects that are:
  1. of outstanding importance to the district, such as a county courthouse in a commercial center (GOVERNMENT/county courthouse) or,
  2. present in substantial numbers, such as apartment buildings in a residential district (DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling) or storage pits in a village site (TRADE/trade).
- For districts containing resources having different functions and relatively equal importance, such as a group of public buildings whose functions are GOVERNMENT/city hall, GOVERNMENT/courthouse, and GOVERNMENT/post office.

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS

- Enter functions for contributing resources only.
- Select functions that relate directly to the property's significance and occurred during the period of significance (see *Period of Significance* on page 42).
- Enter functions for **extant resources only**.
- Enter only functions that can be verified by research, testing, or examination of physical evidence.
- Enter functions related to the property itself, not to the occupation of associated persons or role of associated events. For example, the home of a prominent doctor is "DOMESTIC/single dwelling" not "HEALTH CARE/medical office" unless the office was at home (in which case, list both functions).

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

- Enter functions for both contributing and noncontributing resources.
- For properties undergoing **rehabilitation, restoration, or adaptive reuse**, enter "WORK IN PROGRESS" in addition to any functions that are current or anticipated upon completion of the work.

DATA CATEGORIES FOR 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	auto showroom, bakery, clothing store, blacksmith shop, hardware store
	department store	general store, department store, marketplace, trading post
	restaurant	cafe, bar, roadhouse, tavern
	warehouse	warehouse, commercial storage
	trade (archeology)	cache, site with evidence of trade, storage pit
SOCIAL	meeting hall	grange; union hall; Pioneer hall; hall of other fraternal, patriotic, or 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	custom house
	post office	post office
	public works	electric generating plant, sewer system
	courthouse	county courthouse, Federal courthouse

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
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 at boarding schools
RELIGION	religious facility	church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, mission, temple, mound, sweathouse, kiva, dance court, shrine
	ceremonial site	astronomical observation post, intaglio, petroglyph site
	church school	religious academy or schools
	church-related residence	parsonage, convent, rectory
FUNERARY	cemetery	burying ground, burial site, cemetery, ossuary
	graves/burials	burial cache, burial mound, grave
	mortuary	mortuary site, funeral home, cremation area, crematorium
RECREATION AND CULTURE	theater	cinema, movie theater, playhouse
	auditorium	hall, auditorium
	museum	museum, art gallery, exhibition hall
	music facility	concert-hall, opera house, bandstand, dancehall
	sports facility	gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis court, playing field, stadium
	outdoor recreation	park, campground, picnic area, hiking trail
	fair	amusement park, county fairground
	monument/marker	commemorative marker, commemorative monument
	work of art	sculpture, carving, statue, mural, rock art
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	processing	meatpacking plant, cannery, smokehouse, brewery, winery, food processing site, gathering site, tobacco barn
	storage	granary, silo, wine cellar, storage site, tobacco warehouse, cotton warehouse
	agricultural field	pasture, vineyard, orchard, wheatfield, crop marks, stone alignments, terrace, hedgerow
	animal facility	hunting & kill site, stockyard, barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting run, apiary
	fishing facility or site	fish hatchery, fishing grounds
	horticultural facility	greenhouse, plant observatory, garden
	agricultural outbuilding	wellhouse, wagon shed, tool shed, barn
	irrigation facility	irrigation system, canals, stone alignments, headgates, check dams

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION	manufacturing facility	mill, factory, refinery, processing plant, pottery kiln
	extractive facility	coal mine, oil derrick, gold dredge, quarry, salt mine
	waterworks	reservoir, water tower, canal, dam
	energy facility	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
	industrial storage	warehouse
HEALTH CARE	hospital	veteran's medical center, mental hospital, private or public hospital, medical research facility
	clinic	dispensary, doctor's office
	sanitarium	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	magazine, armory
	fortification	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	battlefield
	coast guard facility	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	city park, State park, national park
	plaza	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

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
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, parking garage
	pedestrian-related	boardwalk, walkway, trail
WORK IN PROGRESS	(use this category when work is in progress)	
UNKNOWN		
VACANT/NOT IN USE	(use this category when property is not being used)	
OTHER		



The Tampa City Hall (1914), Hillsborough County, Florida, was designed by Bonfrey and Elliott, the city's foremost architectural firm in the 20th century. It reflects the influence of both Beaux Arts Classicism and the Commercial Style. (Walter Smalling, Jr.)

7. DESCRIPTION

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

_____

_____

_____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

_____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Complete this item for properties having architectural or historical importance. Select one or more subcategory to describe the property's architectural styles or stylistic influences from the list, *Data Categories for Architectural Classification,* on pages 25 and 26. Enter one subcategory in each blank on the form, placing those most important to the property first. Use a continuation sheet for additional entries.

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

- **If none of the subcategories describes the property's style or stylistic influence,** enter:
  1. the category relating to the general period of time, and
  2. if possible, enter in the next blank "other:" and the term (not exceeding 28 characters) commonly used to describe the style or stylistic influence.

     Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

     Other: Chateauesque

  (Enter the general category by itself if no specific style or stylistic influence is apparent but the general characteristics of the period are present.)
- For **properties not described by any of the listed terms**—including bridges, ships, locomotives, and buildings and structures that are prehistoric, folk, or vernacular in character—**enter "other:"** with the descriptive term (not exceeding 28 characters) most commonly used to classify the property by type, period, method of construction, or other characteristics. Use standardized terminology, terms recommended by the SHPOs, or a regionally-based system of nomenclature wherever possible. **Do not use function,** such as "worker housing" and "industrial," unless it actually describes a design or construction type. Define all terms in the narrative for section 7. Do not enter "vernacular" because the term does not describe any specific characteristics.

  Other: Pratt through truss

  Other: Gloucester fishing schooner

  Other: I-house

  Other: split-log cabin

  Other: Chaco Canyon
- For properties not having any buildings or structures, such as many **archeological and historic sites,** enter "N/A."
- For **buildings and structures not described by the listed terms or by "other" and a common term,** enter "No style."

DATA CATEGORIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

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.

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 commonly used terms. From the two left columns, select the categories or subcategories that most closely relate to the period and stylistic character of the property.

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

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OTHER STYLISTIC TERMINOLOGY
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		Sullivanesque
	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

Enter one or more terms from the list, *Data Categories for Materials,* to describe the principal exterior materials of the property. Enter both historic and nonhistoric materials.

Enter one category or subcategory in each blank for "foundation," "walls," and "roof." Under "other," enter the principal materials of other parts of the exterior, such as chimneys, porches, lintels, cornices, and decorative elements. Use a continuation sheet for additional entries, making sure to list them under the headings: "foundation," "walls," "roof," or "other."

For properties not having any buildings or structures, such as many **archeological and historic sites**, enter "N/A."

DATA CATEGORIES FOR 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
- Fiberglass
- Vinyl
- Rubber
- Plastic

OTHER

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING MATERIALS

- **Enter only materials visible from the exterior** of a building, structure, or object. Do not enter materials of interior, structural, or concealed architectural features even if they are significant.
- For **structures and objects**, complete "foundation," "walls," and "roof" only if these features are present, as in a wooden covered bridge on stone piers. Use "other" for exterior features, such as the deck of a ship, that cannot reasonably qualify as a roof, foundation, or wall.
- For **historic districts**, list the major building materials visible in the district, placing the most predominant ones first.
- Enter the materials of above-ground ruins under the feature they correspond to, such as foundation or walls, or under "other."

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Provide a narrative describing the property and its physical characteristics on one or more continuation sheets. Describe the setting, buildings and other major resources, outbuildings, surface and subsurface remains (for properties with archeological significance), and landscape features. The narrative should document the evolution of the property, describing major changes since its construction or period of significance.

Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location and setting, type, style, method of construction, size, and significant features. Describe the current condition of the property and indicate whether the property has historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Edward Jones House is a 1 and 1/2 story, frame, Arts and Crafts style bungalow with a modified rectangular plan, an intersecting gable roof, and a front porch. The walls and roof are finished with wood shingles, and the foundation, chimneys, and porch piers are built of fieldstone. Above the front porch is an open-timbered end gable with Japanese-influenced joinery. The interior of the house reflects the Arts and Crafts style in the oak woodwork and built-in cabinetry. The house is in the Shadyside neighborhood, a middle-class subdivision with tree-lined streets and 50-foot wide lots. The house fronts west onto Oak Street and is set behind a modest, cultivated lawn which slopes slightly toward the street. Behind the house, a rock garden incorporates the stonework of the foundation and chimney and is enclosed by a stone wall. A garage, echoing the house in design and materials, is set at the northeast corner of the lot and reached by a straight driveway from the street. The property is in excellent condition and has had very little alteration since its construction.

In additional paragraphs provide the information listed in *Guidelines for Describing Properties* on pages 31 to 34. Include specific facts and, wherever possible, dates. Organize the information in a logical manner, for example, by describing a building from the foundation up and from the exterior to the interior. Districts usually require street by street description with a more detailed description of pivotal buildings.

The amount of detail needed in the description depends on the size and complexity of the property and the extent to which alterations, additions, and deterioration have affected the property's integrity. For example, the more extensively a building has been altered, the more thorough the description of additions, replacement materials, and other alterations should be. Photographs and sketch maps may be used to supplement the narrative (see *Additional Documentation* on pages 60 to 65).

The description should be concise, factual, and well organized. The information should be consistent with the resource counts in section 5, functions in section 6, and architectural classification and materials in section 7. Identify, in a list or on the accompanying sketch map, all of the resources counted in section 5 and indicate whether they are contributing or noncontributing. Also identify any previously listed resources.

Use common professional terms when describing buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. Define any terms regional or local in derivation that are not commonly understood or in general use, including any terms entered under *Architectural Classification.*



Elaborate chimneypiece in the Kildare-McCormick House in Huntsville, Alabama, incorporates Classically inspired details. (Linda Bayer)



Hall's Bridge spanning French Creek, built about 1850 and 116 feet in length, is a surviving example of the Burr-truss design, which, invented in 1806, was a major advance in American bridge design. Over one hundred bridges of this type were built in Chester County, Pennsylvania, between 1812 and 1885. Hall's Bridge is one of the few remaining examples.

INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING STRUCTURES

Checklist for Describing Structures of Engineering or Industrial Significance, found in Appendix VI.

David Weitzman's *Traces of the Past: A Guide to Industrial Archaeology* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1980).

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

David Hurst Thomas' *Archeology: Down to Earth* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers, Fort Worth, 1991).

Charles Orser and Brian M. Fagan's *Historical Archaeology* (Harper Collins, New York, 1995).

Brian M. Fagan's *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent* (Thames and Hudson, 1991).

The Handbook of North American Indians (Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, 1978+), William C. Sturtevant, editor.

The following publications may be helpful:

BUILDINGS

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).

Cyril Harris's *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1975).

John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers's *What Style Is It?* (Preservation Press, Washington, DC, 1983).

Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984).



Grant Park Historic District, Atlanta, Georgia, is a showcase of the many housing types and styles that characterized the city's residential development following the Civil War. These one and one-half story dwellings with Queen Anne Revival details are typical of the modest dwellings located in the northwestern part of the district. (David J. Kaminsky)

For guidance in describing maritime resources, historic landscapes, historic archeological sites, and other special kinds of properties, refer to other National Register Bulletins (see *Appendix X*). A number of publications available from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Association for State and Local History, and the Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service are also helpful in describing resources such as commercial buildings, architecture of ethnic groups, historic districts, historic landscapes, terra cotta buildings, historic barns, and historic houses.

WRITING AN ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Some general principles for describing buildings:

- Begin the description with a summary paragraph that creates a rough "sketch" of the building and its site. Use subsequent paragraphs to fill in the details following the outline established in the summary paragraph.
- Describe the building in a logical sequence—from the ground up, facade by facade, from the exterior to the interior.
- Use simple but clear language and avoid complex sentences. If you have difficulty understanding and using the terms found in the suggested guides listed on page 29, consult with the SHPO or FPO staff.
- Clearly delineate between the **original** appearance and **current** appearance. Begin by describing the current appearance of a particular feature. Then describe its original appearance and any changes, noting when the changes occurred.
- When describing groups of buildings, including historic districts, begin by describing the general character of the group and then describe the individual buildings one by one. For large districts, describe the pivotal buildings and the common types of buildings, noting their general condition, original appearance, and major changes. Follow a logical progression, moving from one building to the next or up and down each street in a geographical sequence.

GUIDELINES FOR DESCRIBING PROPERTIES

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND OBJECTS

A. **Type or form**, such as dwelling, church, or commercial block.

B. **Setting**, including the placement or arrangement of buildings and other resources, such as in a commercial center or a residential neighborhood or 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**, by type, location, number, material, and condition:

1. Porches, including verandas, porticos, stoops, and attached sheds.
2. Windows.
3. Doors.
4. Chimney.
5. Dormer.
6. Other.

E. **Important decorative elements**, such as finials, pilasters, bargeboards, brackets, halftimbering, sculptural relief, balustrades, corbelling, 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, moldings, and chimneypieces.

G. **Number, type, and location of outbuildings**, with dates, if known.

H. **Other manmade elements**, including roadways, contemporary structures, and landscape features.

I. **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 (see L below). If there have been numerous alterations to a significant interior, also submit a sketch of the floor plan illustrating and dating the changes.

J. **Deterioration** due to vandalism, neglect, lack of use, or weather, and the effect it has had on the property's historic integrity.

K. 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.

L. For **restored and reconstructed** buildings:

1. Date of restoration or reconstruction.
2. Historical basis for the work.
3. Amount of remaining historic material and replacement material.
4. Effect of the work on the property's historic integrity.
5. For reconstructions, whether the work was done as part of a master plan.

M. For **properties where landscape or open space adds to the significance** or setting of the property, such as rural properties, college campuses, or the grounds of public buildings:

1. Historic appearance and current condition of natural features.
2. Land uses, landscape features, and vegetation 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.

N. For **industrial properties** where equipment and machinery is intact:

1. Types, approximate date, and function of machinery.
2. Relationship of machinery to the historic industrial operations of the property.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

A. **Environmental setting** of the property today and, if different, its environmental setting during the periods of occupation or use. Emphasize environmental features or factors related to the location, use, formation, or preservation of the site.

B. **Period of time** when the property is known or projected to have been occupied or used. Include comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in identification.

C. **Identity of the persons, ethnic groups, or archeological cultures** who, through their activities, created the archeological property. Include comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in identification.

D. **Physical characteristics:**

1. Site type, such as rockshelter, temporary camp, lithic workshop, rural homestead, or shoe factory.
2. Prehistorically or historically important standing structures, buildings, or ruins.
3. Kinds and approximate number of features, artifacts, and ecofacts, such as hearths, projectile points, and faunal remains.
4. Known or projected depth and extent of archeological deposits.
5. Known or projected dates for the period when the site was occupied or used, with supporting evidence.
6. Vertical and horizontal distribution of features, artifacts, and ecofacts.
7. Natural and cultural processes, such as flooding and refuse disposal, that have influenced the formation of the site.
8. Noncontributing buildings, structures, and objects within the site.

E. **Likely appearance of the site during the periods of occupation or use.** Include comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in description.

F. **Current and past impacts** on or immediately around the property, such as modern development, vandalism, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, or flooding.

G. **Previous investigations** of the property, including,

1. Archival or literature research.
2. Extent and purpose of any excavation, testing, mapping, or surface collection.
3. Dates of relevant research and field work. Identity of researchers and their institutional or organizational affiliation.
4. Important bibliographic references.

HISTORIC SITES

A. **Present condition** of the site and its setting.

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 activities.

E. **Type and degree of alterations** to natural and cultural 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.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A. **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. **General physical relationship of buildings** to each other and to the environment, including 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 page 61).

D. **Appearance of the district during the time** when the district achieved significance (see *Period of Significance* on page 42) and any changes or modifications since.

E. **General character** of the district, such as residential, commercial, or industrial, and the **types of buildings and structures,** including outbuildings and bridges, found in the district.

F. **General condition of buildings,** including alterations, additions, and any restoration or rehabilitation activities.

G. **Identity of buildings,** groups of buildings, or other resources that do and do not contribute to the district's significance. (See *Determining Contributing and Noncontributing Resources* on page 16 for definitions of **contributing** and **noncontributing** resources.) If resources are classified by terms other than "contributing" and "noncontributing," clearly explain which terms denote contributing resources and which noncontributing. **Provide a list of all resources that are contributing or noncontributing or identify them on the sketch map** submitted with the form (see *Sketch Map* on page 61).

H. **Most important contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects.** Common kinds of other contributing resources.

I. **Qualities** distinguishing the district from its surroundings.

J. **Presence of any archeological resources** that may yield important information with any related paleo-environmental data (see guidelines for describing archeological sites and districts).

K. **Open spaces** such as parks, agricultural areas, wetlands, and forests, including vacant lots or ruins that were the site of activities important in prehistory or history.

L. For **industrial districts:**

1. Industrial activities and processes, both historic and current, 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. Transportation routes within the district, such as canals, railroads, and roads including their approximate length and width and the location of terminal points.

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

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICTS

A. **Environmental setting** of the district today and, if different, its environmental setting during the periods of occupation or use. Emphasize environmental features or factors related to the location, use, formation, or preservation of the district.

B. **Period of time** when the district is known or projected to have been occupied or used. Include comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in identification.

C. **Identity of the persons, ethnic groups, or archeological cultures** who occupied or used the area encompassed by the district. Include comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in identification.

D. **Physical characteristics:**

1. Type of district, such as an Indian village with outlying sites, a group of quarry sites, or a historic manufacturing complex.
2. Cultural, historic, or other relationships among the sites that make the district a cohesive unit.
3. Kinds and number of sites, structures, buildings, or objects that make up the district.
4. Information on individual or representative sites and resources within the district (see *Archeological Sites* above). 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.
5. Noncontributing buildings, structures, and objects within the district.

E. **Likely appearance of the district during the periods of occupation or use**. Include comparisons with similar sites and districts that have assisted in description.

F. **Current and past impacts** on or immediately around the district, such as modern development, vandalism, road contruction, agriculture, soil erosion, or flooding. Describe the integrity of the district as a whole and, in written or tabular form, the integrity of individual sites.

G. **Previous investigations** of the property, including:

1. Archival or literature research.
2. Extent and purpose of any excavation, testing, mapping, or surface collection.
3. Dates of relevant research and field work. Identity of researchers and their institutional or organizational affiliation.
4. Important bibliographic references.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Mark "x" in one or more of the boxes to identify the National Register criteria for which the property qualifies for listing. The National Register criteria are listed on page 37.

For districts with properties individually meeting the National Register criteria, mark "x" in the box that identifies the criterion for which that property is significant as well as the criterion for the district as a whole.

A historic district significant for its collection of period revival houses also contains the home of an influential newspaper publisher who contributed to local labor reforms in the 1920s. Check boxes B and C.

Properties are often significant for more than one criterion. Mark only those boxes for qualifying criteria that are supported by the narrative statement of significance. A National Register nomination may claim and document significance for one criterion only, even when a property appears likely to meet additional criteria.

For guidance in applying the National Register criteria to historic properties, refer to the bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Mark "x" in the box for any criteria consideration applying to the property. Mark all that apply. Leave this section blank if no considerations apply.

The criteria considerations are part of the National Register criteria (see page 37). They set forth special standards for listing certain kinds of properties usually excluded from the National Register.

For **districts**, mark only the criteria considerations applying to the entire district or to a predominant resource or group of resources within the district.



Abraham Castetter House, Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, is significant under Criterion B as the home of a locally prominent banker and businessman. It is also significant under Criterion C for its eclectic late 19th-century architectural design, which combines elements of the Second Empire and Queen Anne Revivals. (David Murphy)



Aspenvale Cemetery, Smyth County, Virginia, is significant for the grave of General William Campbell (1745-1781), a person of transcendent importance. A Virginia-born hero of the American Revolution, General Campbell commanded the Virginia militia in its resounding victory over the Royalist forces at King's Mountain, North Carolina, on October 7, 1780. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Criteria: The quality of **significance** in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, 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: 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 age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

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

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

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

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Select one or more areas of prehistory or history, from the list, *Data Categories for Areas of Significance,* on pages 40 and 41, in which the property qualifies for National Register listing. **Enter one category or subcategory in each blank,** placing the ones most important to the property first. Use a continuation sheet for additional entries.

If no category or subcategory applies to the property, enter "other:" with the name of the area in which the property attained significance.

An area of significance must be entered for each criterion marked on the form. Enter only areas that are supported by the narrative statement.

For districts, enter areas of significance applying to the district as whole. If properties within the district individually meet the National Register criteria, enter their areas of significance also.



Vista House at Crown Point, Oregon, is significant in architecture and transportation. Commanding a spectacular view of the Columbia Gorge, it has served as an observation station and resting stop along the Columbia River Highway since its contruction in 1918. (Oregon State Highway Division)

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A: For a property significant under Criterion A, select the category relating to the historic event or role for which the property is significant, such as "transportation" for a railroad station, trolley car, or stagecoach stop.

Criterion B: 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 for which the property is illustrative: for example, "literature" and "politics and government" for the home of a well-known political theorist and statesman.

Criterion C: For a property significant under Criterion C, select "architecture," "art," "landscape architecture," "engineering," or "community planning and development" 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 a Depression-era mural is significant under "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."

Criterion D: For a property significant under Criterion D, enter the subcategory of archeology 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.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

- Do not confuse area of significance 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's function would be "hotel" and its area of significance would most likely be "transportation."
- When selecting "archeology" or "ethnic heritage," enter the subcategory that best applies to the property's significance. If no subcategory applies, enter the general category.
- When selecting "archeology," "ethnic heritage," or "maritime history," also enter areas of significance that closely relate to the events, activities, characteristics, or information for which the property is significant, for example, "industry" for a prehistoric tool-making site or "military" for a liberty ship that was engaged in an important battle.
- Do not enter "local history" with "other." Local history is a **level of significance**, not an area of significance. Instead, enter the area 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, "commerce" for the site of a traditional marketplace, or "community planning and development" for a residential subdivision that established a pattern for a community's expansion.

DATA CATEGORIES FOR AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
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 design or development of the physical structure of communities.
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 American 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.

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
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 arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.
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.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Enter the dates for one or more periods of time when the property attained the significance qualifying it for National Register listing. Some periods of significance are as brief as a single year. Many, however, span many years and consist of beginning and closing dates. Combine overlapping periods and enter them as one longer period of significance.

DEFINITION OF PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction. For prehistoric properties, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information; it is often the period associated with a particular cultural group.

For **periods in history**, enter one year or a continuous span of years:

1928

1875 - 1888

For **periods in prehistory**, enter the range of time by millennia.

8000 - 6000 B.C.

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING THE PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A: For the site of an important event, such as a pivotal five-month labor strike, the period of significance is the time when the event occurred. For properties associated with historic trends, such as commercial development, the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend.

Criterion B: The period of significance for a property significant for Criterion B is usually the length of time the property was associated with the important person.

Criterion C: For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.

Criterion D: The period of significance for an archeological site is the estimated time when it was occupied or used for reasons related to its importance, for example, 3000-2500 B.C.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

- The property must possess historic integrity for all periods of significance entered.
- Continued use or activity does not necessarily justify continuing the period of significance. The period of significance is based upon the time when the property made the contributions or achieved the character on which significance is based.
- **Fifty years** ago is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period. (Events and activities occurring within the last 50 years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as "historic" and to justify extending a period of significance beyond the limit of 50 years ago.)

Base the period of significance on specific events directly related to the significance of the property, for example, the date of construction for a building significant for its design or the length of time a mill operated and contributed to local industry.

Enter one period of significance in each blank on the form, placing the ones most important to the property first. Use a continuation sheet, if more space is needed. Complete this item for all properties, even if the period is less than one year.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

Enter the year of any events, associations, construction, or alterations qualifying the property for National Register listing or adding to its significance. A property may have several dates of significance; all of them, however, must fall within the periods of significance. Enter one date in each blank, placing those most important to the property first. Use a continuation sheet for additional entries. Some properties with a period of significance spanning many years may not have any specific dates of significance. In these cases, enter "N/A."

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT DATE

A **significant date** is the year when one or more major events directly contributing to the significance of a historic property occurred. Examples include:

construction of an architecturally significant building

opening of an important transportation route

alteration of a building that contributes to its architectural importance

residency of an important person

GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING SIGNIFICANT DATES

- The property must have historic integrity for all the significant dates entered.
- The beginning and closing dates of a period of significance are "significant dates" **only if** they mark specific events dircctly related to the significance of the property, for example, the date of construction that also marked the beginning of an important individual's residency, or the closing of a mine that ended a community's growth.
- For a property significant for Critcrion C, enter the date of the construction or alterations through which the property achieved its importance. Enter the dates of alterations only if they contribute to the property's significance.
- For **districts,** enter construction dates of only those buildings that individually had an impact on the character of the district as a whole. Enter dates of events for which the district as a whole and not individual buildings is significant, for example, the opening of a trolley line that spurred a community's suburban development.

SIGNIFICANT PERSON

Complete this item only if Criterion B is checked as a qualifying criterion. Enter the full name of the person with whom the property is importantly associated. Do not exceed 26 characters, including spaces and punctuation.

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING NAMES OF SIGNIFICANT PERSONS

- Do not enter the name of a family, fraternal group, or other organization.
- Enter the names of several individuals in one family or organization, if **each** person made contributions for which the property meets Criterion B.
- 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.

Enter as complete a name as possible, placing the last name first. If the individual is listed in the *Dictionary of American Biography,* enter the name as it appears in that source.

White, Edward Gould

Bartlett, Stephen Jameson

For properties associated with several important persons, enter the name of the person most important to the property on the form, and list all others in order of their importance on a continuation sheet. (If no one stands out as most important, place the name of the person with the earliest associations on the form.) For additional guidance on evaluating properties for Criterion B, see the National Register bulletin entitled *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons.*

If Criterion B has not been marked, enter "N/A."

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Complete only if Criterion D is marked on the form. Enter one or more cultural affiliations reflected by the site or district. Use only commonly accepted and used terms. Enter one cultural affiliation in each blank, placing the most important or predominant ones first. Use a continuation sheet for additional entries.

Enter important cultural affiliations for properties significant for other criteria, including ethnographic properties, as areas of significance. Enter "ethnic heritage" following the instructions in *Guidelines for Selecting Area of Significance* on page 39.

If a cultural affiliation cannot be identified, enter "undefined."

DEFINITION OF CULTURAL AFFILIATION

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.

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING CULTURAL AFFILIATION

- For **aboriginal prehistoric and historic cultures**, enter the name commonly used to identify the cultural group, or enter the period of time represented by the archeological remains.

  Cochise
  Hopewell
  Mississippian
  Red Ochre
  Paleo-Indian
  Late Archaic

- For **non-aboriginal historic cultures**, enter the ethnic background, occupation, geographical location or topography, or another term that is commonly used to identify members of the cultural group.

  Sea Islander
  Appalachian
  Black Freedman
  Italian-American
  Shaker
  Euro-American



Several groups of prehistoric mounds comprise the Mealy Mounds Archeological Site in central Missouri. The mounds and the remains of a nearby village are a valuable source of information about the prehistoric groups that occupied the banks of the Missouri River during the Late Woodland Period. (Howard W. Marshall)

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Enter the full name of the person(s) responsible for the design or construction of the property. This includes architects, artists, builders, craftsmen, designers, engineers, and landscape architects.

Enter as complete a name as possible, not exceeding 36 characters. If the person is listed in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, enter the name as it appears in that source.

Richardson, Henry Hobson

Benton, Thomas Hart

Enter one name in each blank. For more than one architect/builder, place the name of the one most important to the property first. Use a continuation sheet, if additional space is needed.

If the property has no built resources, enter "N/A."

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Explain how the property meets the National Register criteria, using one or more continuation sheets. Drawing on **facts** about the history of the property and the historic trends—local, State, or national—that the property reflects, make the case for the property's **historic significance and integrity** (see *Chapter II* for an explanation of these terms). The statement should explain the information entered on the form for the following:

- National Register criteria
- criteria considerations
- significant persons
- period of significance
- significant dates
- areas of significance
- cultural affiliation

The statement of significance contains several parts:

1. A paragraph **summarizing** the property's significance.
2. Several **supporting** paragraphs that briefly discuss:

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING NAME OF ARCHITECT/BUILDER

- Enter the names of architectural and engineering firms, only if the names of the specific persons responsible for the design are unknown.
- If the property's design is derived from the stock plans of a company or government agency and is credited to a specific individual, enter the name of the company or agency.

  U.S. Treasury

  Southern Pacific Railroad

  U.S. Army

- Enter the name of property owners or contractors **only** if they were actually responsible for the property's design or construction.
- For **districts**, enter the names of the known architect/builders in order of their importance to the district.
- If the **architect or builder is not known**, enter "unknown."

WRITING A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some general principles for stating significance:

- In the summary paragraph, simply and clearly state the reasons why the property meets the National Register criteria. Add to the information marked on the form for section 8, by providing brief facts that explain how the property meets the criteria, how it contributed to the areas of significance listed, and the ways it was important to the history of its locality, State, or the nation during the period of significance. Mention the important themes or historic contexts to which the property relates.
- Using the summary paragraph as an outline, make the case for significance in subsequent paragraphs. Begin by providing a brief chronological history of the property. Then for each area of significance, beginning with the ones of primary importance, discuss the facts and circumstances in the property's history that led to its importance. Make clear the connection between each area of significance, its corresponding criterion, and period of significance.
- Be selective about the facts you present. Consider whether they directly support the significance of the property. Avoid narrating the entire history of the property. Focus on the events, activities, or characteristics that make the property significant. For example, identify significant architectural details if a building is significant for its design, or explain the role the property played in local commerce or industry.
- Be specific in all references to history or geography. Give dates and proper names of owners, architects or builders, other people, and places. Keep in mind the reader who will have little or no knowledge of the property or the area where it is located.
- Include descriptive and historical information about the area where the property is located to orient the reader to the property's surroundings and the kind of community or place where it functioned in the past. Again, focus on facts that help explain the property's role and illustrate its importance.



A streetscape in the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District, Hennepin County, Minnesota, shows the diverse scale, period, and styles of the district's warehouses and commercial buildings. Begun as the city's warehouse and wholesaling center in the late 19th century, the district became a major shipping and jobbing center for the upper Midwest by the early 20th century. (Rolf T. Anderson)

- the history of the property, particularly as it represents important historic contexts and reflects the significant events, associations, characteristics, or other reasons the property meets the National Register criteria, and
- the **historic contexts, themes, trends, and patterns of development** relating to the property.

The statement should be concise, factual, well-organized, and in paragraph form. Include only information pertinent to the property and its eligibility. Additional documentation should be maintained by the SHPO, Certified Local Government, Federal agency, or another institution.

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Identify the following items:

- Specific **associations or characteristics** through which the property has acquired significance, including historic events, activities, persons, physical features, artistic qualities, architectural styles, and archeological evidence that represent the historic contexts within which the property is important to the history of the local community, the State, or the nation.
- Specific ways the property meets the qualifying criterion and has contributed to each **area of significance** entered on the form.
- Role of any **important persons or cultural affiliations** entered on the form.
- Ways the property meets the special standards for any **criteria considerations** marked on the form.

The Edward Jones House, built in 1911, is a product of the dissemination of the Arts and Crafts philosophy and aesthetic in America and is an exceptional example of the craftsmanship of a regionally prominent master builder. Contextually it relates to the influence of the American Arts and Crafts Movement in Texas and to the statewide context, Arts in Texas. Secondarily, the Jones House relates to the context, Community and Regional Planning in Texas, as a product of the urban growth of Hilldale and the planned development of Shadyside. The house meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as one of the best residential examples of the Arts and Crafts style in the State and as the work of master builder and craftsman Gustav Gustavsen.

SUPPORTING PARAGRAPHS—HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Discuss the chronology and historic development of the property. Highlight and focus on the events, activities, associations, characteristics, and other facts that relate the property to its historic contexts and are the basis for its meeting the National Register criteria. Follow the *Guidelines for Evaluating and Stating Significance* listed on pages 47 to 49. The guidelines, in the form of questions, address the key points that should be covered. Consult with SHPO and FPO staff to determine what and how much information is needed to support the property's **significance** and **integrity**.

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND STATING SIGNIFICANCE

The following questions should be considered when evaluating the significance of a property and developing the statement of significance. Incorporate in the narrative the answers to the questions directly pertaining to the property's historic significance and integrity.

ALL PROPERTIES

A. What events took place on the significant dates indicated on the form, and in what ways are they important to the property?

B. In what ways does the property physically reflect its period of significance, and in what ways does it reflect changes after the period of significance?

C. What is the period of significance based on? Be specific and refer to existing resources or features within the property or important events in the property's history.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS

A. 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?

B. 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 the 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.

C. If the property is significant for architectural, landscape, aesthetic, or other physical 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?

D. Does the property have possible archeological significance and to what extent has this significance been considered?

E. Does the property possess attributes 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?

F. 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?

HISTORIC SITES

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?

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

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 prehistory or history 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?

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 or archeological techniques to the extent that the site is significant for the investigation that occurred there?

F. Does the property possess resources, such as buildings or structures, that in their own right are architecturally or historically significant? If so, how are they significant?

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A. What are the physical features and characteristics that distinguish the district, including architectural styles, building materials, building types, street patterns, topography, functions and land uses, and spatial organization?

B. What are the origins and key events in the historical development 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? What period or periods of significance are reflected by the district?

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 history 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. Does the district contain any resources outside the period of significance that are contributing? If so, identify them and explain their importance (see *Determining Contributing and Noncontributing Resources* on page 16).

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 process?

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? How do they relate to the prehistory or history of the district?

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICTS

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 prehistory and history 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 resources, such as buildings or structures, that in their own right are architecturally or historically significant? If so, how are they significant?

SUPPORTING PARAGRAPHS—HISTORIC CONTEXT

Relate the property to important themes in the prehistory or history of its community, State, or the nation. Include information about the history of the community or larger geographical area that explains the ways the property is unique or representative of its theme, place, and time.

Consider, for example, the historic context of the Hartstene Island Community Hall (see the *Completed Form* on page 73). The significance of the hall is based on its role in the community over a period of 45 years. This significance becomes apparent when facts about the community's settlement, isolated location, and social activities are considered.

Similarly, the context for a small town general store relies on facts about its role in the commercial development of the community:

The railroad affected the growth and development of Greeneville, creating the opportunity for businesses like Bartlett's General Store to flourish. Such a business, in turn, served not only its local community but took on the regional trade of farmers who came to town to ship their produce, collect staples and equipment, and conduct business. Greeneville flourished through the enterprising spirit and forward thinking of merchants and local leaders, such as Stephen Bartlett. Among the several commercial buildings established in the era following the railroad's introduction, Bartlett's Store was the largest and continued in business the longest, adapting to changing times and needs. Recognition of Bartlett's establishes a standard for the significance and integrity of a successful and pivotal commercial property reflecting the history of the town.

Incorporate the following information to the extent that it relates to the significance of the property:

- specific events
- activities and uses
- influence of technology
- aspects of development
- common architectural styles or types
- construction materials and methods
- role of important persons or organizations
- cultural affiliations
- political organization
- social or cultural traditions
- trends in local or regional development
- patterns of physical development
- economic forces
- presence and condition of similar properties

The discussion of historic context should do several things:

- Explain the role of the property in relationship to broad historic trends, drawing on specific facts about the property and its community.
- Briefly describe the prehistory or history of the community where the property is located as it di-

rectly relates to the property. Highlight any notable events and patterns of development that affected the property's history, significance, and integrity.

- Explain the importance of the property in each area of significance by showing how the property is unique, outstanding, or strongly representative of an important historic context when compared with other properties of the same or similar period, characteristics, or associations.

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 community, 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.

Incorporate the facts needed to make the case for significance and integrity. Consult with the SHPO or FPO staff for help in determining how much and what kinds of information are needed. The site of a pivotal battle or a textbook example of a prominent architectural style usually requires less documentation than a property associated with a commonplace local event or exhibiting a vernacular building form about which little is written.

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING HISTORIC CONTEXT

Identify and provide facts about one or more themes of history to which the property relates through its historic uses, activities, associations, and physical characteristics. These facts should be organized by theme, geographical place, and period of time. Facts may relate to other properties having similar associations or characteristics and dating in the same place and time. (For a complete discussion of historic context, see the bulletins entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form.*)

PROPERTIES SIGNIFICANT FOR CRITERION A

Explain how the **event or pattern of events** made an important contribution to the history of the community State, or nation, and how related types of properties reflect these events, 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.

PROPERTIES SIGNIFICANT FOR CRITERION B

Explain why the **person with whom the property is associated** is important to the history of the community, State, or nation. Identify also other properties associated with the person and explain their 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.

PROPERTIES SIGNIFICANT FOR CRITERION C

Type or method of construction: Explain why the type, period or method of construction represents architectectural features that are significant in the development of the community, 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 and is a good example of its type.

Work of a master: Provide facts about the career and work of the artist, architects engineer, or landscape architect to explain how the person was accomplished in his or her field and made contributions to the art, architecture, or landscape architecture of the community, 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 on the late 1700s in a prosperous seaport.

High artistic values: Describe the quality of artistry or craftsmanship present in comparable works in the community, 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.

PROPERTIES SIGNIFICANT FOR CRITERION D

Explain why the **information the site is likely to yield** is important to the knowledge of the prehistory or history of the community, State, or nation, for example, how the data on hunting and gathering practices and technology of a Late Archaic culture will broaden the knowledge and understanding of the culture's occupation regionally.

PROPERTIES OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

Identify the local events and activities relating to the property and discuss their importance to local history.

PROPERTIES OF STATE SIGNIFICANCE

Discuss how the property reflects the history of the State and the ways in which the property is one of the best of similarly associated properties in the State to represent the theme.

PROPERTIES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Discuss how the property reflects an important aspect of the history of the Nation as a whole or has contributed in an exceptional way to the diverse geographical and cultural character of the Nation. Also, explain how the property relates to other properties nationwide having similar associations. (*See Chapter V, Documenting Nationally Significant Properties.*)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

_____

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Enter the primary and secondary sources used in documenting and evaluating this property on one or more continuation sheets. These include books, journal or magazine articles, interviews, oral history tapes, planning documents, historic resource studies or survey reports, census data, newspaper articles, deeds, wills, correspondence, business records, diaries, and other sources. Do not include general reference works unless they provide specific information about the property or have assisted in evaluating the property's significance.

Use a standard bibliographical style such as that found in *A Manual of Style* or *A Manual for Writers* by Kate L. Turabian, both published by the University of Chicago Press.

Lancaster, Clay. The American Bungalow, 1880-1930. New York: Abbeville Press, 1985.

Page, Jane. "Gustave Gustavsen: Architect and Craftsman." Texas Journal of Art 2 (June 1989): 113-25.

Stickley, Gustave. Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. 2nd ed. New York: Craftsman Publishing Company, 1909 ; reprint ed. New York: Dover Publications, 1979.

GUIDELINES FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- For **all printed materials**, list the author, full title, location and date of publication, and publisher.
- For **articles**, list also the name, volume, and date of the journal or magazine.
- For **unpublished manuscripts**, indicate where copies are available.
- For **interviews**, include the date of the interview, name of the interviewer, name and title of the person interviewed, and the location where the tape or transcript is stored.
- **Cite any established historic contexts** that have been used to evaluate the property. (Contact the SHPO for information about historic contexts that may be useful.)
- For **National Park Service properties** that have been listed as classified structures, cite *List of Classified Structures*.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS)

This item is completed by the nominating official. Mark "x" in the appropriate box for any other previous NPS action involving the property being registered. Also enter the survey number, if the property has been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Also indicate any requests for preliminary determinations of individual listing (Tax Act Certification Application—Part One) currently in process.

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Mark "x" in the box to indicate where most of the additional documentation about the property is stored. Enter the name of any repository other than the SHPO.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1			
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

This section defines the location and extent of the property being nominated. It also explains why the boundaries were selected. Review the guidelines on pages 56 and 57 before selecting boundaries and completing this information. For additional guidance, see the National Register bulletin entitled *How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties.*

For discontiguous districts, provide a set of geographical data—including acreage, UTMs, and a boundary description and justification—for each separate area of land. (See page 57 for an explanation of discontiguous districts.)

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY

Enter the number of acres comprising the property in the blank. Acreage should be accurate to the nearest whole acre; fractions of acres to the nearest tenth should be recorded, if known. If the property is substantially smaller than one acre, "less than one acre" may be entered. Where accuracy to one acre is not practical, for example, for districts over 100 acres, a USGS acreage estimator may be used to calculate acreage.

UTM REFERENCES

Enter one or more Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid references to identify the exact location of the property. Enter only complete, unabbreviated references. Up to 26 references will be entered in the NRIS data base.

A United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map and a UTM counter are necessary tools for determining UTM reference points. The USGS map is also required documentation (see *Maps* on pages 61 to 63). Refer to *Appendix VIII* and the National Register bulletin on *Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites* for instructions on determining the references. Many State historic preservation offices will assist applicants in completing this item.

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING UTM REFERENCES

- For **properties less than 10 acres,** enter the UTM reference for the point corresponding to the center of the property.
- For **properties of 10 or more acres,** enter three or more UTM references. The references should correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the USGS map according the following steps:

    1. Draw a polygon of three or more sides on the USGS map that approximately encompasses the area to be registered.
    2. Label the vertices of the polygon numerically, beginning at the northwest corner and moving clockwise.
    3. Determine the UTM reference for the point corresponding to each vertex (see *Appendix VIII*).
    4. Enter the references numerically on the form. Use a continuation sheet for additional references.

- For **linear properties of 10 or more acres,** such as railroad, canal, highway, or trail, enter three or more UTM references. The references should correspond to the points along a line drawn on the USGS map according to the following steps:

    1. Draw a line on the USGS map indicating the course of the property.
    2. Mark and label numerically points along the line that correspond to the beginning, end, and each major shift in direction. Order numbers in sequence from beginning to end.
    3. Determine the UTM reference for each point.
    4. Enter the references numerically on the form. Use a continuation sheet for additional references.

- If UTM references define the boundaries of the property, as well as indicate location, the polygon or line delineated by the references must correspond exactly with the property's boundaries. (See *Appendix VIII.*)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Describe the boundaries of the property. Use one of the following forms:

- A map may be substituted for a narrative verbal boundary description. Reference to the map should be made in the blank on the form. (See page 58.)
- A legal parcel number.
- A block and lot number.
- A sequence of metes and bounds.
- 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.

The description must be **accurate** and **precise.** Follow guidelines on page 58.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

For all properties, provide a brief and concise explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries. The reasons should be based on the property's historic significance and integrity, and they should conform to the *Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries* on pages 56 and 57.

The **complexity and length** of the justification depends on the nature of the property, the irregularity of the boundaries, and the methods used to determine the boundaries. For example, a city lot retaining its original property lines can be justified in a short sentence, while a paragraph may be needed where boundaries are very irregular, where large portions of historic acreage have been lost, or where a district's boundaries are ragged because of new construction. Properties with substantial acreage require more explanation than those confined to small city lots.

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.

Boundaries for **archeological properties** often call for longer justifications, referring to the kinds of methodology employed, distribution of known sites, reliability of survey-based predictions, and amount of unsurveyed acreage.

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.

For **discontiguous districts,** explain in the boundary justification how the property meets the conditions for a discontiguous district and how the boundaries were selected for each area.

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING BOUNDARIES

ALL PROPERTIES

- Carefully select boundaries to encompass, but not to exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property.
- The area to be registered should be large enough to include all historic features of the property, but should not include "buffer zones" or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property.
- Leave out peripheral areas of the property that no longer retain integrity, due to subdivision, development, or other changes.
- "Donut holes" are not allowed. No area or resources within a set of boundaries may be excluded from listing in the National Register. Identify nonhistoric resources within the boundaries as noncontributing.
- Use the following features to mark the boundaries:

1. Legally recorded boundary lines.
2. Natural topographic features, such as ridges, valleys, rivers, and forests.
3. Manmade features, such as stone walls; hedgerows; the curblines of highways, streets, and roads; areas of new construction.
4. For large properties, topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS

- Select boundaries that encompass the entire resource, with historic and contemporary additions. Include any surrounding land historically associated with the resource that retains its historic integrity and contributes to the property's historic significance.
- For **objects**, such as sculpture, and **structures**, such as ships, boats, and railroad cars and locomotives, the boundaries may be the land or water occupied by the resource without any surroundings.
- For **urban and suburban properties** that retain their historic boundaries and integrity, use the legally recorded parcel number or lot lines.
- Boundaries for **rural properties** may be based on:

1. A small parcel drawn to immediately encompass the significant resources, including outbuildings and associated setting, or
2. Acreage, including fields, forests, and open range, that was associated with the property historically and conveys the property's historic setting. (This area must have historic integrity and contribute to the property's historic significance.)

HISTORIC SITES

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

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL DISTRICTS

- Select boundaries to encompass the single area of land containing the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects making up the district. The district's significance and historic integrity should help determine the boundaries. Consider the following factors:

1. **Visual barriers** that mark a change in the historic character of the area or that break the continuity of the district, such as new construction, highways, or development of a different character.
2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **Clearly differentiated patterns** of historical development, such as commercial versus residential or industrial.

- A historic district may contain **discontiguous** elements only under the following circumstances:

1. **When visual continuity is not a factor** of historic significance, **when resources are geographically separate**, and **when the intervening space lacks significance**: for example, a cemetery located outside a rural village.

2. **When manmade resources are interconnected by natural features** that are excluded from the National Register listing: for example, a canal system that incorporates natural waterways.

3. **When a portion of a district has been separated by intervening development** or highway construction and when the separated portion has sufficient significance and integrity to meet the National Register criteria.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND DISTRICTS

- The selection of boundaries for archeological sites and districts depends primarily on the scale and horizontal extent of the significant features. A regional pattern or assemblage of remains, a location of repeated habitation, a location or a single habitation, or some other distribution of archeological evidence, all imply different spatial scales. 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 a site. Consider the property's setting and physical characteristics along with the results of archeological survey to determine the most suitable approach.
- Obtain evidence through one or several of the following techniques:

1. **Subsurface testing**, including test excavations, core and auger borings, and observation of cut banks.

2. **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.

3. **Observation of topographic or other natural features** that may or may not have been present during the period of significance.

4. **Observation of land alterations** subsequent to site formation that may have affected the integrity of the site.

5. **Study of historical or ethnographic documents**, such as maps and journals.

- **If the techniques listed above cannot be applied**, set the boundaries by conservatively estimating the extent and location of the significant features. Thoroughly explain the basis for selecting the boundaries in the boundary justification.
- **If a portion of a known site cannot be tested** 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 and the full extent of the site is unknown.
- Archeological districts may contain **discontiguous elements** under the following circumstances:

1. When one or several outlying sites has a direct relationship to the significance of the main portion of the district, through common cultural affiliation or as related elements of a pattern of land use, and

2. When the intervening space does not have known significant resources.

(Geographically separate sites not forming a discontiguous district may be nominated together as individual properties within a multiple property submission.)

GUIDELINES FOR VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

- **A map drawn to a scale of at least 1" = 200 feet** may be used in place of a narrative verbal description. When using a map, note under the heading "verbal boundary description" that the boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map. The map must clearly indicate the boundaries of the property 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. Maps must include the scale and a north arrow.

  The boundary of Livermore Plantation is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Survey, Livermore Plantation, 1958."

- For **properties** whose boundaries correspond to a polygon, section lines, or contour lines on the USGS map, the boundaries marked on the USGS map may be used in place of a verbal boundary description. In this case, simply note under the heading "verbal boundary description" that the boundary line is indicated on the USGS map. 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.

  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.

- To describe only a **portion of a city lot,** use fractions, dimensions, or other means.

  The south 1/2 of Lot 36

  The eastern 20 feet of Lot 57

- If **none of the options listed above are feasible,** describe the boundaries in a narrative using street names, property lines, geographical features, and other lines of convenience. Begin by defining a fixed reference point and proceed by describing the perimeter in an orderly sequence, incorporating both dimensions and direction. Draw boundaries that correspond to rights-of-way to one side or the other but not along the centerline.

  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 curbline of Main Street. Then proceed north 150' along the west curbline 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.

- For **rural properties** where it is difficult to establish fixed reference points such as highways, roads, legal parcels of land, or tax parcels, refer to the section grid appearing on the USGS map if it corresponds to the actual boundaries.

  NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 28, Township 35, Range 17

- For **rural properties less than one acre,** the description may be based on the dimensions of the property fixed upon a single point of reference.

  The property is a rectangular parcel 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.

- For **objects and structures,** such as sculpture, ships and boats, railroad locomotives or rolling stock, and aircraft, the description may refer to the extent of dimensions of the property and give its location.

  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.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

11. Form Prepared By

name/title _____

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

This section identifies the person who prepared the form and his or her affiliation. This person is responsible for the information contained in the form. The SHPO, FPO, or the National Park Service may contact this person if a question arises about the form or if additional information is needed.

In the blanks, enter the following information:

1. Name of the person who prepared the form.
2. Professional title, if applicable.
3. Organization with which preparer is affiliated, if applicable.
4. Address.
5. Daytime telephone number.
6. Date the form was completed.

Use a continuation sheet, if more space is needed.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

Use the National Register Continuation Sheet (NPS 10-900-a) or a computer-generated form for additional entries and narrative items.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUATION SHEETS

- On each sheet, enter the following information:
  1. Section and page number in the blanks at the top of the form.
  2. Name of the property, county, and State in the space to the right of the page number or at the upper left below the line.
  3. A heading for each item with the corresponding information.
- Information for several sections may be placed on one continuation sheet. In this case, enter the section numbers at the top of the page. Enter the information numerically by section.
- Order pages in numerical sequence regardless of the section number. For example, ten sheets accompanying a form would be numbered "1" through "10."

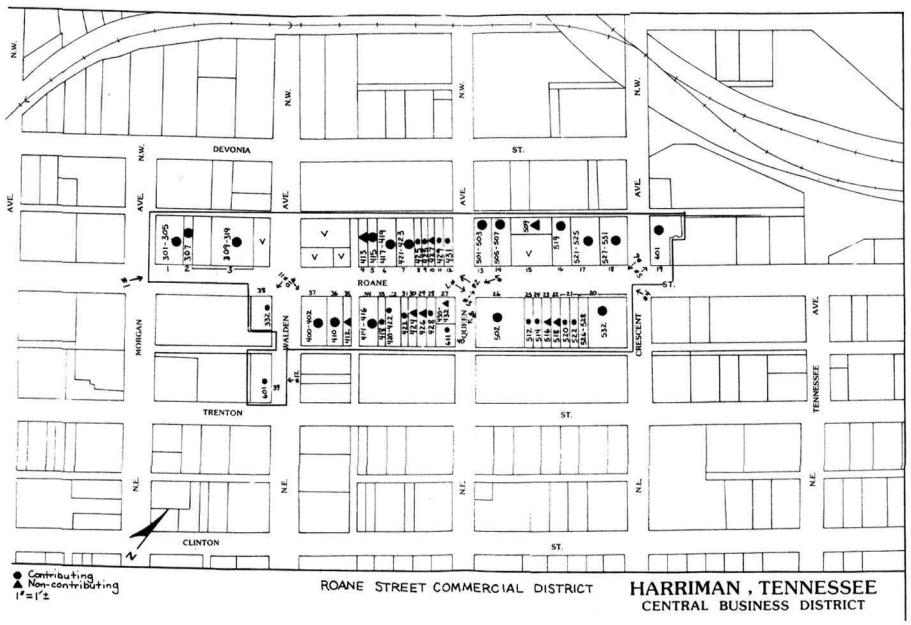
MAPS

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP

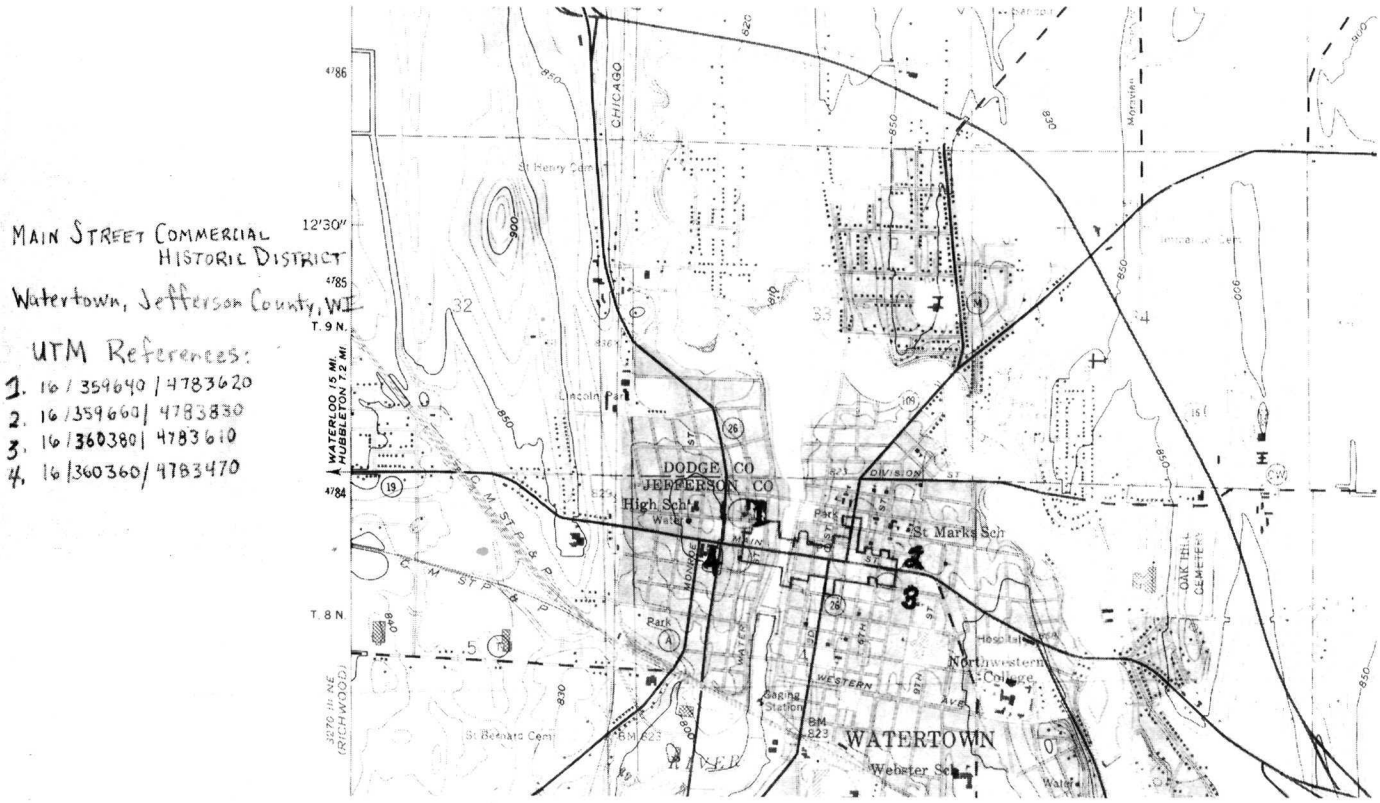
Submit a United States Geological Survey map clearly locating the property within a city or other geographical area. Follow guidelines on page 63.

SKETCH MAP

Submit at least one detailed map or sketch map for districts and for properties containing a substantial number of sites, structures, or buildings. Plat books, insurance maps, bird's-eye views, district highway maps, and hand-drawn maps may be used. Sketch maps need not be drawn to a precise scale, unless they are also used in place of a boundary description. (See page 62 for guidelines.)



Sketch map for Roane Street Commercial Historic District, Harriman, Tennessee, shows contributing and noncontributing resources, street addresses, the numbers and vantage points of photographs accompanying the nomination, and streets in and surrounding the district. (Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office)



This USGS quadrangle shows the location and boundaries of the Main Street Commercial Historic District, in Watertown, Wisconsin. The district encompasses the city's downtown commercial center, which developed over a 100-year period from 1841 to 1938. (Wisconsin State Historical Society)

GUIDELINES FOR SKETCH MAPS

- Maps should be drawn or printed on archival paper and folded to fit an archival folder approximately 8 1/2 by 11 inches. When submitting a large map that is not on archival paper, fold the map and submit it in an archival folder no larger than 8 1/2 by 11 inches.
- Display on one or several identical maps the following information:

  1. Boundaries of the property, carefully delineated.
  2. Names of streets, including those bordering the district.
  3. Names of places, such as street addresses or parcel numbers, that correspond to the description of resources in section 7.
  4. Highway numbers.
  5. A north arrow (magnetic or true).
  6. Approximate scale.
  7. Contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects, keyed to the photographs and sections 7 and 8 (see *Guidelines for Describing Properties*, pages 31 to 34, for instructions on providing a list in place of identifying contributing and noncontributing resources on a sketch map).
  8. Noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects, keyed to the photographs and sections 7 and 8.
  9. Land uses and natural features covering substantial acreage or having historic significance, such as forests, fields, orchards, rivers, lakes, and harbors.
  10. Number and vantage point of each accompanying photograph.

- Use coding, crosshatching, numbering, transparent overlays, or other graphic techniques to indicate the information. Do not use color because it can not be reproduced by microfilming or photocopying.
- For **archeological sites and districts**, include the following additional items:

  1. Location and extent of disturbances, including previous excavations.
  2. Location of specific significant features and artifact loci.
  3. Distribution of sites in a district.

- For **properties of 10 or more acres**, a USGS map may be used in place of a sketch map as long as it contains the required information. Several maps drawn to a larger scale may be used to show the concentration of resources in a small area; these should be keyed as inserts to a map covering the entire property, such as a large area map or the USGS map.
- Sketch maps may also supplement section 7 to illustrate the following:

  1. Evolution of a property.
  2. Alterations to a building or complex of buildings.
  3. Floor plans of a significant interior.
  4. Major architectural styles, periods, or building types in a historic district.
  5. Composition of representative sites within an archeological district.

GUIDELINES FOR GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS

- Use 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 references. If there is no USGS map for the area, a State highway map or, for maritime resources, nautical charts may be used.
- **Do not use adhesive labels or ink on the map. Use pencil only.**
- On the map, identify the following items:
  1. Name of the property.
  2. Location of the property.
  3. UTM references entered in section 10 and their corresponding points (see page 55).
- For properties less than 10 acres, label the UTM reference for the point corresponding to the center of the property.
- For properties having 10 or more acres:
  1. Indicate the approximate boundaries of the property.
  2. Draw a polygon encompassing the boundaries.
  3. Label each vertex of the polygon by number and UTM reference as entered in section 10. Order numbers sequentially, beginning in the northwest corner and moving clockwise.
- For linear properties:
  1. Draw a line indicating the course of the property.
  2. Label, by UTM reference and number, the points along the line that correspond to the beginning, end, and each major shift in direction (as entered in section 10). Order numbers in sequence from beginning to end.



The Farmington Canal in Hartford and New Haven Counties, Connecticut, was constructed between 1828 and 1847. Along its 56 miles, the canal contains 28 locks, numerous bridges, culverts, and an aqueduct. (Historic Resources Consultants)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs with each registration form. Photographs should give an honest visual representation of the historic integrity and significant features of the property. They should illustrate the qualities discussed in the description and statement of significance. One photograph may be adequate to document a property consisting of a single building or object, while many will be needed for districts and larger properties. One copy of each photograph is submitted to the National Register. The SHPO or FPO may require one or more additional sets of photographs.

For advice and guidance on photographing architecture and other historic resources, see the bulletin entitled *How to Improve the Quality of Photos for National Register Nominations.*

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Photographs must be:

- unmounted (do not affix photographs to forms by staples, clips, glue, or any other material),
- high in quality,
- at least 3 1/2 x 5 inches; preferably 8 x 10 inches,
- printed on double or medium-weight paper having a standard finish (matte, glossy, satin),
- properly processed and thoroughly washed, and
- labelled in pencil (see *Resin-coated Papers* on page 65.)

USE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS

Black and white papers currently available may be used. Recommended to ensure longterm durability are fiber-based papers or resin-coated papers that have been processed in trays. Resin-coated papers that have been processed automatically, however, will be accepted provided they contain no evidence of residual chemicals, fading, or yellowing. Archival printing (as required for Historic American Buildings Sur-

vey and Historic American Engineering Record documentation), the use of a hypo-clearing or neutralizing agent, thorough washing, and toning in selenium or sepia are further recommended to prolong the useful life of photographs submitted to the National Register. Photographs with borders are preferred, but not required.

LABELLING PHOTOGRAPHS

The **preferred way to label photographs** is to print in **pencil** (soft lead pencils work best) on the back of the photograph. Include the following information:

1. Name of property or, for districts, the name of the building or street address followed by the name of the district.
2. County 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. (For districts, use this number to identify the vantage point on the accompanying sketch map.)

An **alternative method of labelling** is to use a continuation sheet. To do this, label the photographs by name of property, city and State, and photograph number (items 1, 2, and 7). List the remaining information (items 3-6) on a continuation sheet, identifying the number of each photograph and each item. Information common to all photographs, such as the photographer's name or the location of negatives, may be listed once with a statement that it applies to all photographs.

GUIDELINES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The number of photographic views depends on the size and complexity of the property. Submit as many photographs as needed to depict the current condition and significant aspects of the property. Include representative views of both contributing and noncontributing resources. Prints of historic photographs may supplement documentation and may be particularly useful in describing the historic integrity of properties that have undergone many alterations or changes.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND OBJECTS

- Submit one or more views to show the principal facades and the environment or setting in which the property is located.
- Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs.
- Include views of interiors, outbuildings, landscaping, or unusual details if the significance of the property is entirely or in part based on them.

HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

- Submit one or more photographs to depict the condition of the site and any above-ground or surface features and disturbances.
- If they are relevant to the evaluation of significance, include drawings or photographs that illustrate artifacts that have been removed from the site.
- At least one photograph should show the physical environment and configuration of the land making up the site.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

- Submit photographs representing the major building types and styles, pivotal buildings and structures, representative noncontributing resources, and any important topographical or spatial elements defining the character of the district.
- Streetscapes, 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.
- Key all photographs to the sketch map for the district.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICTS

- Submit photographs of the principal sites and site types within the district following the guidelines above for archeological sites.

RESIN-COATED PAPERS

To label photographs on **paper that will not accept pencil marks** (including many resin-coated papers), print with a permanent audio-visual marking pen or pencil the name and location of the property and number of the photograph (items 1, 2, and 7) in the lower right of the front border. If there is no border, this information may be printed in the lower right on the back of the photograph. List additional information on a continuation sheet. Because no marking pens are archivally stable, take care to confine any marks to the edges of the print and make sure that ink does not smudge or bleed through to adjoining prints.

ADHESIVE LABELS

Photographs with adhesive labels will not be accepted, because the labels detach from the photograph and their acidity may cause the photograph to deteriorate.

USE OF NATIONAL REGISTER 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.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

In addition to the requirements described in this bulletin, **SHPOs and FPOs may require additional information not requested on the National Register form**. Additional items may include a duplicate set of photographs for the State files, sketch maps, footnotes, or chain of title. This information may have a variety of purposes, including documentation for State registers.

All SHPOs will need the names and addresses of all fee-simple property owners. This information is used to notify owners of the intended nomination of their property to the National Register and afterwards its listing. The SHPO or FPO may ask applicants to enter this information on the form, on continuation sheets, or in another form.

When there are any special circumstances, the SHPO or FPO will also submit the following items with the completed National Register form:

- Notarized letters of objection from property owners
- Comments received from public officials, owners, and the general public.

IV. DOCUMENTING PROPERTIES WITHIN MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Document each property within a multiple property submission on a separate registration form (NPS 10-900). Each property will be listed individually in the National Register. (Note: While a district may be one of the types of property within a multiple property group, it is by definition an individual property not a multiple property group.)

Registration forms for properties may be completed at the same time as the multiple property documentation form, or any time thereafter. One of the major reasons for grouping properties together for listing is to reduce the amount of documentation on each property. This applies particularly to information about methodology, bibliography, and historic context that relates to the group as a whole. Common information is discussed once in the multiple property documentation form (NPS 10-900-b) and can be simply referenced in the individual registration forms.

Follow the instructions in *Chapter III* to complete these forms, noting the shortcuts listed in this chapter. Applicants should also consult with the SHPO or FPO when documenting a property within a multiple listing.

See the instructions for completing the multiple property form in the bulletin on *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* for an explanation of property types and registration requirements.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

When naming the property, select a name that is different from that of other properties in the multiple property group. If necessary, differentiate similar names by adding a number, the location, or some other descriptive term.

World War II Japanese Fortification—Site 2

United States Post Office—Main Branch

3. CERTIFICATION

The appropriate certifying and commenting officials sign each registration form. *(See Appendix VII.)*

5. CLASSIFICATION

Enter the name of the multiple property listing to which the property belongs.

Port Huron Multiple Properties

Historic and Historic Archeological Resources of the Iron Industry on the Westland Highland Rim

7. DESCRIPTION

Identify the physical features that identify the property as a member of its property type. Describe also additional features that make it unique or distinctive. When discussing the property's historic and current condition, address any alterations, additions, disturbances, or other changes that affect the property's representation of its property type.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For most properties within a multiple property listing, a summary paragraph is sufficient. The paragraph identifies the themes or historic contexts for the property and provides specific facts about the property's history and condition that link it to the historic contexts and property types documented on the multiple property documentation form. The more specific the registration requirements are in the multiple property form, the shorter and simpler the statement of significance will be.

In the summary paragraph:

- **Identify** the historic contexts and property types represented by the property. (These should correspond to those documented on the multiple property form.)
- **Provide facts** relating the property to each historic context and showing that the property possesses the physical or associative characteristics required for listing as a member of its property type.
- **Discuss** how the property meets the National Register criteria and



The Tekoa Grain Company Elevator and Flathouse, Whitman County, Washington, is one of several properties listed in the National Register as part of the multiple property group, Grain Production in Eastern Washington. (Holstine)

any criteria considerations as a member of its property type.

Additional paragraphs should:

- **Discuss** any additional significance, mentioning other historic contexts, themes, or areas of significance related to the property.
- **Provide** background information linking the property with the prehistory or history of the geographical area where the property is located, if this is not covered in the multiple property form.
- **Discuss** any reasons why a property not meeting the registration requirements for its property type merits listing in the National Register. (For example, upon further information the registration requirements should be revised, or, under certain conditions, some of the requirements should be waived.)

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cite only sources specifically relating to the property being documented. Cite sources relating to the group as a whole on the multiple property form.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Provide a complete set of geographical data with each completed form.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

MAPS

A single USGS quadrangle map may be used to indicate the location of several properties. Also, a single tax map or other large area map may be used as a sketch map or in place of a verbal boundary description for more than one property.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Submit one or more photographs with each registration form. Photographs must illustrate the characteristics that relate the property to its property type, as well as depict its overall character and condition.

CONTINUATION SHEETS

Label and number continuation sheets for each registration form **separately** from the multiple property form and each other. Include the name of the multiple property listing with the property's name and location. Do not combine items for separate properties on a single continuation sheet.

ORGANIZING THE SUBMISSION

Submit completed registration forms either separately or together as a group. This may be done at the same time or after the multiple property form is submitted.

When submitting a core group of properties with a multiple property form, include a continuation sheet listing the properties. Additional properties can be added to the multiple property listing at any time. Properties will be identified in the NRIS by the name of both the property and the multiple property listing.

V. DOCUMENTING NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

The SHPO, FPO, and others may use the National Register Registration Form, with certain additional information, to recommend properties for designation as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).

This chapter supplements Chapter III and explains how persons preparing National Register forms can document national significance. Those who believe a property has national significance and qualifies for NHL designation should first review the NHL criteria for national significance in *Appendix V*.

WHAT ARE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS (NHLS)?

NHLs are districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects found to possess national significance in illustrating or representing the prehistory and history of the United States.

NHLs are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Other than inclusion in the National Park System, Landmark designation is the Federal government's only official designation of the national significance of a historic property. NHLs number less than four percent of the properties listed in the National Register.

NHL CRITERIA

While the NHL criteria are similar, they are not identical to those of the National Register, and set a very stringent test for national significance, including high historic integrity. If, after reviewing the criteria, applicants are satisfied that the property is a reasonable candidate for NHL designation, they should then contact the SHPO and the National Historic Landmarks Survey staff in the History Division of the National Park Service (see *Appendix IX*). If the property is an archeological site or district, they should also consult the archeological assistance staff in the National Park Service regional office. SHPO and NPS staff will help the applicant determine whether NHL designation should be pursued and what information is needed to make the case for national significance.

NHL DESIGNATION

NHLs are designated by the Secretary of the Interior after the National Park System Advisory Board reviews National Register forms explaining the national significance of the properties. The National Historic Landmarks Survey staff prepares, reviews, or revises these forms before they are considered by the Board. The Landmarks Survey staff is eager to work directly with interested individuals, organizations, and SHPO and Federal agency staff who wish to document properties for NHL designation.

NHL designation requires different and more comprehensive documentation than National Register listing and a substantial amount of time, at least 18 months in most cases. Through the National Register nomination process, a property documented as having national importance can be listed for its State and local importance. After the property has been listed, the National Register staff may recommend it to the Landmarks staff for consideration as a NHL.

NHL THEME STUDIES

NHLs are most often identified through theme studies by the Landmarks Survey staff. Theme studies consist of a context or theme statement and a series of National Register forms relating to a particular topic in U. S. history or archeology, such as westward expansion, architecture, science, or education. There are 34 themes, divided into subthemes and facets. These are listed in *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks Program* (1987), which is available from NPS's History Division. Theme studies will consider properties already listed in the National Register, but may include others not yet listed. If a property has not been listed, designation as a NHL confers listing in the National Register.

It is easier to make the case for national significance if a theme study provides the context to judge relative significance. If no theme study of comparable properties exists, or if it is incomplete, the applicant will need to document the context on the form. This can be done, for example, by cit-

ing judgements of national significance from professional literature.

DOCUMENTING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Applicants are encouraged to provide information in the National Register form that makes the case for NHL designation. This information is entered on continuation sheets and supplements the documentation for National Register listing (i.e., State or local significance). The continuation sheets should:

- Cite the qualifying NHL criteria (see *Appendix V* for listing of criteria),
- State the related NHL theme and explain the property's relationship to it, and
- Explain how the property has significance at the national level.

If a property is already listed in the National Register, the documentation may be amended from State or local significance to national significance (particularly if new information is available). Applicants can do this by revising the entire form or by submitting additional documentation on continuation sheets (see *Chapter VI* on amending forms).

All continuation sheets documenting national significance will become part of the official file if the property is designated as a NHL.

When documenting a property believed to be of national significance, follow the instructions for completing the registration form in *Chapter III* and the special instructions given below.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Select the historic name reflecting the highest level at which the property is important.

Bethune, Mary McLeod, Home

Princeton Battlefield

Fort Sheridan Historic District

2. LOCATION

If the property having national significance is different than the property having State and local importance, provide two sets of information for location. Enter the information for the locally or State significant property on the form, and that for the nationally significant portion on a continuation sheet.

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The certifying official marks "x" in all the boxes that apply. "National" is interpreted as a recommendation only until NHL designation is approved.

7. DESCRIPTION

Identify the resources contributing to national significance. Do this in one of the following ways:

- List on a separate continuation sheet the names of the resources contributing to the national significance of the property.
- Identify, on a separate sketch map, the resources contributing to national significance.

If only a portion of a National Register property has national significance and is being recommended for NHL designation, explain the differences between the two sets of boundaries. The description should clearly describe what is within the nationally significant portion of the property and what is not.

Differences in boundaries may result from:

- An individual property of national significance being within a National Register district.
- A smaller NHL district lying within a district of State and local significance.
- A property of local or State importance being within a NHL district.

(In some cases, it may be advisable to prepare separate forms and reference them within the larger district nomination.)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When filling in the blanks on the form, enter only the information applying to the National Register significance of the property.

List on a continuation sheet entitled, "National Significance":

1. Applicable NHL criteria.
2. Any exceptions to the NHL criteria.
3. NHL theme(s), subthemes, and facets to which the property relates (refer to *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program* 1987).
4. Periods and dates of national significance.

Emerald Mound
Adams County, Mississippi

National Significance

Criterion: 6
Theme: The Original Inhabitants
Subthemes: Native Village and Communities
Indian Meets European
Period of National Significance: AD 1200-1730

Johnson's Island Civil War Prison
Ottawa County, Ohio

National Significance

Criteria: 1 and 6
Theme: Civil War
Subthemes: War in the East
War in the West
Period of National Significance: 1861-1865

On continuation sheets, summarize the case for national significance, developing the statement at the national level, and relating it to the NHL criteria and themes as well as the National Register (State and local) significance. Although the statement is a recommendation only until designation occurs, state it af-

firmatively and support it by a discussion of the proposed historic theme and facts about the property. Quotations from nationally known sources with careful citations may be a strong testimony for national significance.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

If a different set of boundaries is proposed for the nationally significant property and separate forms will not be prepared, define two sets of boundaries and provide separate geographical data for each. Enter the set based on the property having National Register significance (State and local) on the form; enter the set defining the property of national importance on a continuation sheet.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

MAPS

If different boundaries are being proposed for the nationally significant property, indicate the location, boundaries, and other information for both sets on separate sketch and USGS maps. On the map for the nationally significant property, identify the following information by coding or graphics (do not use color):

- Boundaries of the nationally significant property.
- Resources **contributing to the national significance** of the property.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Include representative views of the resources that contribute to national significance.

GUIDELINES FOR DOCUMENTING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Support claims for national significance by historical facts and comparisons of the property to themes of national importance and to similar properties nationwide. Often the easiest way to do this is to compare the property to existing NHLs and units of the National Park System.
- NHL themes are not necessarily represented uniformly nationwide. Regional patterns and property types found only in one part of the country may be significant nationally if the pattern they represent reflects an important trend in the history of the United States.
- Areas of national significance may differ from those of local and State significance. For example, a hospital may be important for its architectural design nationally, statewide, and locally, but have importance in medicine only statewide.
- National significance requires that a property be exceptionally important compared to similar properties. For example, only the finest or the most influential works by a master American architect are likely to be designated NHLs. Also, not all residences of nationally prominent persons are strong candidates; only those with the strongest and longest associations are likely to be designated.
- Establishing national significance requires the examination of the theme in which the property is significant to the extent necessary to ascertain that the property represents an important aspect of the theme on a national scale and is outstanding in its representation.
- NHL nominations of archeological sites are encouraged but require careful documentation. Anyone who wishes to document one for national significance should contact the archeological assistance representative in the appropriate regional office, as well as the SHPO, for guidance.
- An altered or seriously deteriorated property will not be a strong candidate for NHL designation as long as other properties with similar importance and a higher historic integrity exist.
- Landmark nominations require advance planning. It takes at least 18 months for review and designation once the documentation is received by the National Park Service. This is in part because there are only two opportunities each year to present studies to the National Park Service Advisory Board. Do not assume the documentation will be presented at the next board meeting; if an urgent situation arises, contact the Landmarks program staff at once.

VI. AMENDING NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

Documentation on a National Register Registration Form may be revised, expanded, or updated at any time after National Register listing. Amendments may be made for many reasons:

- change a property's historic name
- update the condition of the property
- clarify boundaries
- expand significance for:
  1. additional levels (including recommendations for NHL designation)
  2. additional criteria
  3. new areas of significance
  4. additional periods of significance
- document the individual significance of a resource within the property
- increase boundaries
- decrease boundaries
- reclassify contributing and noncontributing resources
- gain approval to move the property
- list a property that was previously determined eligible
- remove a property from the National Register

Registration forms may be amended in any of the following ways:

1. Submit continuation sheets with the new information and an explanation of the amendment.
2. Complete a new form that incorporates former documentation, new information, and proposed changes.
3. For boundary changes, provide a form that documents just the area being added or deleted.

The SHPO or FPO must certify the amendment. This is done on a continuation sheet with the certification statement (see *Appendix VII*).

GUIDELINES FOR AMENDING FORMS

When amending a registration form, **revise all items affected by the proposed change**. The items requiring revision are outlined below.

NAME CHANGES

- Enter, in section 1, the new name, and explain, in section 8, the reasons for the name change.

INCREASING SIGNIFICANCE

- Revise counts and identification of contributing and noncontributing resources in sections 5 and 7 and on sketch map.
- Revise areas of significance, period of significance, and other items in section 8.
- Discuss, in section 8, additional significance and related historic contexts.
- Provide additional photographs if necessary to represent new significance or contributing resources.

BOUNDARY CHANGES (INCREASES AND DECREASES)

- In section 1, enter the name of the property previously registered, and in parentheses indicate whether the documentation is for a boundary increase or decrease, for example, Abington Historic District (Boundary Increase). A name change may also be requested.
- In section 2, enter only the address of the area being added or deleted.

- Provide new information in section 5 on contributing and noncontributing resources. Indicate how many resources are affected by the boundary change. For increases, indicate the number and type of resources being added. For decreases, indicate the number and type of resources being deleted. For both increases and decreases, enter the total number of previously listed contributing resources (not just those affected by the change) under *Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed.*
- Identify and describe the areas and resources being added or deleted in the narrative for section 7.
- Explain 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) in section 8.
- Document any additional significance in section 8.
- Provide new geographical data in section 10, including location, boundary description and justification, acreage, and UTM references, **for only the area being added or deleted.**
- Provide new USGS maps and, if required, sketch maps, reflecting the changes in geographical data.
- Provide photographs of the area being added.

APPROVAL FOR A MOVE

- Provide new information for location and geographical data in sections 2 and 7.
- Describe the procedures for the move and the new location, its setting, and proposed orientation of the moved resource on the new site, in section 7.
- Explain the reasons for the move, the appropriateness of the new setting and orientation, and the effect the move and the new location will have on the significance and integrity of the property.
- Indicate, in section 8, how the property, after the move, will meet the special requirements for criteria consideration B.
- Provide at least one photograph of the proposed site. Photographs of the moved resource on the new site should be submitted to the SHPO and FPO **after** the move.
- Explain the effects of the move on any archeological or other historic resources at the new location.
- Approvals for moves are evaluated on the basis of the impact of the move on the property's significance and integrity and the appropriateness of the new location. For additional guidance, refer to 36 CFR Part 60 and the National Register bulletin on *Contributions of Moved Buildings to Historic Districts.* Properties moved without prior approval are automatically removed from the National Register.

LISTING A PROPERTY PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE

- To request the listing of a property previously determined eligible because of owner objection (nonfederal determination of eligibility), submit to the SHPO and FPO a notarized letter from either the owner withdrawing his or her previous objection or the new owner stating that they are the current owner and do not object to the listing of the property.

REMOVING A PROPERTY FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER

- Under very special circumstances, such as deterioration or loss of historic integrity, a property can be removed from the National Register. These circumstances are explained in 36 CFR Part 60. To request removal, provide the SHPO and FPO with an explanation of the reasons for removal and any supportive items such as photographs and newsclippings.

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hartstene Island Community Hall

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number North Island Drive and Hartstene Island Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town Hartstene Island ☒ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Mason code 045 zip code 98584

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
roof METAL
other WOOD

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1914-1939

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Sund, Bill

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Hartstene Island Community Hall
Name of Property

Mason County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	508620	5235660
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Lea and Shirley Courtois

organization Hartstene Island Community Hall date February 6, 1988

street & number East 467 Chesapeake telephone (206)545-1535

city or town Shelton state WA zip code 98584

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Hartstene Island Community Hall
Mason County, WA

Description

The Hartstene Island Community Hall is a large one-story meeting hall located at the intersection of two main roads at the northern end of the island. Since its construction in 1914, it has been in continuous use as a gathering place for the island's social, recreational, and political activities and is the focal point of all community life. Built by volunteer labor with donated materials, the building embodies the frontier spirit that prevailed on the island in the early decades of the twentieth century. A 1916 shed-roofed addition to the main hall provided kitchen and dining space, and another early addition at the rear provided for a stage and backstage facilities. Except for the modernization of plumbing and mechanical systems and upgrading of the kitchen, the community hall retains its original appearance and continues its historical associations with the island's community groups.

The original community hall has a rectangular plan, approximately 55 feet by 30 feet, including an open porch on the east facade. The original foundation, still visible on the eastern half, consists of uncut stone footings supporting sections of logs acting as posts. In 1987, a poured concrete foundation was incorporated at the western end where the land slopes downward to allow a partial basement area above grade. The wood-frame building is sheathed in horizontal drop siding with vertical board-and-batten skirting. Window and door surrounds are plain milled boards with no moulding. Cornerboards, fascia, knee braces at the gable ends, and porch railings are all of the same simple millwork. The hip roof of the porch is supported by square posts with chamfered edges, although two of the original have been replaced with peeled poles. The porch roof and the main gable roof were originally covered by wood shingles, which remain under modern corrugated metal roofing.

In 1916, an addition was made to the south side, approximately 15 feet wide and extending the entire length of the building. This addition provided dining space and a kitchen area. The interior wall surfaces are now covered with gypsum board, the kitchen facilities have been modernized, and bathrooms have been added, but the simple window frames and rectangular four-light wood sash are original. Another early shed roofed addition at the north provided space for a shallow elevated stage and a small backstage area that now includes modern electrical equipment.

Hartstene Island Community Hall
Mason County, WA

Description (continued)

The interior of the hall itself is covered with narrow tongue-and-groove wood sheathing as is the ceiling. The flooring is hardwood maple, which early on replaced the original fir, which still can be seen on the narrow slightly raised platforms around the three edges of the room. The dimensions of the hall, approximately 47 feet by 30 feet, include a ceiling height of approximately 16 feet, necessitated by early recreational use of the space for basketball and volleyball games. When electricity was brought to the island in the 1940s, six ceiling fixtures were added. These early fixtures were replaced by handing fluorescent lights.

The setting of the community hall remains quite rural in character. The building is easily visible from both roads and has a large open graveled area to the south that is used for parking, but the vicinity remains wooded and the area is still sparsely inhabited.

Statement of Significance

The Hartstene Island Community Hall is historically significant for its long association with the development of civic life on the island in the 20th century. Since its construction in 1914, the hall has been the single most important structure in community affairs, serving as the home of the local grange, women's club, community club, and the venue of all of the island's important public gatherings and social events. The simple frame structure, well-preserved and carefully maintained, continues to serve Hartstene Island in the same capacity today.

Historical background and significance:

Located in the south Puget Sound, with Case Inlet on the east and Pickering Passage and Peale Passage on the west, Hartstene Island is comprised of 12,000 acres, sparsely settled and accessible to the Mason County mainland only by ferry until the late 1960s. Although the island was explored by the Wilkes expedition in 1841 (and named for crew member Henry J. Harstein), economic activity on the heavily forested island remained limited to logging and isolated subsistence farms through the early 20th century. Because of the

Hartstene Island Community Hall
Mason County, WA

Statement of Significance (continued)

small and scattered population and its remote location, the island had no central village or community meeting place through the first decade of the new century.

To address that problem, the Hartstene Island Community Club was established in 1914, with the intention of erecting a community hall on one-half acre of land donated by Andrew Johnson near the northern tip of the island. From the beginning, the project was a community effort. Island resident August Carlson donated trees for the lumber; John Edgert, Arthur Wingert, and Alan McKay used two teams of horses to haul the logs from the woods to the beach, where they were rafted and towed by the Marie and the Levina to a sawmill at Taylor Bay on the mainland; and the finished lumber was towed back to the island in a scow by the Marie, and hauled from the beach to the building site by volunteers with horses and wagons.

Although Grapeview carpenters were hired to supervise construction, they were assisted by islanders including Lee Carlson, Ed Wilson, Arlo Wingert, Arthur Wingert, and Paul Hitchcock. Work parties were held during construction with pot-luck dinners provided by the island women. In 1916, a lean-to shed addition was constructed to accommodate a large dining hall and kitchen. Construction of the dining hall was supervised by Bill Sayers, with assistance from Tony Goetsch, Wilson, Carlson, and others and a large stove was donated by Mark Reed of the Simpson Logging Company in Shelton. At about the same time, a stage was added to the rear of the main hall to accommodate performances.

With construction complete, the hall quickly became a true community center. From its inception, the hall was the home of the young community club. The hall was also the meeting site of Hartstene Island Grange #568, established the year the hall opened, and an important organization in the lives of the island's farm families. Two years later (with the kitchen complete), the Hartstene Women's Club was founded at the center. The hall clearly reflects the growing role of civic associations in the life of American communities in the early 20th century.

Hartstene Island Community Hall
Mason County, WA

Statement of Significance (continued)

Initially, the hall was without electricity or plumbing, and island residents brought wood and buckets of water from their homes. But that did not inhibit important community-wide events. Dances and festivals attracted participants from as far away as Agate, Stadium, and Vaughn, who arrived by boat or ferry. The community hall also served as the polling place for every election; the site of the annual Harvest Home Festival, sponsored by the Grange; the playing court for the island basketball and volleyball teams; and the performance hall for local theatrical productions (later under the auspices of the Hartstene Island Theatre Club).

Since 1916, the hall has undergone very few changes. The building was wired for electricity in the 1940s, repairs to the roof were made in the 1970s, and a new basement was added in 1814. In every instance, the expenses and labor were borne by community volunteers. The island, too, has gone through a few changes since the hall was constructed. A bridge was built in the late 1960s, connecting the island to the mainland, which led to an increase in the construction of summer homes. But even today the island retains its quiet character, and the Hartstene Island Community Hall continues to serve as the well preserved focal point for civic life.

Bibliography

Hitchcock, Beulah, and Helen Wingert. The Island Remembers. Hartstene Island, WA: Hartstene Island Women's Club, 1979.

Verbal boundary description

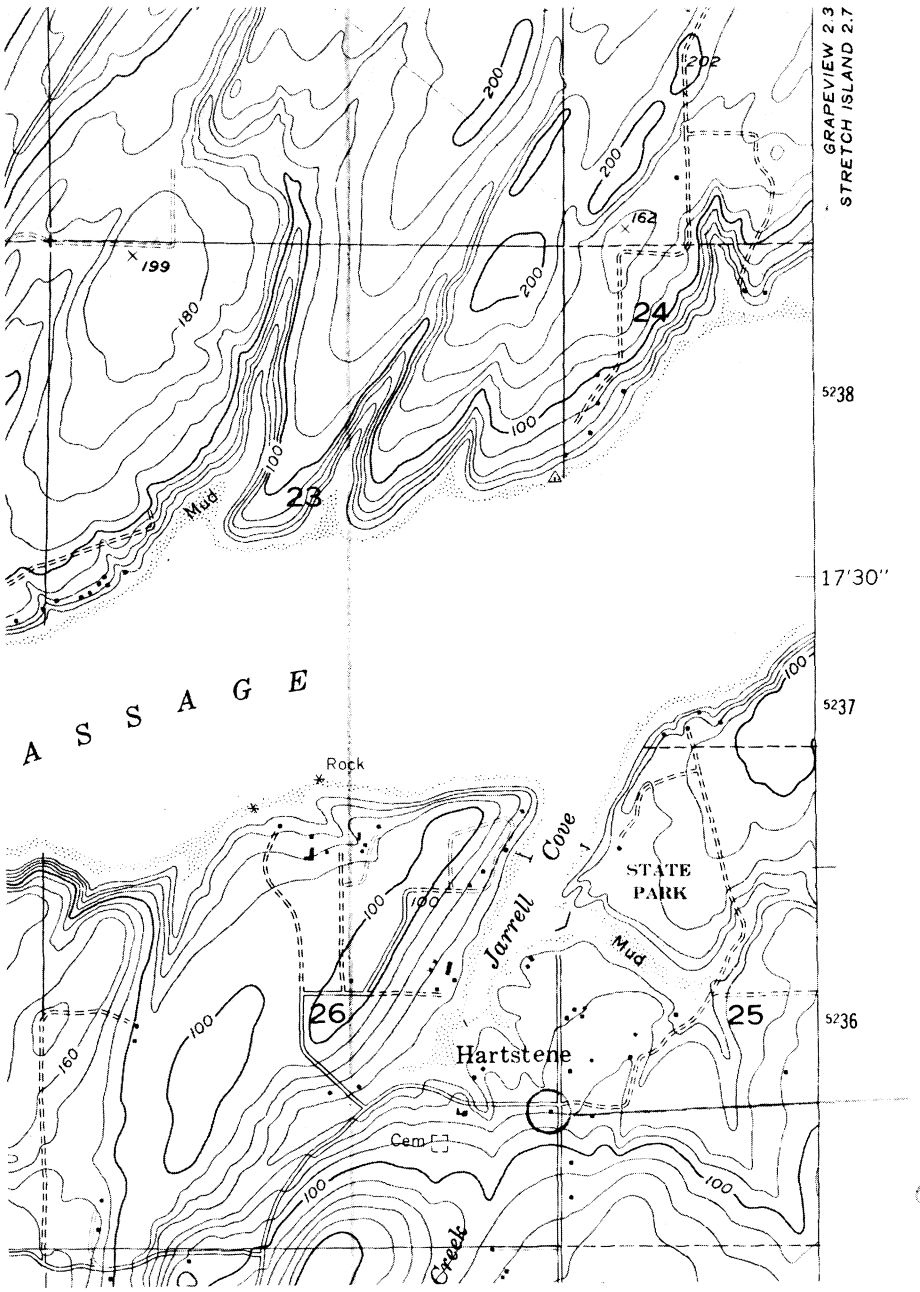
Tract 3, Lot 1, Section 26, T21N, R2W. Tract 3, NW, SW Section 25, T21N, R2W.

Verbal boundary justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the community hall.



1. Hartstene Island Community Hall
2. Mason County, WA
3. Leonard Garfield
4. Sept. 1988
5. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, WA
6. East facade and north side elevation, looking southwest
7. #1



Hartstene Island Community Club
Hartstene Is., Mason Co., WA
UTM Reference:
10/508620/5235660

Quadrangle: Mason Lake, Washington
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM Reference: 10 508620 5235660

APPENDIX I: STATE CODES

AK	ALASKA
AL	ALABAMA
AS	AMERICAN SAMOA
AZ	ARIZONA
AR	ARKANSAS
CA	CALIFORNIA
CO	COLORADO
CT	CONNECTICUT
DE	DELAWARE
DC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FL	FLORIDA
GA	GEORGIA
GU	GUAM
HI	HAWAII
ID	IDAHO
IL	ILLINOIS
IN	INDIANA
IA	IOWA
KS	KANSAS
KY	KENTUCKY
LA	LOUISIANA
ME	MAINE
MH	MARSHALL ISLANDS
MD	MARYLAND
MA	MASSACHUSETTS
MI	MICHIGAN
FM	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
MN	MINNESOTA
MS	MISSISSIPPI
MO	MISSOURI
MT	MONTANA
NE	NEBRASKA
NV	NEVADA
NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE
NJ	NEW JERSEY
NM	NEW MEXICO
NY	NEW YORK
NC	NORTH CAROLINA
ND	NORTH DAKOTA
MP	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
OH	OHIO
OK	OKLAHOMA
OR	OREGON
PW	PALAU
PA	PENNSYLVANIA
PR	PUERTO RICO
RI	RHODE ISLAND
SC	SOUTH CAROLINA
SD	SOUTH DAKOTA
TN	TENNESSEE
TX	TEXAS
UM	U.S. MINOR ISLANDS
UT	UTAH
VT	VERMONT
VI	VIRGIN ISLANDS
VA	VIRGINIA
WA	WASHINGTON
WV	WEST VIRGINIA
WI	WISCONSIN
WY	WYOMING

APPENDIX II: COUNTY CODES

ALASKA

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

ALABAMA

001 Autauga
003 Baldwin
005 Barbour
007 Bibb
009 Blount
011 Bullock
013 Butler
015 Calhoun
017 Chambers
019 Cherokee
021 Chilton
023 Choctaw
025 Clarke
027 Clay
029 Cleburne
031 Coffee
033 Colbert
035 Conecuh
037 Coosa
039 Covington
041 Crenshaw
043 Cullman
045 Dale
047 Dallas
049 De Kalb
051 Elmore
053 Escambia
055 Etowah
057 Fayette
059 Franklin
061 Geneva
063 Greene
065 Hale
067 Henry
069 Houston
071 Jackson
073 Jefferson
075 Lamar
077 Lauderdale
079 Lawrence
081 Lee
083 Limestone
085 Lowndes
087 Macon
089 Madison
091 Marengo
093 Marion
095 Marshall
097 Mobile
099 Monroe
101 Montgomery
103 Morgan
105 Perry
107 Pickens
109 Pike
111 Randolph
113 Russell
115 St. Clair
117 Shelby
119 Sumter
121 Talladega
123 Tallapoosa
125 Tuscaloosa
127 Walker
129 Washington
131 Wilcox
133 Winston

AMERICAN SAMOA

001 Tutuila Island, Eastern
003 Tutuila Island, Western
010 Eastern
020 Manu'a
030 Rose Island
040 Swains Island
050 Western

ARIZONA

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

ARKANSAS

001 Arkansas
003 Ashley
005 Baxter
007 Benton
009 Boone
011 Bradley
013 Calhoun
015 Carroll
017 Chicot
019 Clark
021 Clay
023 Cleburne
025 Cleveland
027 Columbia
029 Conway
031 Craighead
033 Crawford
035 Crittenden
037 Cross
039 Dallas
041 Desha
043 Drew
045 Faulkner
047 Franklin
049 Fulton

051 Garland
053 Grant
055 Greene
057 Hempstead
059 Hot Spring
061 Howard
063 Independence
065 Izard
067 Jackson
069 Jefferson
071 Johnson
073 Lafayette
075 Lawrence
077 Lee
079 Lincoln
081 Little River
083 Logan
085 Lonoke
087 Madison
089 Marion
091 Miller
093 Mississippi
095 Monroe
097 Montgomery
099 Nevada
101 Newton
103 Ouachita
105 Perry
107 Phillips
109 Pike
111 Poinsett
113 Polk
115 Pope
117 Prairie
119 Pulaski
121 Randolph
123 St. Francis
125 Saline
127 Scott
129 Searcy
131 Sebastian
133 Sevier
135 Sharp
137 Stone
139 Union
141 Van Buren
143 Washington
145 White
147 Woodruff
149 Yell

CALIFORNIA

001 Alameda
003 Alpine
005 Amador
007 Butte
009 Calaveras
011 Colusa
013 Contra Costa
015 Del Norte
017 El Dorado
019 Fresno
021 Glenn
023 Humboldt
025 Imperial
027 Inyo
029 Kern
031 Kings
033 Lake
035 Lassen
037 Los Angeles
039 Madera
041 Marin
043 Mariposa
045 Mendocino
047 Merced
049 Modoc
051 Mono
053 Monterey
055 Napa
057 Nevada
059 Orange
061 Placer
063 Plumas
065 Riverside
067 Sacramento
069 San Benito
071 San Bernardino
073 San Diego
075 San Francisco
077 San Joaquin
079 San Luis Obispo
081 San Mateo
083 Santa Barbara
085 Santa Clara
087 Santa Cruz
089 Shasta
091 Sierra
093 Siskiyou
095 Solano
097 Sonoma
099 Stanislaus
101 Sutter
103 Tehama
105 Trinity
107 Tulare
109 Tuolumne
111 Ventura
113 Yolo
115 Yuba

COLORADO

001 Adams
003 Alamosa
005 Arapahoe
007 Archuleta
009 Baca
011 Bent
013 Boulder
015 Chaffee
017 Cheyenne
019 Clear Creek
021 Conejos
023 Costilla
025 Crowley
027 Custer
029 Delta
031 Denver
033 Dolores
035 Douglas
037 Eagle
039 Elbert
041 El Paso
043 Fremont
045 Garfield
047 Gilpin
049 Grand
051 Gunnison
053 Hinsdale
055 Huerfano
057 Jackson
059 Jefferson
061 Kiowa
063 Kit Carson
065 Lake
067 La Plata
069 Larimer
071 Las Animas
073 Lincoln
075 Logan
077 Mesa
079 Mineral
081 Moffat
083 Montezuma
085 Montrose
087 Morgan
089 Otero
091 Ouray
093 Park
095 Phillips
097 Pitkin
099 Prowers
101 Pueblo
103 Rio Blanco
105 Rio Grande
107 Routt
109 Saguache
111 San Juan
113 San Miguel
115 Sedgwick
117 Summit
119 Teller
121 Washington
123 Weld
125 Yuma

CONNECTICUT

001 Fairfield
003 Hartford
005 Litchfield
007 Middlesex
009 New Haven
011 New London
013 Tolland
015 Windham

DELAWARE

001 Kent
003 New Castle
005 Sussex

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

001 District of Columbia

FLORIDA

001 Alachua
003 Baker
005 Bay
007 Bradford
009 Brevard
011 Broward
013 Calhoun
015 Charlotte
017 Citrus
019 Clay
021 Collier
023 Columbia
025 Dade
027 De Soto
029 Dixie
031 Duval
033 Escambia
035 Flagler
037 Franklin
039 Gadsden
041 Gilchrist
043 Glades
045 Gulf
047 Hamilton
049 Hardee
051 Hendry
053 Hernando
055 Highlands
057 Hillsborough
059 Holmes
061 Indian River
063 Jackson
065 Jefferson
067 Lafayette
069 Lake
071 Lee
073 Leon
075 Levy
077 Liberty
079 Madison
081 Manatee
083 Marion
085 Martin
087 Monroe
089 Nassau
091 Okaloosa
093 Okeechobee
095 Orange
097 Osceola
099 Palm Beach
101 Pasco
103 Pinellas
105 Polk
107 Putnam
109 St. Johns
111 St. Lucie
113 Santa Rosa
115 Sarasota
117 Seminole
119 Sumter
121 Suwannee
123 Taylor
125 Union
127 Volusia
129 Wakulla
131 Walton
133 Washington

GEORGIA

001 Appling
003 Atkinson
005 Bacon
007 Baker
009 Baldwin
011 Banks
013 Barrow
015 Bartow
017 Ben Hill
019 Berrien
021 Bibb
023 Bleckley
025 Brantley
027 Brooks
029 Bryan
031 Bulloch
033 Burke
035 Butts
037 Calhoun
039 Camden
043 Candler
045 Carroll
047 Catoosa
049 Charlton
051 Chatham
053 Chattahoochee
055 Chattooga
057 Cherokee
059 Clarke
061 Clay
063 Clayton
065 Clinch
067 Cobb
069 Coffee
071 Colquitt
073 Columbia
075 Cook
077 Coweta
079 Crawford
081 Crisp
083 Dade
085 Dawson
087 Decatur
089 De Kalb
091 Dodge
093 Dooly
095 Dougherty
097 Douglas
099 Early
101 Echols
103 Effingham
105 Elbert
107 Emanuel
109 Evans
111 Fannin
113 Fayette
115 Floyd
117 Forsyth
119 Franklin
121 Fulton
123 Gilmer
125 Glascock
127 Glynn
129 Gordon
131 Grady
133 Greene
135 Gwinnett
137 Habersham
139 Hall
141 Hancock
143 Haralson
145 Harris
147 Hart
149 Heard
151 Henry
153 Houston
155 Irwin
157 Jackson
159 Jasper
161 Jeff Davis
163 Jefferson
165 Jenkins
167 Johnson
169 Jones
171 Lamar
173 Lanier
175 Laurens
177 Lee
179 Liberty
181 Lincoln
183 Long
185 Lowndes
187 Lumpkin
189 McDuffie
191 McIntosh
193 Macon
195 Madison
197 Marion
199 Meriwether
201 Miller
205 Mitchell
207 Monroe
209 Montgomery
211 Morgan
213 Murray
215 Muscogee
217 Newton
219 Oconee
221 Oglethorpe
223 Paulding
225 Peach
227 Pickens

229 Pierce
231 Pike
233 Polk
235 Pulaski
237 Putnam
239 Quitman
241 Rabun
243 Randolph
245 Richmond
247 Rockdale
249 Schley
251 Screven
253 Seminole
255 Spalding
257 Stephens
259 Stewart
261 Sumter
263 Talbot
265 Taliaferro
267 Tattnall
269 Taylor
271 Telfair
273 Terrell
275 Thomas
277 Tift
279 Toombs
281 Towns
283 Treutlen
285 Troup
287 Turner
289 Twiggs
291 Union
293 Upson
295 Walker
297 Walton
299 Ware
301 Warren
303 Washington
305 Wayne
307 Webster
309 Wheeler
311 White
313 Whitfield
315 Wilcox
317 Wilkes
319 Wilkinson
321 Worth

GUAM

010 Guam

HAWAII

001 Hawaii
003 Honolulu
007 Kauai
009 Maui

IDAHO

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

ILLINOIS

001 Adams
003 Alexander
005 Bond
007 Boone
009 Brown
011 Bureau
013 Calhoun
015 Carroll
017 Cass
019 Champaign
021 Christian
023 Clark
025 Clay
027 Clinton
029 Coles
031 Cook
033 Crawford
035 Cumberland
037 De Kalb
039 De Witt
041 Douglas
043 Du Page
045 Edgar
047 Edwards
049 Effingham
051 Fayette
053 Ford
055 Franklin
057 Fulton
059 Gallatin
061 Greene
063 Grundy
065 Hamilton
067 Hancock
069 Hardin
071 Henderson
073 Henry
075 Iroquois
077 Jackson
079 Jasper
081 Jefferson
083 Jersey
085 Jo Daviess
087 Johnson
089 Kane
091 Kankakee
093 Kendall
095 Knox
097 Lake
099 La Salle
101 Lawrence
103 Lee
105 Livingston
107 Logan
109 McDonough
111 McHenry
113 McLean
115 Macon
117 Macoupin
119 Madison
121 Marion
123 Marshall
125 Mason
127 Massac
129 Menard
131 Mercer
133 Monroe
135 Montgomery
137 Morgan
139 Moultrie
141 Ogle
143 Peoria
145 Perry
147 Piatt
149 Pike
151 Pope
153 Pulaski
155 Putnam
157 Randolph
159 Richland
161 Rock Island
163 St. Clair
165 Saline
167 Sangamon
169 Schuyler
171 Scott

173 Shelby
175 Stark
177 Stephenson
179 Tazewell
181 Union
183 Vermilion
185 Wabash
187 Warren
189 Washington
191 Wayne
193 White
195 Whiteside
197 Will
199 Williamson
201 Winnebago
203 Woodford

INDIANA

001 Adams
003 Allen
005 Bartholomew
007 Benton
009 Blackford
011 Boone
013 Brown
015 Carroll
017 Cass
019 Clark
021 Clay
023 Clinton
025 Crawford
027 Daviess
029 Dearborn
031 Decatur
033 De Kalb
035 Delaware
037 Dubois
039 Elkhart
041 Fayette
043 Floyd
045 Fountain
047 Franklin
049 Fulton
051 Gibson
053 Grant
055 Greene
057 Hamilton
059 Hancock
061 Harrison
063 Hendricks
065 Henry
067 Howard
069 Huntington
071 Jackson
073 Jasper
075 Jay
077 Jefferson
079 Jennings
081 Johnson
083 Knox
085 Kosciusko
087 Lagrange
089 Lake
091 La Porte
093 Lawrence
095 Madison
097 Marion
099 Marshall
101 Martin
103 Miami
105 Monroe
107 Montgomery
109 Morgan
111 Newton
113 Noble
115 Ohio
117 Orange
119 Owen
121 Parke
123 Perry
125 Pike
127 Porter
129 Posey
131 Pulaski
133 Putnam
135 Randolph
137 Ripley
139 Rush
141 St. Joseph
143 Scott
145 Shelby
147 Spencer
149 Starke
151 Steuben
153 Sullivan
155 Switzerland
157 Tippecanoe
159 Tipton
161 Union
163 Vanderburgh
165 Vermillion
167 Vigo
169 Wabash
171 Warren
173 Warrick
175 Washington
177 Wayne
179 Wells
181 White
183 Whitley

IOWA

001 Adair
003 Adams
005 Allamakee
007 Appanoose
009 Audubon
011 Benton
013 Black Hawk
015 Boone
017 Bremer
019 Buchanan
021 Buena Vista
023 Butler
025 Calhoun
027 Carroll
029 Cass
031 Cedar
033 Cerro Gordo
035 Cherokee
037 Chickasaw
039 Clarke
041 Clay
043 Clayton
045 Clinton
047 Crawford
049 Dallas
051 Davis
053 Decatur
055 Delaware
057 Des Moines
059 Dickinson
061 Dubuque
063 Emmet
065 Fayette
067 Floyd
069 Franklin
071 Fremont
073 Greene
075 Grundy
077 Guthrie
079 Hamilton
081 Hancock
083 Hardin
085 Harrison
087 Henry
089 Howard
091 Humboldt
093 Ida
095 Iowa
097 Jackson
099 Jasper
101 Jefferson
103 Johnson
105 Jones
107 Keokuk
109 Kossuth
111 Lee
113 Linn
115 Louisa
117 Lucas
119 Lyon
121 Madison
123 Mahaska
125 Marion
127 Marshall
129 Mills
131 Mitchell
133 Monona
135 Monroe
137 Montgomery
139 Muscatine
141 O Brien
143 Osceola
145 Page
147 Palo Alto
149 Plymouth
151 Pocahontas
153 Polk
155 Pottawattamie

157 Poweshiek
159 Ringgold
161 Sac
163 Scott
165 Shelby
167 Sioux
169 Story
171 Tama
173 Taylor
175 Union
177 Van Buren
179 Wapello
181 Warren
183 Washington
185 Wayne
187 Webster
189 Winnebago
191 Winneshiek
193 Woodbury
195 Worth
197 Wright

KANSAS

001 Allen
003 Anderson
005 Atchison
007 Barber
009 Barton
011 Bourbon
013 Brown
015 Butler
017 Chase
019 Chautauqua
021 Cherokee
023 Cheyenne
025 Clark
027 Clay
029 Cloud
031 Coffey
033 Comanche
035 Cowley
037 Crawford
039 Decatur
041 Dickinson
043 Doniphan
045 Douglas
047 Edwards
049 Elk
051 Ellis
053 Ellsworth
055 Finney
057 Ford
059 Franklin
061 Geary
063 Gove
065 Graham
067 Grant
069 Gray
071 Greeley
073 Greenwood
075 Hamilton
077 Harper
079 Harvey
081 Haskell
083 Hodgeman
085 Jackson
087 Jefferson
089 Jewell
091 Johnson
093 Kearny
095 Kingman
097 Kiowa
099 Labette
101 Lane
103 Leavenworth
105 Lincoln
107 Linn
109 Logan
111 Lyon
113 McPherson
115 Marion
117 Marshall
119 Meade
121 Miami
123 Mitchell
125 Montgomery
127 Morris
129 Morton
131 Nemaha
133 Neosho
135 Ness
137 Norton
139 Osage
141 Osborne
143 Ottawa
145 Pawnee
147 Phillips
149 Pottawatomie
151 Pratt
153 Rawlins
155 Reno
157 Republic
159 Rice
161 Riley
163 Rooks
165 Rush
167 Russell
169 Saline
171 Scott
173 Sedgwick
175 Seward
177 Shawnee
179 Sheridan
181 Sherman
183 Smith
185 Stafford
187 Stanton
189 Stevens
191 Sumner
193 Thomas
195 Trego
197 Wabaunsee
199 Wallace
201 Washington
203 Wichita
205 Wilson
207 Woodson
209 Wyandotte

KENTUCKY

001 Adair
003 Allen
005 Anderson
007 Ballard
009 Barren
011 Bath
013 Bell
015 Boone
017 Bourbon
019 Boyd
021 Boyle
023 Bracken
025 Breathitt
027 Breckinridge
029 Bullitt
031 Butler
033 Caldwell
035 Calloway
037 Campbell
039 Carlisle
041 Carroll
043 Carter
045 Casey
047 Christian
049 Clark
051 Clay
053 Clinton
055 Crittenden
057 Cumberland
059 Daviess
061 Edmonson
063 Elliott
065 Estill
067 Fayette
069 Fleming
071 Floyd
073 Franklin
075 Fulton
077 Gallatin
079 Garrard
081 Grant
083 Graves
085 Grayson
087 Green
089 Greenup
091 Hancock
093 Hardin
095 Harlan
097 Harrison
099 Hart
101 Henderson
103 Henry
105 Hickman
107 Hopkins
109 Jackson
111 Jefferson
113 Jessamine
115 Johnson
117 Kenton
119 Knott

121 Knox
123 Larue
125 Laurel
127 Lawrence
129 Lee
131 Leslie
133 Letcher
135 Lewis
137 Lincoln
139 Livingston
141 Logan
143 Lyon
145 McCracken
147 McCreary
149 McLean
151 Madison
153 Magoffin
155 Marion
157 Marshall
159 Martin
161 Mason
163 Meade
165 Menifee
167 Mercer
169 Metcalfe
171 Monroe
173 Montgomery
175 Morgan
177 Muhlenberg
179 Nelson
181 Nicholas
183 Ohio
185 Oldham
187 Owen
189 Owsley
191 Pendleton
193 Perry
195 Pike
197 Powell
199 Pulaski
201 Robertson
203 Rockcastle
205 Rowan
207 Russell
209 Scott
211 Shelby
213 Simpson
215 Spencer
217 Taylor
219 Todd
221 Trigg
223 Trimble
225 Union
227 Warren
229 Washington
231 Wayne
233 Webster
235 Whitley
237 Wolfe
239 Woodford

LOUISIANA

001 Acadia
003 Allen
005 Ascension
007 Assumption
009 Avoyelles
011 Beauregard
013 Bienville
015 Bossier
017 Caddo
019 Calcasieu
021 Caldwell
023 Cameron
025 Catahoula
027 Claiborne
029 Concordia
031 De Soto
033 East Baton Rouge
035 East Carroll
037 East Feliciana
039 Evangeline
041 Franklin
043 Grant
045 Iberia
047 Iberville
049 Jackson
051 Jefferson
053 Jefferson Davis
055 Lafayette
057 Lafourche
059 La Salle
061 Lincoln
063 Livingston
065 Madison
067 Morehouse
069 Natchitoches
071 Orleans
073 Ouachita
075 Plaquemines
077 Pointe Coupee
079 Rapides
081 Red River
083 Richland
085 Sabine
087 St. Bernard
089 St. Charles
091 St. Helena
093 St. James
095 St. John The Baptist
097 St. Landry
099 St. Martin
101 St. Mary
103 St. Tammany
105 Tangipahoa
107 Tensas
109 Terrebonne
111 Union
113 Vermilion
115 Vernon
117 Washington
119 Webster
121 West Baton Rouge
123 West Carroll
125 West Feliciana
127 Winn

MAINE

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

MARSHALL ISLANDS

007 Ailinginae
010 Ailinglaplap
030 Ailuk
040 Arno
050 Aur
060 Bikar
070 Bikini
073 Bokak
080 Ebon
090 Enewetak
100 Erikub
110 Jabat
120 Jaluit
130 Jemo Island
140 Kili
150 Kwajalein
160 Lae
170 Lib
180 Likiep
190 Majuro
300 Maloelap
310 Mejot
320 Mili
330 Namorik
340 Namu
350 Rongelap
360 Rongrik
385 Toke
390 Ujae
400 Ujelang
410 Utrik
420 Wotho
430 Wotje

MARYLAND

001 Allegany
003 Anne Arundel
510 Baltimore (Independent City)
005 Baltimore (County)
009 Calvert
011 Caroline

013 Carroll
015 Cecil
017 Charles
019 Dorchester
021 Frederick
023 Garrett
025 Harford
027 Howard
029 Kent
031 Montgomery
033 Prince George's
035 Queen Anne's
037 St. Mary's
039 Somerset
041 Talbot
043 Washington
045 Wicomico
047 Worcester

MASSACHUSETTS

001 Barnstable
003 Berkshire
005 Bristol
007 Dukes
009 Essex
011 Franklin
013 Hampden
015 Hampshire
017 Middlesex
019 Nantucket
021 Norfolk
023 Plymouth
025 Suffolk
027 Worcester

MICHIGAN

001 Alcona
003 Alger
005 Allegan
007 Alpena
009 Antrim
011 Arenac
013 Baraga
015 Barry
017 Bay
019 Benzie
021 Berrien
023 Branch
025 Calhoun
027 Cass
029 Charlevoix
031 Cheboygan
033 Chippewa
035 Clare
037 Clinton
039 Crawford
041 Delta
043 Dickinson
045 Eaton
047 Emmet
049 Genesee
051 Gladwin
053 Gogebic
055 Grand Traverse
057 Gratiot
059 Hillsdale
061 Houghton
063 Huron
065 Ingham
067 Ionia
069 Iosco
071 Iron
073 Isabella
075 Jackson
077 Kalamazoo
079 Kalkaska
081 Kent
083 Keweenaw
085 Lake
087 Lapeer
089 Leelanau
091 Lenawee
093 Livingston
095 Luce
097 Mackinac
099 Macomb
101 Manistee
103 Marquette
105 Mason
107 Mecosta
109 Menominee
111 Midland
113 Missaukee
115 Monroe
117 Montcalm
119 Montmorency
121 Muskegon
123 Newaygo
125 Oakland
127 Oceana
129 Ogemaw
131 Ontonagon
133 Osceola
135 Oscoda
137 Otsego
139 Ottawa
141 Presque Isle
143 Roscommon
145 Saginaw
147 St. Clair
149 St. Joseph
151 Sanilac
153 Schoolcraft
155 Shiawassee
157 Tuscola
159 Van Buren
161 Washtenaw
163 Wayne
165 Wexford

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

005 Kosrae
040 Ponape
050 Truk
060 Yap

MINNESOTA

001 Aitkin
003 Anoka
005 Becker
007 Beltrami
009 Benton
011 Big Stone
013 Blue Earth
015 Brown
017 Carlton
019 Carver
021 Cass
023 Chippewa
025 Chisago
027 Clay
029 Clearwater
031 Cook
033 Cottonwood
035 Crow Wing
037 Dakota
039 Dodge
041 Douglas
043 Faribault
045 Fillmore
047 Freeborn
049 Goodhue
051 Grant
053 Hennepin
055 Houston
057 Hubbard
059 Isanti
061 Itasca
063 Jackson
065 Kanabec
067 Kandiyohi
069 Kittson
071 Koochiching
073 Lac Qui Parle
075 Lake
077 Lake Of The Woods
079 Le Sueur
081 Lincoln
083 Lyon
085 McLeod
087 Mahnomen
089 Marshall
091 Martin
093 Meeker
095 Mille Lacs
097 Morrison
099 Mower
101 Murray
103 Nicollet
105 Nobles
107 Norman
109 Olmsted
111 Otter Tail
113 Pennington
115 Pine
117 Pipestone
119 Polk
121 Pope
123 Ramsey

125 Red Lake
127 Redwood
129 Renville
131 Rice
133 Rock
135 Roseau
137 St. Louis
139 Scott
141 Sherburne
143 Sibley
145 Stearns
147 Steele
149 Stevens
151 Swift
153 Todd
155 Traverse
157 Wabasha
159 Wadena
161 Waseca
163 Washington
165 Watonwan
167 Wilkin
169 Winona
171 Wright
173 Yellow Medicine

MISSISSIPPI

001 Adams
003 Alcorn
005 Amite
007 Attala
009 Benton
011 Bolivar
013 Calhoun
015 Carroll
017 Chickasaw
019 Choctaw
021 Claiborne
023 Clarke
025 Clay
027 Coahoma
029 Copiah
031 Covington
033 De Soto
035 Forrest
037 Franklin
039 George
041 Greene
043 Grenada
045 Hancock
047 Harrison
049 Hinds
051 Holmes
053 Humphreys
055 Issaquena
057 Itawamba
059 Jackson
061 Jasper
063 Jefferson
065 Jefferson Davis
067 Jones
069 Kemper
071 Lafayette
073 Lamar
075 Lauderdale
077 Lawrence
079 Leake
081 Lee
083 Leflore
085 Lincoln
087 Lowndes
089 Madison
091 Marion
093 Marshall
095 Monroe
097 Montgomery
099 Neshoba
101 Newton
103 Noxubee
105 Oktibbeha
107 Panola
109 Pearl River
111 Perry
113 Pike
115 Pontotoc
117 Prentiss
119 Quitman
121 Rankin
123 Scott
125 Sharkey
127 Simpson
129 Smith
131 Stone
133 Sunflower
135 Tallahatchie
137 Tate
139 Tippah
141 Tishomingo
143 Tunica
145 Union
147 Walthall
149 Warren
151 Washington
153 Wayne
155 Webster
157 Wilkinson
159 Winston
161 Yalobusha
163 Yazoo

MISSOURI

001 Adair
003 Andrew
005 Atchison
007 Audrain
009 Barry
011 Barton
013 Bates
015 Benton
017 Bollinger
019 Boone
021 Buchanan
023 Butler
025 Caldwell
027 Callaway
029 Camden
031 Cape Girardeau
033 Carroll
035 Carter
037 Cass
039 Cedar
041 Chariton
043 Christian
045 Clark
047 Clay
049 Clinton
051 Cole
053 Cooper
055 Crawford
057 Dade
059 Dallas
061 Daviess
063 De Kalb
065 Dent
067 Douglas
069 Dunklin
071 Franklin
073 Gasconade
075 Gentry
077 Greene
079 Grundy
081 Harrison
083 Henry
085 Hickory
087 Holt
089 Howard
091 Howell
093 Iron
095 Jackson
097 Jasper
099 Jefferson
101 Johnson
103 Knox
105 Laclede
107 Lafayette
109 Lawrence
111 Lewis
113 Lincoln
115 Linn
117 Livingston
119 McDonald
121 Macon
123 Madison
125 Maries
127 Marion
129 Mercer
131 Miller
133 Mississippi
135 Moniteau
137 Monroe
139 Montgomery
141 Morgan
143 New Madrid
145 Newton
147 Nodaway
149 Oregon
151 Osage
153 Ozark
155 Pemiscot
157 Perry

159 Pettis
161 Phelps
163 Pike
165 Platte
167 Polk
169 Pulaski
171 Putnam
173 Ralls
175 Randolph
177 Ray
179 Reynolds
181 Ripley
183 St. Charles
185 St. Clair
186 Ste. Genevieve
187 St. Francois
189 St. Louis (County)
510 St. Louis (Independent City)
195 Saline
197 Schuyler
199 Scotland
201 Scott
203 Shannon
205 Shelby
207 Stoddard
209 Stone
211 Sullivan
213 Taney
215 Texas
217 Vernon
219 Warren
221 Washington
223 Wayne
225 Webster
227 Worth
229 Wright

MONTANA

001 Beaverhead
003 Big Horn
005 Blaine
007 Broadwater
009 Carbon
011 Carter
013 Cascade
015 Chouteau
017 Custer
019 Daniels
021 Dawson
023 Deer Lodge
025 Fallon
027 Fergus
029 Flathead
031 Gallatin
033 Garfield
035 Glacier
037 Golden Valley
039 Granite
041 Hill
043 Jefferson
045 Judith Basin
047 Lake
049 Lewis and Clark
051 Liberty
053 Lincoln
055 McCone
057 Madison
059 Meagher
061 Mineral
063 Missoula
065 Musselshell
067 Park
069 Petroleum
071 Phillips
073 Pondera
075 Powder River
077 Powell
079 Prairie
081 Ravalli
083 Richland
085 Roosevelt
087 Rosebud
089 Sanders
091 Sheridan
093 Silver Bow
095 Stillwater
097 Sweet Grass
099 Teton
101 Toole
103 Treasure
105 Valley
107 Wheatland
109 Wibaux
111 Yellowstone
113 Yellowstone Nat Park Pt

NEBRASKA

001 Adams
003 Antelope
005 Arthur
007 Banner
009 Blaine
011 Boone
013 Box Butte
015 Boyd
017 Brown
019 Buffalo
021 Burt
023 Butler
025 Cass
027 Cedar
029 Chase
031 Cherry
033 Cheyenne
035 Clay
037 Colfax
039 Cuming
041 Custer
043 Dakota
045 Dawes
047 Dawson
049 Deuel
051 Dixon
053 Dodge
055 Douglas
057 Dundy
059 Fillmore
061 Franklin
063 Frontier
065 Furnas
067 Gage
069 Garden
071 Garfield
073 Gosper
075 Grant
077 Greeley
079 Hall
081 Hamilton
083 Harlan
085 Hayes
087 Hitchcock
089 Holt
091 Hooker
093 Howard
095 Jefferson
097 Johnson
099 Kearney
101 Keith
103 Keya Paha
105 Kimball
107 Knox
109 Lancaster
111 Lincoln
113 Logan
115 Loup
117 McPherson
119 Madison
121 Merrick
123 Morrill
125 Nance
127 Nemaha
129 Nuckolls
131 Otoe
133 Pawnee
135 Perkins
137 Phelps
139 Pierce
141 Platte
143 Polk
145 Red Willow
147 Richardson
149 Rock
151 Saline
153 Sarpy
155 Saunders
157 Scotts Bluff
159 Seward
161 Sheridan
163 Sherman
165 Sioux
167 Stanton
169 Thayer
171 Thomas
173 Thurston
175 Valley
177 Washington
179 Wayne
181 Webster
183 Wheeler
185 York

NEVADA

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

NEW JERSEY

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

NEW MEXICO

001 Bernalillo
003 Catron
005 Chaves
006 Cibola
007 Colfax
009 Curry
011 De Baca
013 Dona Ana
015 Eddy
017 Grant
019 Guadalupe
021 Harding
023 Hidalgo
025 Lea
027 Lincoln
028 Los Alamos
029 Luna
031 McKinley
033 Mora
035 Otero
037 Quay
039 Rio Arriba
041 Roosevelt
043 Sandoval
045 San Juan
047 San Miguel
049 Santa Fe
051 Sierra
053 Socorro
055 Taos
057 Torrance
059 Union
061 Valencia

NEW YORK

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

NORTH CAROLINA

001 Alamance
003 Alexander
005 Alleghany
007 Anson
009 Ashe
011 Avery
013 Beaufort
015 Bertie
017 Bladen
019 Brunswick
021 Buncombe
023 Burke
025 Cabarrus
027 Caldwell
029 Camden
031 Carteret
033 Caswell
035 Catawba
037 Chatham
039 Cherokee
041 Chowan
043 Clay
045 Cleveland
047 Columbus
049 Craven
051 Cumberland
053 Currituck
055 Dare
057 Davidson
059 Davie
061 Duplin
063 Durham
065 Edgecombe
067 Forsyth

069 Franklin
071 Gaston
073 Gates
075 Graham
077 Granville
079 Greene
081 Guilford
083 Halifax
085 Harnett
087 Haywood
089 Henderson
091 Hertford
093 Hoke
095 Hyde
097 Iredell
099 Jackson
101 Johnston
103 Jones
105 Lee
107 Lenoir
109 Lincoln
111 McDowell
113 Macon
115 Madison
117 Martin
119 Mecklenburg
121 Mitchell
123 Montgomery
125 Moore
127 Nash
129 New Hanover
131 Northampton
133 Onslow
135 Orange
137 Pamlico
139 Pasquotank
141 Pender
143 Perquimans
145 Person
147 Pitt
149 Polk
151 Randolph
153 Richmond
155 Robeson
157 Rockingham
159 Rowan
161 Rutherford
163 Sampson
165 Scotland
167 Stanly
169 Stokes
171 Surry
173 Swain
175 Transylvania
177 Tyrrell
179 Union
181 Vance
183 Wake
185 Warren
187 Washington
189 Watauga
191 Wayne
193 Wilkes
195 Wilson
197 Yadkin
199 Yancey

NORTH DAKOTA

001 Adams
003 Barnes
005 Benson
007 Billings
009 Bottineau
011 Bowman
013 Burke
015 Burleigh
017 Cass
019 Cavalier
021 Dickey
023 Divide
025 Dunn
027 Eddy
029 Emmons
031 Foster
033 Golden Valley
035 Grand Forks
037 Grant
039 Griggs
041 Hettinger
043 Kidder
045 La Moure
047 Logan
049 McHenry
051 McIntosh
053 McKenzie
055 McLean
057 Mercer
059 Morton
061 Mountrail
063 Nelson
065 Oliver
067 Pembina
069 Pierce
071 Ramsey
073 Ransom
075 Renville
077 Richland
079 Rolette
081 Sargent
083 Sheridan
085 Sioux
087 Slope
089 Stark
091 Steele
093 Stutsman
095 Towner
097 Traill
099 Walsh
101 Ward
103 Wells
105 Williams

NORTHERN MARIANAS

085 Northern Islands
100 Rota
110 Saipan
120 Tinian

OHIO

001 Adams
003 Allen
005 Ashland
007 Ashtabula
009 Athens
011 Auglaize
013 Belmont
015 Brown
017 Butler
019 Carroll
021 Champaign
023 Clark
025 Clermont
027 Clinton
029 Columbiana
031 Coshocton
033 Crawford
035 Cuyahoga
037 Darke
039 Defiance
041 Delaware
043 Erie
045 Fairfield
047 Fayette
049 Franklin
051 Fulton
053 Gallia
055 Geauga
057 Greene
059 Guernsey
061 Hamilton
063 Hancock
065 Hardin
067 Harrison
069 Henry
071 Highland
073 Hocking
075 Holmes
077 Huron
079 Jackson
081 Jefferson
083 Knox
085 Lake
087 Lawrence
089 Licking
091 Logan
093 Lorain
095 Lucas
097 Madison
099 Mahoning
101 Marion
103 Medina
105 Meigs
107 Mercer
109 Miami
111 Monroe
113 Montgomery
115 Morgan
117 Morrow
119 Muskingum
121 Noble
123 Ottawa

125 Paulding
127 Perry
129 Pickaway
131 Pike
133 Portage
135 Preble
137 Putnam
139 Richland
141 Ross
143 Sandusky
145 Scioto
147 Seneca
149 Shelby
151 Stark
153 Summit
155 Trumbull
157 Tuscarawas
159 Union
161 Van Wert
163 Vinton
165 Warren
167 Washington
169 Wayne
171 Williams
173 Wood
175 Wyandot

OKLAHOMA

001 Adair
003 Alfalfa
005 Atoka
007 Beaver
009 Beckham
011 Blaine
013 Bryan
015 Caddo
017 Canadian
019 Carter
021 Cherokee
023 Choctaw
025 Cimarron
027 Cleveland
029 Coal
031 Comanche
033 Cotton
035 Craig
037 Creek
039 Custer
041 Delaware
043 Dewey
045 Ellis
047 Garfield
049 Garvin
051 Grady
053 Grant
055 Greer
057 Harmon
059 Harper
061 Haskell
063 Hughes
065 Jackson
067 Jefferson
069 Johnston
071 Kay
073 Kingfisher
075 Kiowa
077 Latimer
079 Le Flore
081 Lincoln
083 Logan
085 Love
087 McClain
089 McCurtain
091 McIntosh
093 Major
095 Marshall
097 Mayes
099 Murray
101 Muskogee
103 Noble
105 Nowata
107 Okfuskee
109 Oklahoma
111 Okmulgee
113 Osage
115 Ottawa
117 Pawnee
119 Payne
121 Pittsburg
123 Pontotoc
125 Pottawatomie
127 Pushmataha
129 Roger Mills
131 Rogers
133 Seminole
135 Sequoyah
137 Stephens
139 Texas
141 Tillman
143 Tulsa
145 Wagoner
147 Washington
149 Washita
151 Woods
153 Woodward

OREGON

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

PALAU

002 Aimeliik
004 Airai
010 Angaur
100 Kayangel
150 Koror
212 Melekeiok
214 Ngaraard
218 Ngarchelong
222 Ngardmau
223 Ngaremlengui
224 Ngatpang
226 Ngchesar
228 Ngiwai
300 Palau-unorg.
350 Peleliu
370 Sonsorol
380 Tobi

PENNSYLVANIA

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

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

PUERTO RICO

001 Adjuntas
003 Aguada
005 Aguadilla
007 Aguas Buenas
009 Aibonito
011 Anasco
013 Arecibo
015 Arroyo
017 Barceloneta
019 Barranquitas
021 Bayamon
023 Cabo Rojo
025 Caguas
027 Camuy
029 Canovanas
031 Carolina
033 Catano
035 Cayey
037 Ceiba
039 Ciales
041 Cidra
043 Coamo
045 Comerio
047 Corozal
049 Culebra
051 Dorado
053 Fajardo
054 Florida
055 Guanica
057 Guayama
059 Guayanilla
061 Guaynabo
063 Gurabo
065 Hatillo
067 Hormigueros
069 Humacao
071 Isabela
073 Jayuya
075 Juana Diaz
077 Juncos
079 Lajas
081 Lares
083 Las Marias
085 Las Piedras
087 Loiza
089 Luquillo
091 Manati
093 Maricao
095 Maunabo
097 Mayaguez
099 Moca
101 Morovis
103 Naguabo
105 Naranjito
107 Orocovis
109 Patillas
111 Penuelas
113 Ponce
115 Quebradillas
117 Rincon
119 Rio Grande
121 Sabana Grande
123 Salinas
125 San German
127 San Juan
129 San Lorenzo
131 San Sebastian
133 Santa Isabel
135 Toa Alta
137 Toa Baja
139 Trujillo Alto
141 Utuado
143 Vega Alta
145 Vega Baja
147 Vieques
149 Villalba
151 Yabucoa
153 Yauco

RHODE ISLAND

001 Bristol
003 Kent
005 Newport
007 Providence
009 Washington

SOUTH CAROLINA

001 Abbeville
003 Aiken
005 Allendale
007 Anderson
009 Bamberg
011 Barnwell
013 Beaufort
015 Berkeley
017 Calhoun
019 Charleston
021 Cherokee
023 Chester
025 Chesterfield
027 Clarendon
029 Colleton
031 Darlington
033 Dillon
035 Dorchester
037 Edgefield
039 Fairfield
041 Florence
043 Georgetown
045 Greenville
047 Greenwood
049 Hampton
051 Horry
053 Jasper
055 Kershaw
057 Lancaster
059 Laurens
061 Lee
063 Lexington
065 McCormick
067 Marion
069 Marlboro
071 Newberry
073 Oconee
075 Orangeburg
077 Pickens
079 Richland
081 Saluda
083 Spartanburg
085 Sumter
087 Union
089 Williamsburg
091 York

SOUTH DAKOTA

003 Aurora
005 Beadle
007 Bennett
009 Bon Homme
011 Brookings
013 Brown
015 Brule
017 Buffalo
019 Butte
021 Campbell

023 Charles Mix
025 Clark
027 Clay
029 Codington
031 Corson
033 Custer
035 Davison
037 Day
039 Deuel
041 Dewey
043 Douglas
045 Edmunds
047 Fall River
049 Faulk
051 Grant
053 Gregory
055 Haakon
057 Hamlin
059 Hand
061 Hanson
063 Harding
065 Hughes
067 Hutchinson
069 Hyde
071 Jackson
073 Jerauld
075 Jones
077 Kingsbury
079 Lake
081 Lawrence
083 Lincoln
085 Lyman
087 McCook
089 McPherson
091 Marshall
093 Meade
095 Mellette
097 Miner
099 Minnehaha
101 Moody
103 Pennington
105 Perkins
107 Potter
109 Roberts
111 Sanborn
113 Shannon
115 Spink
117 Stanley
119 Sully
121 Todd
123 Tripp
125 Turner
127 Union
129 Walworth
135 Yankton
137 Ziebach

TENNESSEE

001 Anderson
003 Bedford
005 Benton
007 Bledsoe
009 Blount
011 Bradley
013 Campbell
015 Cannon
017 Carroll
019 Carter
021 Cheatham
023 Chester
025 Claiborne
027 Clay
029 Cocke
031 Coffee
033 Crockett
035 Cumberland
037 Davidson
039 Decatur
041 De Kalb
043 Dickson
045 Dyer
047 Fayette
049 Fentress
051 Franklin
053 Gibson
055 Giles
057 Grainger
059 Greene
061 Grundy
063 Hamblen
065 Hamilton
067 Hancock
069 Hardeman
071 Hardin
073 Hawkins
075 Haywood
077 Henderson
079 Henry
081 Hickman
083 Houston
085 Humphreys
087 Jackson
089 Jefferson
091 Johnson
093 Knox
095 Lake
097 Lauderdale
099 Lawrence
101 Lewis
103 Lincoln
105 Loudon
107 McMinn
109 McNairy
111 Macon
113 Madison
115 Marion
117 Marshall
119 Maury
121 Meigs
123 Monroe
125 Montgomery
127 Moore
129 Morgan
131 Obion
133 Overton
135 Perry
137 Pickett
139 Polk
141 Putnam
143 Rhea
145 Roane
147 Robertson
149 Rutherford
151 Scott
153 Sequatchie
155 Sevier
157 Shelby
159 Smith
161 Stewart
163 Sullivan
165 Sumner
167 Tipton
169 Trousdale
171 Unicoi
173 Union
175 Van Buren
177 Warren
179 Washington
181 Wayne
183 Weakley
185 White
187 Williamson
189 Wilson

TEXAS

001 Anderson
003 Andrews
005 Angelina
007 Aransas
009 Archer
011 Armstrong
013 Atascosa
015 Austin
017 Bailey
019 Bandera
021 Bastrop
023 Baylor
025 Bee
027 Bell
029 Bexar
031 Blanco
033 Borden
035 Bosque
037 Bowie
039 Brazoria
041 Brazos
043 Brewster
045 Briscoe
047 Brooks
049 Brown
051 Burleson
053 Burnet
055 Caldwell
057 Calhoun
059 Callahan
061 Cameron
063 Camp
065 Carson
067 Cass
069 Castro

071 Chambers
073 Cherokee
075 Childress
077 Clay
079 Cochran
081 Coke
083 Coleman
085 Collin
087 Collingsworth
089 Colorado
091 Comal
093 Comanche
095 Concho
097 Cooke
099 Coryell
101 Cottle
103 Crane
105 Crockett
107 Crosby
109 Culberson
111 Dallam
113 Dallas
115 Dawson
117 Deaf Smith
119 Delta
121 Denton
123 De Witt
125 Dickens
127 Dimmit
129 Donley
131 Duval
133 Eastland
135 Ector
137 Edwards
139 Ellis
141 El Paso
143 Erath
145 Falls
147 Fannin
149 Fayette
151 Fisher
153 Floyd
155 Foard
157 Fort Bend
159 Franklin
161 Freestone
163 Frio
165 Gaines
167 Galveston
169 Garza
171 Gillespie
173 Glasscock
175 Goliad
177 Gonzales
179 Gray
181 Grayson
183 Gregg
185 Grimes
187 Guadalupe
189 Hale
191 Hall
193 Hamilton
195 Hansford
197 Hardeman
199 Hardin
201 Harris
203 Harrison
205 Hartley
207 Haskell
209 Hays
211 Hemphill
213 Henderson
215 Hidalgo
217 Hill
219 Hockley
221 Hood
223 Hopkins
225 Houston
227 Howard
229 Hudspeth
231 Hunt
233 Hutchinson
235 Irion
237 Jack
239 Jackson
241 Jasper
243 Jeff Davis
245 Jefferson
247 Jim Hogg
249 Jim Wells
251 Johnson
253 Jones
255 Karnes
257 Kaufman
259 Kendall
261 Kenedy
263 Kent
265 Kerr
267 Kimble
269 King
271 Kinney
273 Kleberg
275 Knox
277 Lamar
279 Lamb
281 Lampasas
283 La Salle
285 Lavaca
287 Lee
289 Leon
291 Liberty
293 Limestone
295 Lipscomb
297 Live Oak
299 Llano
301 Loving
303 Lubbock
305 Lynn
307 McCulloch
309 McLennan
311 McMullen
313 Madison
315 Marion
317 Martin
319 Mason
321 Matagorda
323 Maverick
325 Medina
327 Menard
329 Midland
331 Milam
333 Mills
335 Mitchell
337 Montague
339 Montgomery
341 Moore
343 Morris
345 Motley
347 Nacogdoches
349 Navarro
351 Newton
353 Nolan
355 Nueces
357 Ochiltree
359 Oldham
361 Orange
363 Palo Pinto
365 Panola
367 Parker
369 Parmer
371 Pecos
373 Polk
375 Potter
377 Presidio
379 Rains
381 Randall
383 Reagan
385 Real
387 Red River
389 Reeves
391 Refugio
393 Roberts
395 Robertson
397 Rockwall
399 Runnels
401 Rusk
403 Sabine
405 San Augustine
407 San Jacinto
409 San Patricio
411 San Saba
413 Schleicher
415 Scurry
417 Shackelford
419 Shelby
421 Sherman
423 Smith
425 Somervell
427 Starr
429 Stephens
431 Sterling
433 Stonewall
435 Sutton
437 Swisher
439 Tarrant
441 Taylor
443 Terrell
445 Terry
447 Throckmorton
449 Titus
451 Tom Green
453 Travis

455 Trinity
457 Tyler
459 Upshur
461 Upton
463 Uvalde
465 Val Verde
467 Van Zandt
469 Victoria
471 Walker
473 Waller
475 Ward
477 Washington
479 Webb
481 Wharton
483 Wheeler
485 Wichita
487 Wilbarger
489 Willacy
491 Williamson
493 Wilson
495 Winkler
497 Wise
499 Wood
501 Yoakum
503 Young
505 Zapata
507 Zavala

U.S. MINOR ISLANDS

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

UTAH

001 Beaver
003 Box Elder
005 Cache
007 Carbon
009 Daggett
011 Davis
013 Duchesne
015 Emery
017 Garfield
019 Grand
021 Iron
023 Juab
025 Kane
027 Millard
029 Morgan
031 Piute
033 Rich
035 Salt Lake
037 San Juan
039 Sanpete
041 Sevier
043 Summit
045 Tooele
047 Uintah
049 Utah
051 Wasatch
053 Washington
055 Wayne
057 Weber

VERMONT

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

VIRGIN ISLANDS

010 St. Croix
020 St. John
030 St. Thomas

VIRGINIA

001 Accomack
003 Albemarle
510 Alexandria (Independent City)
005 Alleghany
007 Amelia
009 Amherst
011 Appomattox
013 Arlington
015 Augusta
017 Bath
019 Bedford (County)
515 Bedford (Independent City)
021 Bland
023 Botetourt
520 Bristol (Independent City)
025 Brunswick
027 Buchanan
029 Buckingham
530 Buena Vista (Independent City)
031 Campbell
033 Caroline
035 Carroll
036 Charles City
037 Charlotte
540 Charlottesville (Independent City)
550 Chesapeake (Independent City)
041 Chesterfield
043 Clarke
560 Clifton Forge (Independent City)
570 Colonial Heights (Independent City)
580 Covington (Independent City)
045 Craig
047 Culpeper
049 Cumberland
590 Danville (Independent City)
051 Dickenson
053 Dinwiddie
595 Emporia (Independent City)
057 Essex
059 Fairfax (County)
600 Fairfax (Independent City)
610 Falls Church (Independent City)
061 Fauquier
063 Floyd
065 Fluvanna
067 Franklin (County)
620 Franklin (Independent City)
069 Frederick
630 Fredericksburg (Independent City)
640 Galax (Independent City)
071 Giles
073 Gloucester
075 Goochland
077 Grayson
079 Greene
081 Greensville
083 Halifax
650 Hampton (Independent City)
085 Hanover
660 Harrisonburg (Independent City)
087 Henrico
089 Henry
091 Highland
670 Hopewell (Independent City)
093 Isle Of Wight
095 James City
097 King And Queen
099 King George
101 King William
103 Lancaster
105 Lee
678 Lexington (Independent City)
107 Loudoun
109 Louisa
111 Lunenburg
680 Lynchburg (Independent City)
113 Madison
683 Manassas (Independent City)
690 Martinsville (Independent City)
115 Mathews
117 Mecklenburg
119 Middlesex
121 Montgomery
125 Nelson
127 New Kent

700 Newport News (Independent City)
710 Norfolk (Independent City)
131 Northampton
133 Northumberland
135 Nottoway
720 Norton (Independent City)
137 Orange
139 Page
141 Patrick
730 Petersburg (Independent City)
143 Pittsylvania
735 Poquoson (Independent City)
740 Portsmouth (Independent City)
145 Powhatan
147 Prince Edward
149 Prince George
153 Prince William
155 Pulaski
750 Radford (Independent City)
157 Rappahannock
159 Richmond (County)
760 Richmond (Independent City)
161 Roanoke (County)
770 Roanoke (Independent City)
163 Rockbridge
165 Rockingham
167 Russell
775 Salem (Independent City)
169 Scott
171 Shenandoah
173 Smyth
780 South Boston (Independent City)
175 Southampton
177 Spotsylvania
179 Stafford
790 Staunton (Independent City)
800 Suffolk (Independent City)
181 Surry
183 Sussex
185 Tazewell
810 Virginia Beach (Independent City)
187 Warren
191 Washington
820 Waynesboro (Independent City)
193 Westmoreland
830 Williamsburg (Independent City)
840 Winchester (Independent City)
195 Wise
197 Wythe
199 York

WASHINGTON

001 Adams
003 Asotin
005 Benton
007 Chelan
009 Clallam
011 Clark
013 Columbia
015 Cowlitz
017 Douglas
019 Ferry
021 Franklin
023 Garfield
025 Grant
027 Grays Harbor
029 Island
031 Jefferson
033 King
035 Kitsap
037 Kittitas
039 Klickitat
041 Lewis
043 Lincoln
045 Mason
047 Okanogan
049 Pacific
051 Pend Oreille
053 Pierce
055 San Juan
057 Skagit
059 Skamania
061 Snohomish
063 Spokane
065 Stevens
067 Thurston
069 Wahkiakum
071 Walla Walla
073 Whatcom
075 Whitman
077 Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA

001 Barbour
003 Berkeley
005 Boone
007 Braxton
009 Brooke
011 Cabell
013 Calhoun
015 Clay
017 Doddridge
019 Fayette
021 Gilmer
023 Grant
025 Greenbrier
027 Hampshire
029 Hancock
031 Hardy
033 Harrison
035 Jackson
037 Jefferson
039 Kanawha
041 Lewis
043 Lincoln
045 Logan
047 McDowell
049 Marion
051 Marshall
053 Mason
055 Mercer
057 Mineral
059 Mingo
061 Monongalia
063 Monroe
065 Morgan
067 Nicholas
069 Ohio
071 Pendleton
073 Pleasants
075 Pocahontas
077 Preston
079 Putnam
081 Raleigh
083 Randolph
085 Ritchie
087 Roane
089 Summers
091 Taylor
093 Tucker
095 Tyler
097 Upshur
099 Wayne
101 Webster
103 Wetzel
105 Wirt
107 Wood
109 Wyoming

WISCONSIN

001 Adams
003 Ashland
005 Barron
007 Bayfield
009 Brown
011 Buffalo
013 Burnett
015 Calumet
017 Chippewa
019 Clark
021 Columbia
023 Crawford
025 Dane
027 Dodge
029 Door
031 Douglas
033 Dunn
035 Eau Claire
037 Florence
039 Fond Du Lac
041 Forest
043 Grant
045 Green
047 Green Lake
049 Iowa
051 Iron
053 Jackson

055 Jefferson
057 Juneau
059 Kenosha
061 Kewaunee
063 La Crosse
065 Lafayette
067 Langlade
069 Lincoln
071 Manitowoc
073 Marathon
075 Marinette
077 Marquette
078 Menominee
079 Milwaukee
081 Monroe
083 Oconto
085 Oneida
087 Outagamie
089 Ozaukee
091 Pepin
093 Pierce
095 Polk
097 Portage
099 Price
101 Racine
103 Richland
105 Rock
107 Rusk
109 St. Croix
111 Sauk
113 Sawyer
115 Shawano
117 Sheboygan
119 Taylor
121 Trempealeau
123 Vernon
125 Vilas
127 Walworth
129 Washburn
131 Washington
133 Waukesha
135 Waupaca
137 Waushara
139 Winnebago
141 Wood

WYOMING

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

APPENDIX III: FEDERAL AGENCY CODES

ACHP	ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AF	AIR FORCE
ARMY	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BIA	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BLM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BUREC	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
CEQ	COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CG	COAST GUARD
COE	ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
COMMERCE	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CPD	COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOE	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOL	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ED	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ETA	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
FAA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
FCC	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FDIC	FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE COMMISSION
FEA	FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION
FERC	FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
FHWA	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
FMC	FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
FPC	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
FRA	FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
FS	FOREST SERVICE
FWS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FmHA	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
GS	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HHS	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
HUD	HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
IBWC	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
ICC	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
JUSTICE	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LEAA	LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
MC	MARINE CORPS
MINES	BUREAU OF MINES
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS & SPACE ADMINISTRATION
NAVY	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NCPC	NATIONAL CAPITOL PLANNING COMMISSION
NPS	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NRC	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
OSM	OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
PHS	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
RDS	RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE
REA	RURAL ELECTRIC ADMINISTRATION
SBA	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SCS	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SHPO	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
SI	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
STATE	STATE DEPARTMENT
TREASURY	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
UDAG	URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANT
UMTA	URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION
UN	UNITED NATIONS
USDA	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
USDI	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
USPS	U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
VA	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WMATA	WASHINGTON METRO AND TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WPRS	WATER AND POWER RESOURCES SERVICE

APPENDIX IV: GLOSSARY OF NATIONAL REGISTER TERMS

Accompanying documentation— USGS map, photographs, and sketch maps that accompany completed registration form.

Acreage— area of a historic property measured in acres.

Amendment documentation— provided on a new registration form or continuation sheets for a property already listed in the National Register officially changing the significance, boundaries, name, or other aspect of the listing.

Antiquities Act— enacted in 1906, the first legislation in the United States to preserve American antiquities, including the designation and protection of national monuments on federally owned land.

Archeological district— a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites important in history or prehistory.

Architectural classification— item on registration form calling for the entry of an architectural style or other term by which property can be identified.

Architectural significance— importance of a property based on physical aspects of its design, materials, form, style, or workmanship, and recognized by criterion C.

Area of significance— aspect of historic development in which a property made contributions for which it meets the National Register criteria, such as agriculture or politics/government.

Association— link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time and place.

Associative characteristic— an aspect of a property's history that links it with historic events, activities, or persons.

Boundaries— lines delineating the geographical extent or area of a historic property.

Boundary description— a precise description of the lines that bound a historic property.

Boundary justification— an explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries of a historic property.

Building— a resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as house.

Certification— process by which a nominating authority signs a National Register form or continuation sheet to verify the accuracy of the documentation and to express his or her opinion on the eligibility of the property for National Register listing; also, the signature through which the authority nominates a property or requests a determination of eligibility; also, the process and signature by which the Keeper of the National Register acts on a request for listing, a determination of eligibility, or other action.

Certified local government (CLG)— a local government officially certified to carry out some of the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Certifying official— SHPO or FPO who initiates and supports a nomination or requests other official action related to National Register listing.

CLG— see "certified local government."

Commenting official— any official whose comment is required or requested on the nomination of a property to the National Register or other action related to National Register listings.

Contributing resource— a building, site, structure, or object adding to the historic significance of a property.

Criteria— general standards by which the significance of a historic property is judged; see "National Register criteria."

Criteria Considerations— additional standards applying to certain kinds of historic properties.

Cultural Affiliation— archeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of sites, resources, or artifacts belong.

Cultural resource— building, site, structure, object, or district evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

Current function— purpose that a property, or portion of it, currently serves or will serve in the near future.

Design— quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Determination of eligibility— an action through which the eligibility of a property for National Register listing is decided but the property is not actually listed; nominating authorities and federal agency officials commonly request determinations of eligibility for federal planning purposes and in cases where a majority of private owners has objected to National Register listing.

Description— section of the registration form where the historic features and current condition of a property are described.

Discontiguous district— a historic or archeological district containing two or more geographically separate areas.

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

Documentation— information that describes, locates, and explains the significance of a historic property.

Documentation standards— requirements for describing, locating, and stating the significance of a property for listing in the National Register.

Eligibility— ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria.

Evaluation— process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

Evaluation methods— steps through which the eligibility of a historic property is determined.

Event— an occasion, circumstance, or activity that occurred within a particular period of time, or continued over an extended period of time.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO)— official designated by the head of each Federal agency to be responsible for coordinating the agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, including nominating properties to the National Register.

Feeling— quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

Function— (or use) purpose for which a building, site, structure, object, or district is used. (See also current and historic function.)

Geographical area— an area of land containing historic or archeological resources that can be identified on a map and delineated by boundaries.

Historic context— an organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties which share a common theme, common geographical location, and common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative significance.

Historic district— See "district."

Historic function— use of a district, site, building, structure, or object at the time it attained historic significance.

Historic property— any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object.

Historic significance— importance for which a property has been evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria.

Historic Sites Act— enacted in 1935, the legislation providing for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, including the designation of National Historic Landmarks and historic units of the National Park System.

Identification— process through which information is gathered about historic properties.

Identification methods— steps through which information about historic properties is gathered.

Important person— an individual who has made significant contributions in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

Information potential— ability of a property to provide important information about history or prehistory through its composition and physical remains; importance recognized by criterion D.

Integrity— authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Level of significance— geographical level—local, State, or national—at which a historic property has been evaluated and found to be significant.

Local significance— importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town or county.

Location— quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Materials— quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Multiple property documentation form— official National Register form (NPS 10-900-b) used for documenting the contexts and property types for a multiple property listing.

Multiple property listing— a group of historic properties related by common theme, general geographical area, and period of time for the purpose of National Register documentation and listing.

Multiple property submission— format through which historic properties related by theme, general geographical area, and period of time may be documented as a group and listed in the National Register.

Multiple resource submission— format previously used for documenting and listing groups of historic properties located within the same general geographical

area; see "multiple property submission."

National Historic Landmark— (NHL) a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended— 1966 legislation establishing the National Register of Historic Places and extending the national historic preservation programs to properties of State and local significance.

National Register criteria for evaluation— established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Information System (NRIS)— computerized data base of information on properties included in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places— official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture.

National significance— importance of a property to the history of the United States as a nation.

Nominating Authority— Federal or State official authorized to nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

Noncontributing resource— a building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

Notification— process through which property owners, public officials, and the general public are notified of nominations to and listings in and determinations of eligibility for the National Register.

Object— a construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue or milepost.

Owner objection— a notarized written statement from a property owner disapproving the nomination and listing of his or her property in the National Register.

Ownership— legal status in which an owner holds fee simple title to a property, or portion of it.

Period of significance— span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Physical characteristics— visible and tangible attributes of a historic property or group of historic properties.

Potential to yield information— likelihood of a property to provide information about an important aspect of history or prehistory through its physical composition and remains.

Preservation planning— series of activities through which goals, priorities, and strategies for identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of historic properties are developed.

Preservation planning process— process by which goals, priorities, and strategies for preservation planning activities are set forth and carried out.

Property— area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Property type— a grouping of properties defined by common physical and associative attributes.

Public notice— notification made through a public notice in a local newspaper or public place.

Public participation— process by which the opinions of property owners, public officials, and the general public are considered prior to making a decision to nominate or list a historic property in the National Register.

Registration— process described in 36 CFR Part 60 which results in historic or archeological properties being listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Registration requirements— attributes of significance and integrity qualifying a property for listing in the National Register.

Resource— any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Resource type— the general category of property— building, structure, site, district, or object— that may be listed in the National Register.

Setting— quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

Significance— importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more areas of significance.

Significant date— date of an event or activity related to the importance for which a property meets the National Register criteria.

Site— 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)— the official designated by the Governor to administer the State's historic preservation program and the duties described in 36 CFR Part 61 including nominating properties to the National Register.

State historic preservation office— office in State or territorial government that administers the preservation programs under the National Historic Preservation Act.

State preservation plan— document that sets forth the process by which a State develops goals, priorities, and strategies for preservation planning purposes.

State review board— a board, council, commission or other collegial body appointed by the SHPO to review the eligibility of nominated properties and the adequacy of nomination documentation.

State significance— importance of a property to the history of the State where it is located.

Statement of significance— section of the registration form where the reasons a property is significant and meets the National Register criteria are stated and explained.

Structure— a functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter, such as a bridge.

Thematic resource submission— format previously used for documenting and listing a group of historic properties related by a common theme; see "multiple property submission."

Theme— a trend or pattern in history or prehistory relating to a particular aspect of cultural development, such as dairy farming or silver mining.

UTM reference— a set of coordinates (easting and northing) that indicates a unique location according to the Universal Transmercator Grid appearing on maps of the United States Geological Survey.

Verbal boundary description— a statement that gives the precise boundaries of a historic property, such as a lot number, metes and bounds, or township and range.

Workmanship— quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan.

APPENDIX V: THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS CRITERIA

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
- That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
- That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or
- That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK EXCLUSIONS

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, 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 and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not eligible for designation. If such properties fall within the following categories they may, nevertheless, be found to qualify:

- A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
- A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nations's history and the association consequential; or
- A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building, or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists; or
- A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or an exceptionally significant event; or
- A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or
- A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

APPENDIX VI: CHECKLIST FOR DESCRIBING STRUCTURES OF ENGINEERING OR INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE

RAILROADS, SUBWAYS, AND RELATED RESOURCES

Dates of construction
Principal engineers
Distance (length in miles)
Terminus points
Grade: highest and lowest points
Type of track/gauge (standard or narrow)
Major buildings and structures along right-of-way that are included within the boundaries
Historic rolling stock
Cuts and earthfills
Dimensions of trolleys
Power system
Alterations

ROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND PARKWAYS

Dates of construction
Distance (length in miles)
Principal engineers and, if any, landscape architects
Topography
Width of roadway, shoulders, and right-of-way
Number and type of bridges, culverts, and tunnels
Major cuts and earthfills
Grade of highest and lowest points and superelevation
Surface material
Types of entrances, exits, and intersections
Traffic control systems
Sloping of banks
Walls, guardrails, and curbing
Plantings and other landscape features
Associated buildings within the boundaries, including gatehouses, tollbooths, and refectories
Viewpoints, pull-offs, overlooks, and observation points
Significant vistas
Alterations

CANALS AND WATERWAYS

Dates of construction
Principal engineers
Elevation at terminus points and the summit level
Number and type of locks
Source of water supply
Average speed and type of navigation (steamboat, towpath, or bateau)
Typical lock dimensions
Typical boat dimensions
Wharves and docks
Lengths in both canalized and slackwater miles
Historical summary (original aims of company, etc.)
Alterations

AIRPORTS

Dates of construction
Length of runways
Surface materials
Principal engineers
Air traffic tower (dimensions, height, materials, etc.)
Communications systems
Hangers
Terminals
Historic aircraft
Alterations

BRIDGES

Dates of construction
Manufacturer (if prefabricated)
Engineers
Association with particular railroad, road, or other transportation route
Substructure (structure below deck)
  Height above feature spanned
  Material of abutments and piers
Deck and superstructure (above deck)
  Type of truss, arch, etc.
  Materials and dimensions of deck
  Materials of superstructure
  Number of spans and lengths
  Construction depth
  Width of road
Alterations

TRESTLES AND VIADUCTS

Dates of construction
Number of spans and lengths
Engineers
Association with particular railroad, road, or other transportation route
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)
Alterations

TUNNELS

Dates of construction
Engineers
Association with particular railroad, road, or other transportation route
Feature traversed
Length
Dimensions of bore
Double or single track (if a railroad tunnel)
Materials of construction (liner, portals, etc.)
Ventilation system
Engineering problems encountered
Alterations

LIGHTHOUSES

Dates of construction
Engineers
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 source; shape of lantern panes; range of light beam
Special signaling equipment: fog horns, radio signals, etc.
Associated buildings and structures within the boundaries, including the keeper's house, oil house, sheds, and cisterns.
Alterations

WATER SUPPLY AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

Dates of construction
Construction materials
Principal engineers
Flood control systems
Water distribution systems
Filtration systems
  Settling tanks
Associated buildings and structures (gatehouse, dams, pumping station, reservoirs, etc.)
Purpose (public water, irrigation, flood control, etc.)
Alterations

POWER DAMS

Dates of construction
Construction materials
Principal engineers
Levee dimensions
Floodway dimensions
Gates
Channel dimensions
Storage reservoirs
  Slope
  Size
  Grade
  Section
Waterwheel type (overshot, for example)
Penstocks
Power generators
  Number of kilowatts
Alterations

POWER GENERATING PLANTS

Dates of construction
Principal engineers
Construction materials
Source of power: coal-fired, steam, nuclear, hydroelectric, etc.
Buildings and structures comprising facility
Alterations
(See also Power Dams and Electrical Systems)

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

Dates of construction
Principal engineers
Wiring (type, placement above or below ground)
Substations
Towers for power lines (dimensions, type, etc.)
Light fixtures
Transformer boxes
Switches
Alterations
(See also Power Generating Plants)

HEAVY POWER MACHINERY

Dates of construction
Cylinder bore and stroke
Horsepower
R.P.M. (revolutions per minute)
Pounds per square inch (of steam)
Manufacturer
Materials
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
Alterations

SANITARY SYSTEMS

Dates of construction
Principal engineers
Construction materials
Settling tanks
Piping system
Filtration systems
Alterations
(See also Water Supply and Control Systems)

MINES AND OTHER EXTRACTION FACILITIES

Dates of construction
Construction materials
Construction firm
Principal mining engineers
Mineral content
Type of mine (open-pit, etc.)
Mine dimensions
Materials and types of conveyance systems (trams, railroads, etc.)
Shafts, tunnels, pits, and other structures
Tailings
Alterations

MILLS, FACTORIES, AND OTHER PROCESSING FACILITIES

Dates of construction
Construction materials
Principal engineers
Power source (see Power Generating Plants and Heavy Power Machinery)
Buildings and structures (dimensions, functions, construction materials, physical layout, etc.)
Historic machinery and equipment
Site transportation systems (railroad spurs, loading and shipping docks, etc.)
Alterations

APPENDIX VII: INSTRUCTIONS FOR CERTIFYING REGISTRATION FORMS

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Section 3 is completed by State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Federal Preservation Officers (FPOs), and other Federal officials. The certifying official (the official initiating the action) completes the first signature block. The commenting official (any State or Federal official whose comment is required under the National Register regulations, 36 CFR Part 60) completes the second signature block. (Local government officials, including those in CLGs, and other persons may express their opinions in a letter accompanying the form.)

For nominations to the National Register, the certifying official is usually the SHPO of the state where the property is located or, in the case of a Federal property, the FPO of the agency responsible for property. Requests for Federal determinations of eligibility are certified by an official of the Federal agency responsible for the property or Federal activity affecting the property.

The role of the SHPO, FPO, and other Federal officials, in each case, depends on several things: the action being requested, agency initiating the action, ownership of property, and requirements in 36 CFR Part 60.

To determine the appropriate certifying and commenting officials in a particular case, refer to *Roles of Certifying and Commenting Officials* on page 2 of this appendix.

By signing the form a **certifying official:**

- indicates the action being requested,
- attests that the form accurately and coherently documents the property,
- attests that all notification and review requirements have been fulfilled,
- provides an opinion on the eligibility of the property, and
- recommends that property is significant either nationally, statewide, or locally.

By signing the form, a **commenting official:**

- acknowledges that he or she has had the opportunity to comment on the action being requested, and
- provides an opinion on the eligibility of the property.

ROLES OF CERTIFYING AND COMMENTING OFFICIALS

Action	Certifying Official	Commenting Official
NOMINATIONS (including NONFEDERAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILTY)		
Nomination of private and/or nonfederal publicly owned property	SHPO	None
Nomination of Federal Property	FPO	SHPO
Nomination of a historic district including Federal property	SHPO	FPO (signature not required)
Nomination of Federal property initiated by SHPO	SHPO	FPO
Concurrent nomination by two or more SHPOs	SHPOs of concurring States	None
Concurrent nomination by SHPO and Federal agency	SHPO and FPO	None
Nominations of property owned by the Federal government and other owners	Same as roles above for *Concurrent by SHPO and FPO, Nomination of Federal Property by SHPO,* or *Nomination of a historic district including Federal property.*	
Nomination of property in adjoining States(s)	SHPO initiating action	SHPO of adjoining States(s)
FEDERAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY		
Federal request for determination of eligibility (USE OF FORM IS OPTIONAL)	Federal official or designee	SHPO opinions may be provided by letter

COMPLETING THE FIRST SIGNATURE BLOCK

The **certifying official** completes **the first signature block** by:

1. marking "x" in the boxes to indicate:
   - the action being requested,
   - his or her opinion on whether the property meets the National Register criteria, and
   - whether the property is significant nationally, statewide, or locally (more than one box may be marked); and
2. signing the form and entering his or her title, the date, and the name of the State or, for Federal officials, the abbreviated name of the agency and bureau (see *Appendix III* for abbreviations).

An **official not believing the property meets the National Register criteria** also marks the box for "see continuation sheet" and provides an explanation on a continuation sheet.

Each additional certifying official signs and dates a continuation sheet containing the following 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ____ nationally ____ statewide ____ locally.

Any official not believing the property meets the National Register criteria may provide his or her explanation on the same continuation sheet.

COMPLETING THE SECOND SIGNATURE BLOCK

The **commenting official**, if any, completes the **second signature block** by:

1. marking "x" in the box that indicates his or her opinion on the eligibility of the resource, and
2. signing the form and entering his or her title, the date, and the name of the State or, for Federal officials, the abbreviated name of the agency and bureau (see *Appendix III* for abbreviations).

Any **commenting official not believing the property meets the National Register criteria** also marks "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" and provides an explanation on a continuation sheet.

Additional commenting officials sign a continuation sheet containing the following statement:

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

The same continuation sheet may be used for the explanation of a commenting official not believing the property meets the National Register criteria.

A **continuation sheet** with the above statement may be used in place of the second signature block, if a certifying official chooses to send the commenting officials a copy of the completed registration form rather than the original.

Whenever continuation sheets are used for the opinions of commenting officials, the certifying agency should mark "x" in the box for "see continuation sheet" on the form and provide each commenting official with a continuation sheet ready to complete, sign, and date.

CERTIFYING PROPERTIES IN STATES WITH NO APPROVED STATE PROGRAM

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 3 is left blank and the individual or local official submits the completed form to the National Park Service with a letter. The letter must include the following items:

1. A statement that the documentation is accurate and meets the professional standards outlined in the National Register regulations.
2. The signature of the person making the nomination, plus his or her title, affiliation, mailing address, and daytime telephone number.
3. The names and mailing addresses of the appropriate local government official and all legal property owners, so that the National Park Service can notify these individuals in accordance with the National Register regulations.

To find out if a State has an approved program, contact the National Park Service.

ESTABLISHING SIGNIFICANCE LOCALLY, STATEWIDE, OR NATIONALLY

National Register properties have significance locally, statewide, or nationally. When a property is evaluated for National Register listing, its significance is considered in relationship to other properties and property types within a common historic context, that is a historic theme, period and geographical area: for ex-

ample, "Commercial Development of Greeneville, Tennessee, 1880 to 1930." This evaluation results in a finding that the property is eligible at one or several levels.

The certifying official marks "x" in one or more boxes to indicate his or her recommendation on the significance of the property. The recommendation must be supported by the documentation on the registration form, including the case made for significance and the development of historic context. Consult *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* for guidance on establishing whether a property is significant locally, statewide, or nationally.

Mark "national" only if the property is documented as having national importance in the registration form and should be considered for designation as a National Historic Landmark. (See *Chapter V, Documenting Nationally Significant Properties.*)

APPENDIX VIII: 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, 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 is marked off 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:

- a flat work surface on which the map may be spread out in full
- a straightedge (ordinary rulers may not be accurate enough) long enough to reach completely across the map—generally 28" to 36"
- a very sharp pencil and a worksheet
- 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—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 the following is given: zone number, easting, and northing (Z,E,N).

10. Enter each grid reference on the USGS form (in pencil only) and in section 10 of the registration form (see instructions on page 55).

One UTM reference is required for properties less than ten acres; three or more references for larger properties.

For more information on determining UTM references and obtaining USGS maps, go to the United States Geological Service (USGS) Web site at: **www.usgs.gov**, or call **1-800-HELP-MAP**.

Appendix VIII is based upon *National Register Bulletin: Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites*, formerly Bulletin 28, by Wilford P. Cole, National Park Service. Originally published in 1977, the bulletin is no longer in print, but is available in electronic form on the National Register Web site at: **www.cr.nps.gov/nr**.

APPENDIX IX: CONTACTS

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

For questions or comments concerning this listing, contact Tawana Jackson at (202) 343-9565, or via e-mail at Tawana_Jackson@.nps.gov

ALABAMA (AL)
State Historic Preservation Officer
and Executive Director,
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
(334) 242-3184

ALASKA (AK)
Chief; History and Archeology
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Outdoor
Recreation
3601 C Street, Suite 1278
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5921
(907) 269-8715

AMERICAN SAMOA
Territorial Historic Preservation
Officer
c/o Department of Parks and
Recreation
American Samoa Government
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
(684) 633-2384

ARIZONA (AZ)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 542-4009

ARKANSAS (AR)
Director Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 324-9880

CALIFORNIA (CA)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624

COLORADO (CO)
State Historic Preservation
Officer and President,
Colorado Historical Society
Colorado History Museum
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203-2137
(303) 866-3355

CONNECTICUT (CT)
State Historic Preservation Officer
and Director, Connecticut
Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(860) 566-3005

DELAWARE (DE)
Director
Division of Historical and Cultural
Affairs
Hall of Records
P. O.Box 1401
Dover, Delaware 19901
(302) 739-5313

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC)
State Historic Preservation Officer
and Director, Department of
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
614 H Street, NW, Suite 1120
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 727-7120

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)
Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Administrative Services
Division of Archives and Historic
Preservation
FM National Government
P.O. Box PS52
Palikir, Pohnpei 96941
Overseas Operator (691) 320-2343

FLORIDA (FL)
State Historic Preservation Officer
and Director,
Division of Historical Resources
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building,
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
(904) 488-1480

GEORGIA (GA)
Director, Historic Preservation
Division
Department of Natural Resources
500 The Healey Building
57 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 656-2840

GUAM (GU)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Parks and Recreation
Division of Historic Resources
Building 13-8
Tiyan, P.O. Box 2985
Agana Heights,
Guam 96910
011-677-475-6259

HAWAII (HI)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Land and
Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 548-6550

IDAHO (ID)
State Historic Preservation Officer
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
(208) 334-3890

ILLINOIS (IL)
Associate Director Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency
Preservation Services Division
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(217) 785-9045

INDIANA (IN)
State Historic Preservation Officer
and Director,
Department of Natural Resources
402 W. Washington Street, Rm. W 274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-4020

IOWA (IA)
Administrator and SHPO
State Historical Society of Iowa
600 East Locust Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0290
(515) 281-8837

KANSAS (KS)
Executive Director
Kansas State Historical Society
Cultural Resources Division
6425 Southwest 6th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099
(913) 272-8681 ext. 205

KENTUCKY (KY)
State Historic Preservation Officer &
Director, Kentucky Heritage
Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentuck 40601
(502) 564-7005

LOUISIANA (LA)
Assistant Secretary
Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
(504) 342-8200

MAINE (ME)
Director
Maine Historic Preservation
Commission
55 Capitol Street, Station 65
Augusta, Maine 04333-0065
(207) 287-2132

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
Secretary of Interior Affairs and
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1454
Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960
(692) 625-4642

MARYLAND (MD)
Executive Director, Historical and
Cultural Programs
Department of Housing and
Community Development
Peoples Resource Center
100 Community Place, 3rd Floor
Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

MASSACHUSETTS (MA)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470

MICHIGAN (MI)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Michigan State Historic Preservation
Office
Michigan Historical Center
717 W. Allegan
Lansing, Michigan 48918-0001
(517) 373-0511

MINNESOTA (MN)
Director,
Minnesota Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
345 Kellogg Boulevard West
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
(612) 296-2747

MISSISSIPPI (MI)
Director
State of Mississippi Department of
Archives and History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
(601) 359-6850

MISSOURI (MO)
Director
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
(314) 751-4732

MONTANA (MT)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Montana Historical Society
1410 8th Avenue,
P.O. Box 201202
Helena, Montana 59620-1202
(406) 444-7715

NEBRASKA (NE)
Director
Nebraska State Historical Society
1500 R Street
P. O. Box 82554
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
(402) 471-4787

NEVADA (NV)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Museums,
Library and Arts
100 S. Stewart Street
Capital Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-6360

NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)
Director
Division of Historical Resources
P. O. Box 2043
Concord, New Hampshire 03302-2043
(603) 271-6435

NEW JERSEY (NJ)
Commissioner
Dept. of Environmental Protection
CN-402, 401 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 292-2885

NEW MEXICO (NM)
Director State Historic Preservation
Division Office of Cultural Affairs
Villa Rivera Building, 3rdFloor
228 E. Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-6320

NEW YORK (NY)
Commissioner,
Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, 20th Floor
Albany, New York 12238
(518) 474-0443

NORTH CAROLINA (NC)
Director
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807
(919) 733-7305

NORTH DAKOTA (ND)
Superintendent
State Historical Society of
North Dakota
ND Heritage Center
612 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0830
(701) 328-2672

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Community and
Cultural Affairs
Commonwealth of the Northern
Mariana Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
(670) 664-2120

OHIO (OH)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Ohio Historical Society
567 E. Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
(614) 297-2470

OKLAHOMA (OK)
Executive Director,
Oklahoma Historical Society and
State Historic Preservation Officer
Wiley Post Historical Building
2704 Villa Prom, Shepherd Mall
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107
(405) 522-4484

OREGON (OR)
Director, State Parks and Recreation Department
1115 Commercial Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97310-1001
(503) 378-5019

REPUBLIC OF PALAU
Historic Preservation Officer
Ministry of Social Services
Division of Cultural Affairs
P.O. Box 100,
Government of Palau
Koror, Republic of Palau 96940
(680) 488-2489

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

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO (PR)
State Historic Preservation Officer
La Fortaleza
P. O. Box 82
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901
(809) 721-2676

RHODE ISLAND (RI)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historical Preservation Commission
Old State House
150 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
(401) 277-2678

SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)
Director
Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29223-4905
(803) 896-6100

SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)
State Historic Preservation Officer
South Dakota State Historical Society
Historical Preservation
900 Governors Drive
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-2217
(605) 773-3458

TENNESSEE (TN)
Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Environment and Conservation and State Historic Preservation Officer
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442
(615) 532-0105

TEXAS (TX)
Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711-2276
(512) 463-6100

UTAH (UT)
State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
(801) 533-3551

VERMONT (VT)
State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, Agency of Commerce and Community Development
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
National Life Building, Drawer 20
Montpelier, Vermont 05620-0501
(802) 828-3226

VIRGIN ISLANDS (VI)
State Historic Preservation Officer and Commissioner, Department of Planning and Natural Resources
Foster Plaza, 396-1
Anna's Retreat
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802
(809) 776-8605

VIRGINIA (VA)
Director
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221
(804) 367-2323

WASHINGTON (WA)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development
420 Golf Club Road, SE, Suite 201
Olympia, Washington 98504
(360) 407-0765

WEST VIRGINIA (WV)
State Historic Preservation Officer and Commissioner,
Division of Culture and History
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, E.
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
(304) 558-0200

WISCONSIN (WI)
State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 264-6500

WYOMING (WY)
State Historic Preservation Officer
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
2301 Central Barrett Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(307) 777-7697

TRIBAL PRESERVATION OFFICES

Tribal Preservation Officer
Hualapai Tribe
P.O. Box 310
Peach Springs, AZ 86434
(520) 769-2223

Tribal Preservation Officer
Yurok Tribe
1034 6th Street
Eureka, CA 95501-1126
(707) 444-0433

Tribal Preservation Officer
Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
R.R. 3, P.O. Box 100
Cass Lake, MN 55633
(218) 335-8095

Tribal Preservation Officer
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box D
Fort Yates, ND 58538
(701) 854-2120

Tribal Preservation Officer
Narragansett Indian Tribe
Archeological/Anthropological Committee
P.O. Box 700
Wyoming, RI 02898
(401) 364-3977

Tribal Historic Officer
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
P.O. Box 67
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
(715) 588-3303

Tribal Preservation Officer
White Mountain Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941
(520) 338-5430

Tribal Preservation Officer
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibewe
HCR 67, Box 194
Onamia, MN 56359
(320) 532-4181

Tribal Preservation Officer
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 638
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 276-1966

Tribal Preservation Officer
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
P.O. Box 150
Nespelem, WA 99155
(509) 634-8890

Tribal Preservation Officer
Museum and Cultural Services
Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana
P.O. Box 331
Marksville, LA 71351
(318) 253-9767

Tribal Preservation Officer
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855
(406) 675-2700

Tribal Preservation Officer
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, OR 97761
(541) 553-3265

Tribal Preservation Officer
Spokane Tribe of Indians
P.O. Box 100
Wellpinit, WA 99040
(509) 258-4581

Tribal Preservation Officer
Mescalero Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 227
Mescalero, NM 88340
(505) 671-4494

Tribal Preservation Officer
Navajo Nation
P.O. Box 4950
Window Rock, AZ 86515
(520) 871-6437

Tribal Preservation Officer
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 590
Eagle Butte, SD 57625
(605) 964-2542

OTHER PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
President
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 588-6000

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS (NCSHPO)
Executive Director
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
Hall of the States
444 No. Capitol Street, NW., Suite 332
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 624-5465

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Suite 809
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 606-8503

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION, OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND PRESERVATION
Director
Office of Education & Preservation Assistance
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.,
Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 606-8505

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
President
National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property
3299 K Street NW., Suite 602
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 625-1495

FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Director
Conservation and Environmental Protection Division
Farm Service Bureau
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Stop 0513
Washington, DC 20013

Senior Environmental Specialist
Rural Housing and Community Development Service
Room 6303
14th Street and Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

Preservation Officer
Forest Service
Auditors' Building, 4 Central
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

Environmental Policy Specialist
Electric Staff Division, Rural Utilities
Room 2240
14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

National Archeologist
Economics and Social Sciences Division
Natural Resources Conservation Service,
P.O. Box 2890
Washington, DC 20013-2890

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Federal Preservation Officer, National Program Division
Department of Commerce
Office of Federal Property Programs
Room 1040
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20230

Economic Development Administration
Department of Commerce
Room 7019, Herbert Hoover Building
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20230

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1305 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Air Force
(Environment Safety and Occupational Health) SAF/MIQ
Room 5C 866
1660 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1660

Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Army
(Environmental Safety and Occupational Health)
Room 2E 577
110 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-01 10

Preservation Officer
Directorate of Civil Works,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, DC 20314-1000

Navy Federal Preservation Officer
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, DC 20360-5000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Federal Preservation Office
Department of Education
555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20208-1430

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of Environmental Guidance
Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585

Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
PR-11.2
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Health and Human Services
Room 4714, Cohen Building
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201

Federal Preservation Officer
National Institutes of Health
Facilities Planning Office
Building 13, Room 2W48
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Director
Office of Environment and Energy
Department of Housing and Urban Development,
Room 7240
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20410

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Federal Preservation Officer
Environmental Services
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Mail Stop 4525 (MIB),
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20245

Federal Preservation Officer
Bureau of Land Management (240)
204-LS
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Assistant Director
Refuges and Wildlife
Mail Stop 3248-MIB,
Fish and Wildlife Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Archeologist
Branch of Environmental Operations and Analysis
Mineral Management Service,
Mail Stop 4360
381 Elden Street
Herndon, Virginia 22070

Federal Preservation Officer
Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships
National Park Service
Room 3128
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Federal Preservation Officer
Division of Regulatory Programs
Office of Surface Mining
1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Federal Preservation Officer
Environmental Affairs Program
U.S. Geological Survey,
National Center
Mail Stop 423
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22092

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Preservation Officer
Department of Justice, Suite 1060
National Place Building
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20250

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Federal Preservation Officer
Division of Administrative Services
Department of Labor, Room C-4513
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Operations
Department of State
Room 1878
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20520

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Preservation Officer
Environmental Division
Office of Transportation Regulatory Affairs
Department of Transportation,
Environmental Division (P-14)
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590

Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Environment and Energy
AEE-300
Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20591

Federal Preservation Officer
Environmental Analysis Division,
HEP-40
Federal Highway Administration
400 7th Street, S.W., Room 3240
Washington, DC 20590

Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Policy, Room 8302, RRP-32
Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590

Federal Preservation Officer
Federal Transit Administration
Department of Transportation,
(TGM-22)
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Environmental Programs Officer
Treasury Department Annex Building
Room 6140
Washington, DC 20220

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Federal Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office (086B)
Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20420

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Federal Activities
Environmental Protection Agency,
410 M Street, S.W.
(2232-A)
Washington, DC 20460

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Communications Commmission
Room 616
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20554

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Federal Preservation Officer
Division of Supervision, Room 5028
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
550 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20429

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD
Federal Preservation Officer
Federal Housing Finance Board
Housing Finance Directorate
1777 F Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20429

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Federal Preservation Officer
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Room 714
500 C Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20006

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Director, Arts and Historic Preservation
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
Room 4209
1800 F Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20405

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
Chief
Section of Energy and Environment
Interstate Commerce Commission
12th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20423

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Federal Preservation Officer
American Folklife Center
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-8100

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY
Federal Preservation Officer
Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority
Engineering Division, MWAA
Washington National Airport
Washington, DC 20001-4901

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
Federal Preservation Officer
Facilities Engineering Division,
Code JXG,
NASA Headquarters
Two Independence Square, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20546

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Federal Preservation Officer
National Capital Planning Commission
Suite 301
801 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20576

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
Federal Preservation Officer
National Endowment for the Arts
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Room 522
Washington, DC 20506

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Federal Preservation Officer
National Endowment for the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room 420
Washington, DC 20506

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs
National Science Foundation
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22230

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
Federal Preservation Officer
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mail Stop 3D-23
Washington, DC 20555

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Personnel Management
Washington, DC 20555

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Federal Preservation Officer
Design and Planning
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
Suite 1220 North
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

APPENDIX X: LIST OF NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

The Basics

How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation *

Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Form

Part A: How to Complete the National Register Form *

Part B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form

Researching a Historic Property *

How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations *

Property Types

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation *

Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering America's Historic Battlefields *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places *

How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes *

Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites *

How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties *

Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places

Technical Assistance

Contribution of Moved Buildings to Historic Districts; Tax Treatments for Moved Buildings; and Use of Nomination Documentation in the Part I Certification Process

Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*

Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning *

How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations

National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation *

The above publications may be obtained by writing to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240. Publications marked with an asterisk (*) are also available in electronic form on the World Wide Web at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, or send your request by e-mail to nr_reference@nps.gov.