

# 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.

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# 1. NAME OF PROPERTY

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## 1. Name of Property

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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.

## 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 Na-

tional 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.

### 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)*

## 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.

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# 3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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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*.

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# 4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

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## 4. National Park Service Certification

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I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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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 or-

ganized 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.

## 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.



*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 neighborhoods in small towns on the Great Plains. (Joni Gilkerson).*

## NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY AND RESOURCE TYPES

<i>Type</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<b>BUILDING</b>	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, court-houses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train depots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches.
<b>SITE</b>	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself 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.
<b>STRUCTURE</b>	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.
<b>OBJECT</b>	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.
<b>DISTRICT</b>	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 discontinuous 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 prop-

erty. (See *Determining Contributing and Noncontributing Resources* below.)

- Count the contributing and non-contributing 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 discontinuous 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)

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### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

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## 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
<b>EDUCATION</b>	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
<b>RELIGION</b>	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
<b>FUNERARY</b>	cemetery	burying ground, burial site, cemetery, ossuary
	graves/burials	burial cache, burial mound, grave
	mortuary	mortuary site, funeral home, cremation area, crematorium
<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>	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
<b>AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE</b>	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
<b>INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION</b>	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
<b>HEALTH CARE</b>	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
<b>DEFENSE</b>	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
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>	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: Chateaesque*

(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 pre-historic, 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
<b>NO STYLE</b>		
<b>COLONIAL</b>	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	
<b>EARLY REPUBLIC</b>	Early Classical Revival	Jeffersonian Classicism; Roman Republican; Roman Revival; Roman Villa; Monumental Classicism; Regency
	Federal	Adams or Adamesque
<b>MID-19TH CENTURY</b>		Early Romanesque Revival
	Greek Revival	
	Gothic Revival	Early Gothic Revival
	Italian Villa	
	Exotic Revival	Egyptian Revival; Moorish Revival
	Octagon Mode	
<b>LATE VICTORIAN</b>		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
<b>LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS</b>	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	
<b>LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS</b>		Sullivanesque
	Prairie School	
	Commercial Style	
	Chicago	
	Skyscraper	
	Bungalow/Craftsman	Western Stick; Bungaloid
<b>MODERN MOVEMENT</b>		New Formalism; Neo-Expressionism; Brutalism; California Style or Ranch Style; Post-Modern; Wrightian
	Moderne	Modernistic; Streamlined Moderne; Art Moderne
	International Style	Miesian
	Art Deco	
<b>OTHER</b>		
<b>MIXED</b>		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, out-buildings, 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)*



## 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.

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.

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 construction, 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)

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### Period of Significance

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### Significant Dates

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### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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### Cultural Affiliation

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### Architect/Builder

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## 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

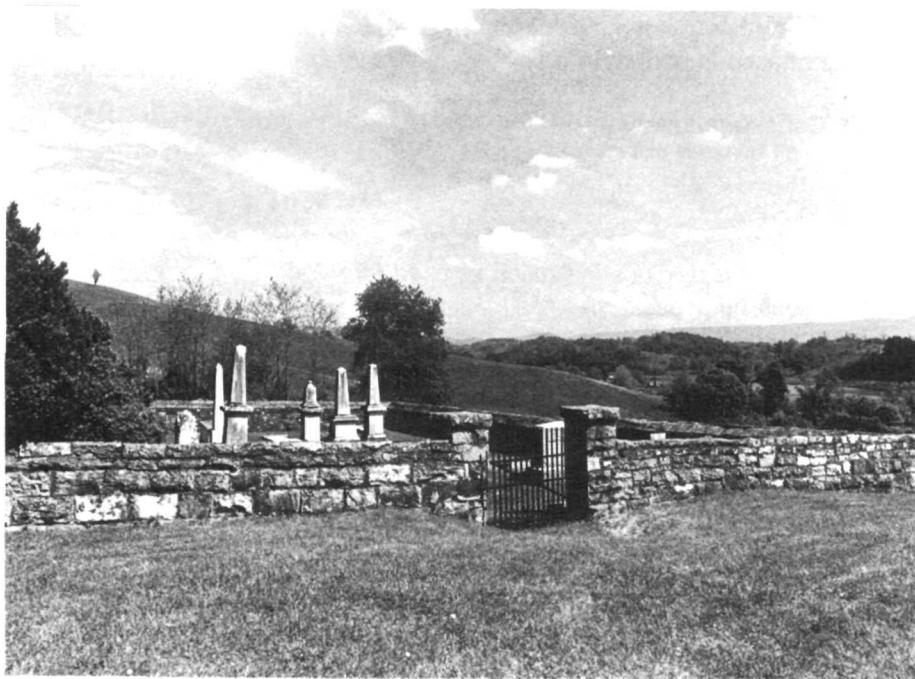
Mark "x" in the box for any criteria consideration applying to the property. Mark all that apply. Leave this section blank if no considerations apply.

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 construction 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.

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUBCATEGORY</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT</b>		The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.
<b>HEALTH/MEDICINE</b>		The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
<b>INDUSTRY</b>		The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
<b>INVENTION</b>		The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
<b>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</b>		The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.
<b>LAW</b>		The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.
<b>LITERATURE</b>		The creation of prose and poetry.
<b>MARITIME HISTORY</b>		The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
<b>MILITARY</b>		The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.
<b>PERFORMING ARTS</b>		The creation of drama, dance, and music.
<b>PHILOSOPHY</b>		The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
<b>POLITICS/GOVERNMENT</b>		The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
<b>RELIGION</b>		The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
<b>SCIENCE</b>		The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
<b>SOCIAL HISTORY</b>		The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.
<b>OTHER</b>		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*

# 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 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 directly 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 Criterion 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.

## 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. Secondly, 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 architectural 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, architect, 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.*

## 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.

### 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*.

# 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.



## 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 curblineline of Main Street. Then proceed north 150' along the west curblineline of Main Street, turning west for 50' along the rear property line of 217 Maple Avenue. Then proceed north 50' to the rear property line of 215 Maple Avenue, turning west for 100' to the east bank of the Lazy River. Then proceed south along the river bank to the point of origin.*

- 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.*

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# 11. FORM PREPARED BY

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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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  
(2-89)

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."

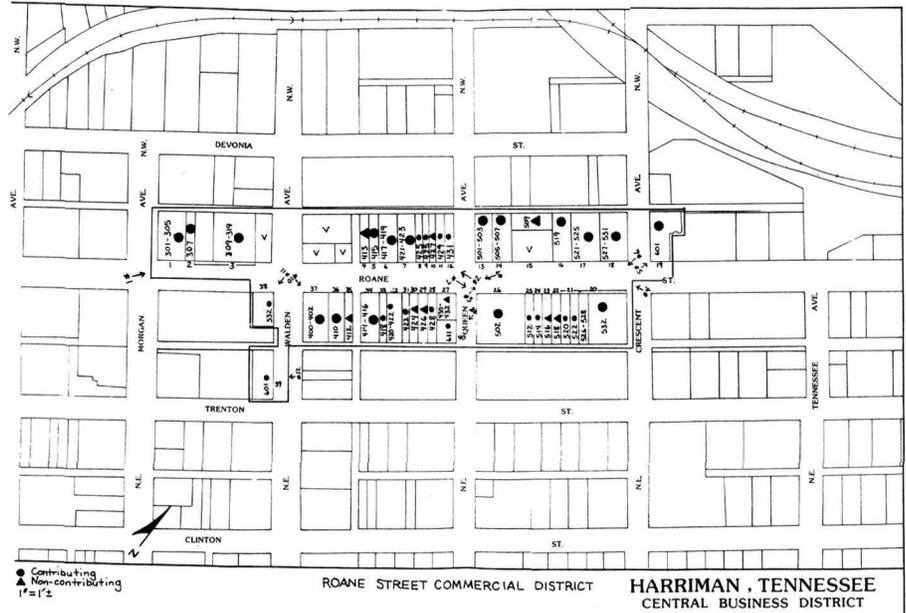
# MAPS

## 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

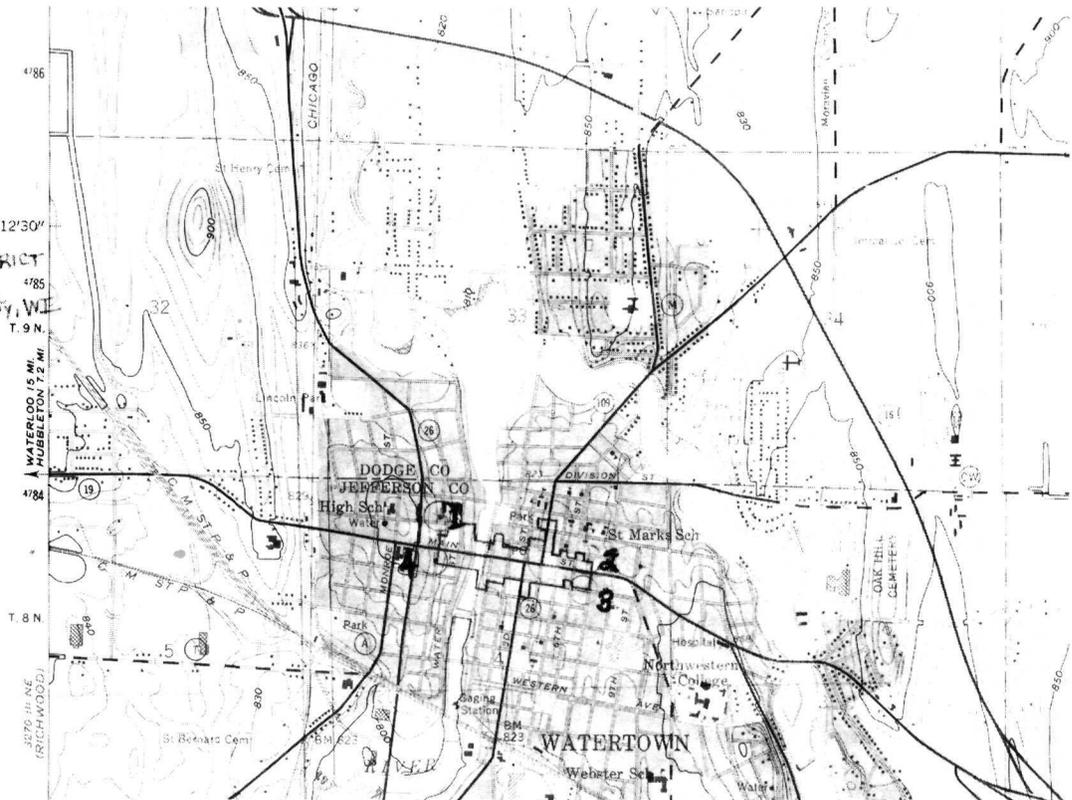
Submit at least one detailed map or sketch map for districts and for properties containing a substantial number of sites, structures, or buildings. Plat books, insurance maps, bird's-eye views, district highway maps, and hand-drawn maps may be used. Sketch maps need not be drawn to a precise scale, unless 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)

MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Watertown, Jefferson County, WI

- UTM References:
1. 16 / 359640 / 4783620
  2. 16 / 359660 / 4783830
  3. 16 / 360380 / 4783610
  4. 16 / 360360 / 4783470



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.