

1916 creating the National Park Service charged that agency with protection of historic resources in the National Park System. The Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 greatly broadened these responsibilities.

The Service now conducts a program of salvage archeology where highway construction, dams, pipelines, and other projects threaten sites rich in prehistoric or historic data. A large proportion of the archeological fieldwork in this country is conducted under the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program, sponsored by the Service.

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a survey of historic sites and buildings to identify those of national significance. Potential landmarks are evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and are recommended to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sites and structures found nationally significant by the Secretary are eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks and are immediately recorded in the National Register. Upon the owner's agreement to adhere to accepted preservation precepts, Landmark designation is recognized by the award of a bronze plaque and a certificate. The program began in 1960.

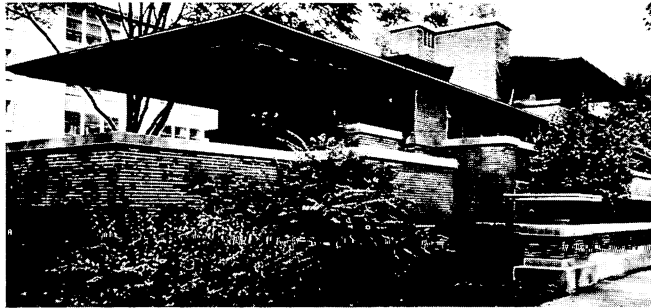
Properties eligible for Landmark designation are listed in a booklet entitled National Parks and Landmarks. Studies leading to the selection of National Historic Landmarks are published in a series of books. The booklet and the books are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (Write to that office for pricelists.)

THE NATURAL LANDMARKS PROGRAM. The first areas in the Register of Natural Areas were designated in 1964. This program is similar to that of the National Historic Landmarks. Natural areas considered of national significance are cited by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for recognition as Registered Natural Landmarks, regardless of ownership. At the Secretary's invitation, the owner may apply for a certificate and a bronze plaque designating the site.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION LANDMARKS PROGRAM. The third part of the National Landmarks Program was started in 1968. These Landmarks are designated for use of schools and the general public for teaching the principles of environmental awareness.

OTHER PROGRAMS. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and companion legislation place important responsibilities for historic preservation on all Federal Departments and Agencies. For most of them the responsibility is primarily a statutory obligation to exercise care in all undertakings affecting cultural properties worthy of preservation.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, however, as well as the Department of the Interior, has been given important new authority to undertake programs of active aid and encouragement to historic preservation.



For information about the programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, write to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410.

On the basis of 1966 and 1968 legislation, the Department of Transportation has adopted policies and programs giving maximum consideration to the effect of projected transportation facilities on the quality of the environment. Cultural properties are among the environmental elements given special attention. For further information write to the Secretary of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590.

RELATED PRESERVATION FOLDERS

The National Park Service publishes the following information folders similar to this one on its preservation programs: *National Park Service Archeological Program*, *The Historic American Buildings Survey*, *The National Historic Landmarks Program*, and *The Natural Landmarks Program*. These publications, along with this folder, are available in packet form (*National Park Service Preservation Programs*, 50 cents) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Also available from the Superintendent of Documents is a folder on the *National Environmental Education Landmarks Program* (10 cents).

For further information about any of the programs mentioned in this folder, write to the Director, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

STATE LIAISON OFFICERS

Following is a list of officials primarily responsible for National Historic Preservation Act programs:

ALABAMA: Chairman, Alabama Historical Commission, State Department of Archives and History, 305 South Lawrence St., Montgomery, AL 36104.

ALASKA: Chief, Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, 323 East 4th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501.

ARIZONA: Director, State Parks Board, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

ARKANSAS: Chairman, State Review Committee, Arkansas History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock, AR 72201.

CALIFORNIA: Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Resources Agency, Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811.

COLORADO: President, State Historical Society, Colorado State Museum, East 14th Ave. and Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203.

CONNECTICUT: Chairman, Connecticut Historical Commission, 75 Elm St., Hartford, CT 06115.

DELAWARE: Historic Registrar, Division of Archives and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, DE 19901.

FLORIDA: Director, Division of Archives, History & Records Management, Department of State, 401 East Gaines St., Tallahassee, FL 32304.

GEORGIA: Director, Georgia Historical Commission, 116 Mitchell St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.

HAWAII: Chairman, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii, Box 621, Honolulu, HI 96809.

IDAHO: Director, Idaho Historical Society, 610 North Julia Davis Dr., Boise, ID 83706.

ILLINOIS: Director, Department of Conservation, 102 State Office Bldg., 400 South Spring St., Springfield, IL 62706.

INDIANA: Director, Department of Natural Resources, 615 State Office Bldg., Indianapolis, IN 42604.

IOWA: Superintendent, State Historical Society of Iowa, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52240.

KANSAS: Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 10th St. West, Topeka, KS 66612.

KENTUCKY: Administrator, Kentucky Program Development Office, Coordinator of State & Federal Activities, Office of the Governor, Room 157, Capitol Bldg., Frankfort, KY 40601.

LOUISIANA: Chairman, Louisiana Historical Preservation & Cultural Commission, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, LA 70802.

MAINE: Director, State Park and Recreation Commission, State Office Bldg., Augusta, ME 04330.

MARYLAND: Director, Maryland Historical Trust, 94 College Ave., Annapolis, MD 21404.

MASSACHUSETTS: Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA 02133.

MICHIGAN: Director, Department of Natural Resources, Stevens T. Mason Bldg., Lansing, MI 48926.

MINNESOTA: Director, Minnesota Historical Society, Cedar and Central Sts., St. Paul, MN 55101.

MISSISSIPPI: Director, State of Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205.

MISSOURI: Director, Missouri State Park Board, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Jefferson City, MO 65101.

MONTANA: Chief, Recreation and Parks Division, Department of Fish and Game, Helena, MT 57601.

NEBRASKA: Director, The Nebraska State Historical Society, 15th and R Sts., Lincoln, NE 68508.

NEVADA: Administrator, Division of State Parks, 201 South Fall St., Room 221, Nye Bldg., Carson City, NV 89701.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Commissioner, Department of Resources and Economic Development, Concord, NH 03301.

NEW JERSEY: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, Box 1420, Trenton, NJ 08625.

NEW MEXICO: State Planning Officer, 403 Capitol Bldg., Santa Fe, NM 87501.

NEW YORK: Chairman, New York State Historic Trust, Parks and Recreation, Bldg. 2, State Campus, Albany, NY 12226.

NORTH CAROLINA: Director, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC 27602.

NORTH DAKOTA: Superintendent, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Liberty Memorial Bldg., Bismarck, ND 58501.

OHIO: Director, The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH 43210.

OKLAHOMA: President, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1108 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, OK 73102.

OREGON: State Highway Engineer, Oregon State Highway Department, State Highway Bldg., Salem, OR 97310.

PENNSYLVANIA: Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Bldg., Harrisburg, PA 17108.

RHODE ISLAND: Director, Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, C.I.C. Building, 289 Promenade St., Providence, RI 02908.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, SC 29211.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Chief, Division of Parks and Recreation, State Office Bldg., Pierre, SD 57501.

TENNESSEE: Executive Secretary, Tennessee Historical Commission, State Library and Archives Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219.

TEXAS: Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78711.

UTAH: Director, Department of Development Services, 312 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, UT 84102.

VERMONT: State Liaison Officer, Board of Historic Sites, 7 Langdon St., Montpelier, VT 05602.

VIRGINIA: Chairman, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Room 1106, Ninth Street State Office Bldg., Richmond, VA 23219.

WASHINGTON: Director, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Box 1128, Olympia, WA 98501.

WEST VIRGINIA: Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, Potomac State College of West Virginia University, Keyser, WV 26726.

WISCONSIN: Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

WYOMING: Director, Wyoming Recreation Commission, Cheyenne, WY 82001.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Deputy Mayor, Executive Office, District of Columbia Government, Washington, DC 20004.

GUAM: Director of Tourism, Government of Guam, Agana, GU 96910.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO: Executive Director, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, San Juan, PR 00905.

SAMOA: Office of the Governor, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920.

VIRGIN ISLANDS: Planning Director, Virgin Islands Planning Board, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00820.

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**U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

THE PROGRAM

The National Register of Historic Places records the story of a nation. It is a roll call of the tangible reminders of the history of the United States. It is a list of distinction identifying for the people those properties worthy of preservation for their historic value.

Congress called for such a list in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The 1966 act said:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register. . . .

The National Register is the official schedule of the nation's cultural property that is worth saving. According to further provisions of the act, it is a protective inventory of irreplaceable resources across the face of the land. In building the future it is the guide to a richer environment with visible continuity with the past.

The National Register is published biennially with pertinent information about each property. The first edition, prepared by the National Park Service in 1969, contained over 1,000 entries. The list continues to grow. Between the lines of this book, the discerning reader may sense the heartbeat of the United States.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 placed the National Park Service squarely in the field of historic preservation. This act gave extensive responsibilities to the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service to effectuate a national policy of historic preservation. The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 expanded the Department's responsibilities, authorizing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties through the Nation. An expanded National Register was authorized as a major instrument in this program.

All historical areas in the National Park System, together with those properties eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks, are of national significance and thus qualify automatically for the National Register. Properties of State or local significance may be nominated by the States and will be placed in the Register on approval of the National Park Service.

Nominations are made by a State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor to supervise the program within the State. A professional staff conducts a statewide historic survey and reports its findings to a professional review committee. If the property meets National Register criteria, the committee recommends it for nomination.

Additions to the National Register are printed monthly in the *Federal Register*. An annual revision containing monthly supplements is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (Write to that office for pricelists of these publications.)

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the States and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) to the National Register:

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

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

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 appropriate site or building directly associated with his 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.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

In the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Congress established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise Congress and the President in this field. The Council consists of the Secretaries of Interior, Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Treasury, Transportation, and Agriculture; the Attorney General; the Administrator of the General Services Administration; the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and 10 citizens appointed by the President.

The Council meets four times a year. In addition to its advisory duties to the President and the Congress, it coordinates the historic preservation activities of Federal departments and agencies. To safeguard National Register properties in some measure from Federal highways, dams, and other projects, Congress gave the Advisory Council an unusual power of review. In Section 106, the act provides:

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation . . . a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Although this section provides no injunctive power to halt Federal undertakings that threaten historic properties, it does assure that historical values will be considered in Federal project planning. When conflicts with historical values cannot be avoided, the Advisory Council provides a high-level forum for assessing the public interest and recommending courses of action.

In evaluating "effect" within the meaning of Section 106, the Advisory Council is guided by the following criteria:

A federally financed or licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register listing (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking creates a change in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualified the property under the National Register criteria for listing in the National Register. Generally, adverse effect occurs in conditions which include, but are not limited to:

1. Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property.
2. Isolation from, or alteration of, its surrounding environment.
3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.

GRANTS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes Federal grants-in-aid to the States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation on a matching basis. The grants may be used for statewide surveys, the preparation of statewide historic preservation plans, and the acquisition and restoration of individual properties. Grants for individual preservation projects may be made through the States to other eligible public or private recipients.

To qualify for aid, properties must be listed in the National Register, be consistent with a statewide historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and need financial assistance or be owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The State Liaison Officer directs his State's grant-in-aid program, its historical surveys, and its preservation planning. Questions about any feature of a State's historic preservation program should be addressed to this official. A list of Liaison Officers is provided elsewhere in this folder.

RELATED PROGRAMS

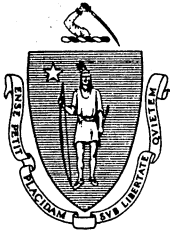
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. This program for recording important examples of American architecture is conducted in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress. The records—photographs, measured drawings, written data—are deposited in the Library of Congress, where they are available for inspection and study.

Recording by HABS is evidence that a building is worthy of preservation. Most recorded buildings will be entered in the National Register either as National Historic Landmarks or by nomination of the States.

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD. HAER was organized in 1969 to complement the Historic American Buildings Survey. The object of the program is to record important examples of American engineering, and it is conducted by the National Park Service in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers (technical advisors) and the Library of Congress (depository for records).

While the recognition and preservation of our architectural patrimony has been established over the years, America's engineering and industrial genius has not been treated in kind. Here lies the challenge of HAER. By working with related programs such as the National Register, an archive of measured drawings, photographs, and documents will be accumulated to increase public awareness of this aspect of our heritage.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM. Archeological research and protection are other major responsibilities of the National Park Service. Prehistoric ruins were among the earliest areas set aside for Department of the Interior protection. The Antiquities Act of 1906 provided the Department with initial protective and research powers in respect to archeological resources. The Act of



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston 02133

cloned

John F. X. Davoren
Secretary of the Commonwealth

May 21, 1973

Honorable Barbara Ackerman
Mayor of Cambridge
City Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mayor Ackerman:

As Chairman of the Massachusetts Historical Commission I am delighted to inform you that the US Park Service (Department of the Interior) through its Director, Ronald H. Walker, has notified me that the William Brattle House in Cambridge is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

An explanation of the implications of this move, as recommended by our State Historical Commission and the National Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665 80 Stat. 915) is contained in the pamphlet which I have enclosed herewith for your convenience and information.

I know you share with me a sense of pride that the William Brattle House in Cambridge has been so designated.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Davoren".

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical
Commission

JFXD:cad

Comm. 21

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Comm. from John F. X. Davoren, Sec'y of
state re: William Brattle House in Camb.
is now listed in the National Register
of Historic Places.

In City Council,

June 4, 1973

6/4/73

+ Placed on File -