

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE BEGINNINGS OF A NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, 1957 TO 1969

## Chapter 1 : NPS Archeology Program: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

*The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, to James A. Glass with a foreword by Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. American Association for.*

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Shaping National Preservation Policy Planning and Consultation The ACHP created and administers a public process for identifying and resolving conflicts between federally-assisted development and historic preservation interests. While the ACHP has other important roles, it is best known for implementing the federal project review process known as Section 106. The ACHP outlined a process in government-wide procedures requiring a federal agency planning, funding, or licensing a project or program to: The Section 106 process that was laid out in detail, first in the original procedures and later in regulations, has evolved considerably. These cases raised the public visibility of historic resources listed on the National Register as well as government awareness of preservation values. This provided an opportunity for public involvement in such decisions. The result is that over the last five decades, thousands of significant historic and cultural properties have been protected, public views considered, and steps taken to consider project alternatives and to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on those historic assets. Read More After the original law was passed the role of the states was significantly enhanced, and later augmented by tribal involvement. There was no SHPO role in the original law, only a provision of federal funding to states for conducting comprehensive preservation surveys. After further amendments in 1980, THPOs were also recognized a key participating party. Consultation involves exchange of information and meetings, sometimes onsite as necessary, among the principal parties. These include the federal agency, non-federal grantees, applicants, or permittees, the relevant State or Tribal Historic Preservation Office, any Indian tribe whose interests may be affected, and other parties with interests in the project such as local governments, neighborhood associations, or adjacent property owners. Local citizens may be invited to share their views in a variety of ways. The current regulations were issued in 1983, and relevant guidance, training lessons, and other implementing materials have been developed since then. A collection of federal cases involving Section 106 and other related issues was first published in 1983, and then supplemented in 1988 and by ACHP staff attorneys with funding support from the U.S. The training suite now includes basic and tailored courses as well as specialized online webinars. With regard to guidance, in 1983 the ACHP began issuance of supplementary guidance on a variety of topics related to implementation of the planning, review, and consultation process. Clarifying the concepts of consultation and public participation in the process, the guidance outlined basic principles for involving the public, seeking their views on a federal or federally-assisted action, and taking those views into account in reaching project decisions. Want to explore this topic further? Check out these original documents and interviews with key players from the ACHP archive! The problems that give rise to negative perceptions of the Act and historic preservation in general are, with perhaps one exception, matters of implementation, not matters of law or regulation. Read more Other Resources.

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## Chapter 2 : National Trust for Historic Preservation | Revolv

*Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, to Author(s): James A. Glass Year: 1969» Downloads & Basic Metadata. Summary. This resource is a citation record only, the Center for Digital Antiquity does not have a copy of this document.*

Wheeler House Mondays from The course is designed to introduce students to a variety of working environments in which preservation planning is conducted and policies are implemented. Contemporary policy and planning will be viewed as part of a larger, ever-changing context. At the same time, students will have an opportunity to consider very practical points of view about working environments familiar to those engaged in planning and policy-making. Such exposure can be an important aid to students who are making career decisions, and the course has been developed with that goal in mind. Non-profit corporations, their formation, organization, management, and responsibilities under tax laws will be a key part of the course, and several class segments will address this topic. Several class segments have been developed in collaboration with the School of Natural Resources in an effort to continue our efforts at multi-disciplined study of resource conservation. On those assigned class meetings, we will convene at the locations noted in the class schedule. Fundraising, too, will be an important segment. The objective is to provide an overview including theoretical understanding of the fundraising process, a grasp of the sources of funds typically available, and sufficient knowledge to be able to weigh choices, determine what additional skills are necessary, and begin creating adequate fundraising plans in the face of financial need. This subject can be an especially useful one for students who may work for non-profit organizations at some time in their careers. Additional reading materials will be provided. Readings will consist of excerpts from a number of different books related to presentation topics. Books by both authors are principal to the course. Other readings by Glass, Fitch, and Hayden offer discussion of more focused topics. Binders are organized by class and color, so please keep these materials in proper order. They should remain in Wheeler House, removed only for copying. In addition, the library has copies of both Hosmer books and the book by James Glass. The Stipe book is available at the bookstore and should be purchased if possible. Curatorial Management of the Built World. University of Virginia Press, Originally published in Foreword by Charles B. American Association for State and Local History, The Power of Place. Urban Landscapes as Public History. Presence of the Past. Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust University Press of Virginia for the Preservation Press, Historic Preservation in the Twenty First Century. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Classes will convene on Mondays between Topics, readings, and assignments will be arranged according to the following schedule. Managing a Non-Profit Preservation Organization. Hosmer, The Presence of the Past. Hosmer, Preservation Comes of Age. February 23rd Monday Cultural Landscape Analysis. Class meeting place to be announced. Stipe, A Richer Heritage. Prologue; and Chapter 1: March 8th Monday Grantsmanship. Chapter 3, "The States: Preservation Where It Counts. March 15th Spring Recess Readings: Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury, Vermont. April 5th Monday Design and Ecology. Diane Gayer, Vermont Design Institute. An International Perspective;" and Chapter April 12th Monday Fundraising. An Allegory of Philanthropy. James Marston Fitch, Historic Preservation. Indoors and Out;" and Chapter Two Levels of Interpretation. May 3rd Monday Readings: Students will be asked to develop assignments, two pertaining to fundraising and one to the policy and planning themes that will be discussed during course presentations. The latter includes a proposal for field research. Preservation Policy and Planning and Field Research. Select a completed preservation project, ideally one in a community with which you are familiar, your hometown or your college town, for example. Study the project and prepare a written report 1 summarizing its development and the obstacles, if any, that it faced; 2 describing its proponents and opponents, if any; and 3 evaluating its strengths and weaknesses. Each student will then make a thirty minute presentation accompanied by visual materials, preferably slides. Class presentations and discussion will take place beginning on April 16th. Written reports are due May 10th in lieu

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of a final examination. Students should develop travel grant proposals that focus on completion of this assignment and should begin work after proposals are submitted on February 26th, or before. The opportunity for travel provides a chance to become very familiar with the project and to produce visual materials. If you are aware of a specific project, consider using periodicals to develop your report before traveling to the site. Periodicals, too, are a good resource to help you select a project. Written proposals should be submitted to Bob McCullough by February 21st. A set of written guidelines will be distributed. Field trips will be scheduled during the week of March 15th, Spring Recess. Travel and lodging arrangements are the responsibility of each student. Grades will be based on the assignments, each given equal weight, and on overall participation. Assignments will be submitted to the instructor who issued the assignment and who will determine grades for each, after having consulted with Bob McCullough. Final grades will be issued by Bob McCullough.

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## Chapter 3 : Planning and Consultation - Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | ACHP

*Beginnings of a new national historic preservation program, to Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History ; Washington, D.C.: National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Â©*

It has had major amendments, primarily additions to expand the effect of the law or to clarify its implementation, in and The law contains a strong policy statement supporting historic preservation activities and programs. Section 2 of the statute calls for the Federal government in partnership with States, local governments, Indian tribes, and private organizations and individuals to This subsection of the statute highlights two important aspects of historic preservation national policy in the United States. First, historic preservation, including public archeology and archeological preservation, is an activity that occurs at all levels of government, Federal, State, and local, and that also involves private organizations and individuals. It is not the provence of a single national government agency or national museum. This multitude of involved public and private parties can sometimes make a comprehensive description of archeological and historic preservation in the United States complicated, but it also has the value of giving many organizations and individuals some responsibility for preserving archeological and historic sites, structures, and other kinds of historic properties. Another key aspect of United States preservation embodied by this subsection text is that preservation is to be considered as one aspect of modern life, that is, contemporary development and economic activities. This can be seen as a double-edged sword. Archeological and historic properties often must be considered when plans are made for modern development or economic activity, however, their preservation is not an assured part of the outcome of these activities. Title I of the statute established the National Register of Historic Places as a national listing of "historic properties", that is, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The statutory language and the regulations and procedures that implement the National Register of Historic Places have been written to include historic and prehistoric archeological sites within the definition of "historic properties". This inclusive approach and broad definition have enabled those concerned with public archeology and archeological preservation to work within the general umbrella of the national historic preservation program. Title I also expanded the level of Federal concern to include the preservation of historic properties of local or State significance, an expansion of the concern with nationally significant resources expressed in the Historic Sites Act. This title also established State Historic Preservation Officers as partners in the national historic preservation program. It also describes how the SHPO function, or portions of this function, can be assumed by local governments or Indian tribes in certain circumstances. Section of the statute also is contained in Title I. Implementation of this short, one-paragraph long section has had a major impact on the structure and functioning of archeology and archeological preservation in the United States. Section requires that all Federal agencies provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which is established in Title II of the statute, an opportunity to comment on any undertaking for which an agency has direct or indirect jurisdiction when the undertaking has an effect on a historic property listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In practice this has meant that Federal agencies, or State, local, and private organizations that are involved in Federal undertakings, have been required to identify and assess archeological sites that their planned actions might affect. This has required tens of thousands of archeological investigations since the mids when the procedures for implementing Section were established in regulations 36 CFR These investigations have been undertaken in a variety of ways. In some cases, Federal agencies responsible for complying with the NHPA have hired archeologists, creating their own professional staffs to meet these requirements. In other cases, Federal agencies have contracted with consulting firms or with universities to undertake studies necessary to meet their requirements. Over the past 20 years, one result has been that professional archeologists have come to be employed as frequently by public agencies or private consulting and engineering firms as by academic institutions. During this period, hundreds of millions of dollars in

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government funds have paid for tens of thousands of archeological investigations, including general archeological overviews, site discovery and evaluation studies, and extensive excavation of individual or groups of sites that would have been subject to destruction by public undertakings e. The statute also envisions that all Federal agencies should develop their own programs to care for historic resources under their jurisdiction or control, or that are affected by their undertakings. Section , which was expanded and enhanced by the amendments, describes the responsibilities as including the identification, evaluation, nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic resources. In the past, agencies have been far more active in complying with Section of the statute than with Section Perhaps the newly amended text of this section will provoke greater attention to the responsibilities that it describes. Title II of the statute establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent Federal agency composed of 20 members, including the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture and four other departments. Also on the Council are elected officials and citizens appointed by the President. The Council and its staff play an important role in the national historic preservation program, especially in the day-to-day implementation of Section , but also in providing programmatic advice to Federal agencies and training in historic preservation methods, techniques, and procedures. In so doing, Congress recognized "

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### Chapter 4 : At the dawn of historic preservation in the United States | Succinct Research

*The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, to [James A. Glass] on calendrierdelascience.com*  
*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. There is no comprehensive history of historic preservation in this country covering the years since*

The National Trust issues the quarterly Preservation magazine and produces the "PreservationNation" blog. The National Trust moved its headquarters to the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. Towards the end of the 19th century, as the United States was rebuilding after the Civil War, the country was beginning to form its sense of national identity and history. In 1881, the first historic district was created in Charleston, South Carolina. In the late 19th century, leaders in American historic preservation saw the need for a national organization to support local preservation efforts. In 1906, David E. Hardin Peterson of Florida and passed. Truman signed the legislation on October 26, 1906. The charter provided that the Trust should acquire and preserve historic sites and objects of national significance and provide annual reports to Congress on its activities. The National Trust and the National Council existed side by side for several years until the need to merge resources compelled the Executive Committee to integrate the two entities. In 1933, the boards of both organizations approved a merger of the Council into the National Trust. They began working with citizens and city planning officials on legislative matters, including federal, state, and municipal ordinances for historic preservation. The funding later ceased in 1933, at which point the National Trust became entirely privately funded. Following the adoption of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Trust broadened its mission beyond administering historic sites. In 1966, the National Trust created the Preservation Services Fund to provide financial assistance to local preservation projects. In 1969, the National Trust initiated the National Main Street Center, specializing in revitalizing historic business districts, which has since transitioned into a subsidiary. As part of this new approach, the National Trust initiated the National Treasures portfolio that specifically identifies threatened sites and strategizes efforts to preserve them. The historic Rosenwald Schools are named a National Treasure. National Treasures Initiated in 1969, the National Treasures program identifies historically significant landmarks that face imminent threat. With the support of local preservationists, the National Trust leads direct action to save these sites through fundraising, coalition building, and legal advocacy. The sites are selected based on criteria including:

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## Chapter 5 : History of the National Register of Historic Places - Wikipedia

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Glass is one of the most knowledgeable, kind and concise people you may ever meet. He is also, as seems the trend with other Hoosiers caring for our heritage, incredibly humble. Indiana is indeed fortunate to have so many talented and inspiring individuals looking after its interests—especially as relates to history and preservation. The DNR offers a plethora of—go figure—resources for the residents of Indiana. The DHPA undoubtedly offers those of most interest to the followers of this blog. I recently attended a cemetery workshop which was extremely informative. Take the time to navigate some of the pages of the DHPA, and you may find, as did I, that there are hours of education and entertainment to be had there. All that and more is the domain of Dr. Glass and the many talented people his words who make the magic at the DHPA happen. What does it take to rise in the ranks like James Glass, Ph. I was a history major at Indiana Central College now University of Indianapolis and studied two dimensional history—which means reconstructing events of the past from paper records and photographs. There is a third dimension of history, which is built environment and architecture and design. That was the first time I made the connection and started to love buildings. So I began to look at other possibilities and it turned out the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission was looking for staff. They hired a director and needed some professional staff. So I got in on the ground floor. While there, I did a lot of historical research about historic neighborhoods and individual historic buildings, as well as lots of oral history interviews with former residents of the Old Northside. How did you arrive at your current position? How does someone get to do what you do? Like a lot of career tracks, one thing leads to another. I got interested in the history of city planning and studied with John Reys who was one of the top authorities. In fact he found the sub-discipline. He planned new towns, rather than redesigning existing cities. And what was interesting—Kingsport was laid out in teens, the others in the 20s—was understanding these places within the context of their time. Also, they had become historic places by the time I was studying their planning and the design of their architecture. I stayed another 3 years and did a doctorate—my Major area was history of architecture and I had 2 minors: I studied with Barclay Jones in historic preservation planning. I did my dissertation on history of events leading up to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. I interviewed 60 people involved in its creation. Navy, which was creating guidelines on how to manage its historic properties and sites nationwide. They also wanted us to help them prepare prototype historic preservation plans for naval installations. So we actually prepared plans for them, including the plan for the naval installation at Crane, Indiana. We also had land developers in Maryland who were clients, and our firm would advise them about developing subdivisions where there were historic farms. And then I was hired for the first time in my current position for four years in the early 80s and then went to Ball State as Program Director of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation for 13 years, became a full tenured professor, and then returned to my current position at the DNR in 2003. Also while I was at Ball State, we founded a Center for Historic Preservation to provide hands-on professional experience for graduate preservation students while they were enrolled at Ball State. What does your job entail? There is a lot of problem solving, mediating, people management—working with many talented people and helping them do their best at their jobs and making sure all our programs are running smoothly. Also, creating some new initiatives having to do with historic preservation and archaeology—many of the best ideas start with the staff, and those that have merit, we provide the organizational framework for making it happen. A great way to learn about Preservation in Indiana We also organize the annual statewide preservation conference Preserving Historic Places with the other two sponsors Indiana Landmarks and Indiana University. We are now also helping staff a Courthouse Preservation Advisory Commission created by state law in 2007. There will be a report to the Indiana General Assembly about the condition of historic courthouses, the needs of county officials in maintaining them,

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making recommendations, etc. Pity the former Marion County Courthouse had been destroyed so long ago, before the formation of the Courthouse Preservation Advisory Commission. Advice you have for someone who would be interested in doing what you do? I took the academic training approach, which is one way to do it. Someone could start with a governmental or preservation agency and work their way up also. How do you make a difference in preservation? Joining a not-for-profit advocacy group; volunteering for a major historic building or neighborhood; helping an organization that acquired and stabilized a building. You could also become an archaeology volunteer – of course, excavations must be under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Sounds like good advice: What organizations relating to this do you most admire? Obviously Indiana Landmarks is a model, with nine field offices across the state gives Indiana a major level of awareness. In Indiana Landmarks, we have one of the top historic preservation organizations in the country. And the National Trust for Historic Preservation at the national level, which has grown tremendously in last 25 years, provides many advocacy tools, education and resources. Anyone in your field you find particularly helpful or inspiring? Reid Williamson, the long-time President of Indiana Landmarks, was one of the pioneers in the preservation field and I really learned a lot from him over the years. He had a good strategic sense in terms of protecting structures. He started several historic preservation revolving funds in Indiana and was a model leader. Bill Murtagh – the founding Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places – also made a significant contribution to historic preservation on the national level – a very distinguished PhD architectural historian. Places that inspire you? West Baden Springs Hotel- the eighth wonder of the world. The Forbidden City in China. What inspires you in Indianapolis JG: Greatest saves and greatest losses to Indianapolis history and architecture? Saves- Athenaeum -again in a class by itself and Union Station. What are the hallmarks of a quality you look for when visiting an historic museum or place? Original character – the most satisfying places have been altered the least. That is why the Riley home in Lockerbie Square is such a great example. The impressive original furnishings at the President Benjamin Harrison Home are also commendable. An architectural element you love? There is a magnificent newel post at the Eden-Talbott House – an s home at N. The walnut was cut in a planing mill nearby owned by Charlton Eden and came from hardwood forests in central Indiana. In your opinion, who should be the most famous architect in the history of Indianapolis? Bernard Vonnegut was a gifted designer, went over to Germany and studied his craft and used that to design. Daggett was one of the first Indiana architects to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, the most prestigious architecture school in the world years ago. Also, Thomas Hibben who worked with Daggett.

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### Chapter 6 : New York Community Trust Plaque Program | NYPAP

*was abstracted in The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, to (Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History; Washington, DC: National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, ).*

This post continues a series commemorating the anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act by examining a past article published in *The Public Historian*, describing its significance and relating it to contemporary conversations in historic preservation. The National Park Service held eight regional conferences to explain the National Historic Preservation Act and its broad implications for preservation to the new State Liaison Officers for the act and interested members of the public. The new official spent most of his energies from to overseeing historians who made recommendations for the interpretation of historical units of the National Park System and others who compiled theme studies of potential National Historic Landmarks. But Utley also played a crucial role in developing the organizational structure needed to launch the new national historic preservation program. I, too, had the privilege of interviewing Utley in as part of my research for a doctoral dissertation at Cornell University. I also obtained copies of two other recorded interviews with Utley—one by Herbert Evison in and a second by Richard W. Sellars and Melody Webb in . The Foppes interview emphasized the primary interests of Utley during his Park Service career: Almost immediately, he wrote draft proposals for the Service to cooperate with the US Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the federal Urban Renewal Administration in advising local communities how to conduct historic preservation projects. As momentum gathered for national preservation legislation in and , Utley and the legal staff of the Park Service drafted the first version of the bill that eventually became law as the preservation act. They adopted almost entirely the system already in use for grants-in-aid to the states by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; the preservation bill would set up matching grants to the states for historic preservation. Just as in the Outdoor Recreation program, State Liaison Officers now State Historic Preservation Officers in each state would administer the grants and prepare state historic preservation plans to guide the expenditure of federal funds. Soon after the act became law in October , George Hartzog established an Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, to be modeled on some of the European monument services. Utley was appointed acting chief of the office and oversaw the creation of the new federal-state preservation program between late and mid . Among his most important acts was to chair a committee of Park Service professionals who drafted the criteria for the new National Register of Historic Places. Utley supported basing the criteria on two existing Park Service criteria—those in use for National Historic Landmarks and those used for evaluating surplus federal properties for historical significance before transferring them to state or local governments. Although this office was initially intended both to implement the new act and to guide historic preservation projects in the parks, it soon became focused on external activities. In , he became Director of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and, for the next two years, worked with Connally to advocate within the Interior Department of the Nixon Administration for a new federal historic preservation agency detached from the Park Service and focused on the growing preservation movement outside the Park System. In , after returning for two years to a focus on historic preservation projects within national parks, Utley left the Park Service and finished his federal service as Deputy Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Thus, Robert Utley alternated in his career between his core interests of history in the National Park System and guiding the new external national historic preservation program. Utley in when he was serving as Chief Historian. By every measure, Robert Utley should be judged one of the parents of the law itself and the federal-state program that resulted. Looking ahead, the program Utley helped establish faces some challenges. After drastic cuts in the early s, funding levels for participation by State Historic Preservation Officers SHPOs have only now returned to their amounts but are still substantially lower than in when inflation is factored in. Thus, the financial incentive for states to participate in the national program has shrunk over time, and with recent cuts in state funding, many SHPOs find it ever more difficult to carry out all of their responsibilities.

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The coordinating bodies at the federal level—the Cultural Resources staff of the Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation—are very small parts of the federal bureaucracy and, as such, often find it difficult to persuade each Administration and Congress to bring more resources to the program. Another challenge involves the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program, administered by the Park Service and SHPOs, which has brought billions in private investment to historic properties in downtowns across the country. It faces potential elimination in the new Congress. Few in the preservation movement would question the importance of the federal-state program as vital infrastructure for historic preservation efforts. As the program enters its sixth decade, all sectors of the preservation field will need to dedicate themselves to strengthening the program if it is to prosper. His book, *The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program*, covers the role of Robert Utley in the founding of the national preservation program.

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### Chapter 7 : National Trust for Historic Preservation - Wikipedia

*His book, The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, , covers the role of Robert Utley in the founding of the national preservation program. Share this Post Leave a Reply Cancel reply.*

We were both exhausted but I was the one that passed out the second my head hit the pillow, falling into a deep, coma-like sleep that was nearly impossible to penetrate. Waking up early and taking care of the boy in the wee morning hours so my wife could get 2-3 hours of uninterrupted work was the only way our marriage survived infancy. My sleep cycle changed in the process. I started falling into bed around 8 or 9 PM and woke up around 3 or 4 AM depending on when the baby woke up. We would both just hang out together, doing yoga, working out, or just watching T. The two years I spent waking up with the baby forever altered my sleep pattern. Not only was I able to function at work on a mere 3 to 4 hours of stunted sleep, I also learned how to wake up early. It became no problem to wake up at 3: I also started looking forward to watching the sun come up. The way the early morning rays from the sun cut through the clouds. Feeling the cool air on your skin. The stillness of the atmosphere that is punctuated by chattering birds. Sunrise is different than watching the sundown because it ushers in a new day. Another 24 hours to witness life. Sunrise is the beginning of a new era, every single day. These events and dozens of other local, private ventures saved buildings and landmarks in other American communities. Early efforts were privately funded and established from the altruistic desire to maintain local amenity by saving buildings that played a role in historical events. By the end of the nineteenth century, the United States Government got in on the historic preservation movement. This was the first time the government had used its legislative power and money to save an archaeological ruin for its historical value. Additional governmental historic preservation actions ensued in the early twentieth century at the national and local levels. Watching these actions unfold gives you an idea of how we ended up with the NHPA in This document has been attributed with directly influencing Congress to enact national historic preservation legislation. As you can see, the path towards a national historic preservation regulation was long. None of these regulations, court decisions, or local preservation laws happened in a vacuum. They were the result of a concerted, dedicated effort from local citizens groups to protect the places they believed contributed to their own history and heritage. They also wanted to save historical buildings and sites from destruction through development. This is important to remember. While the government has played a role in historic preservation for over years, the entire preservation movement operates at the local level. Local communities are the drivers of historic preservation. Without public support, historic preservation would vanish. Most historic preservation chronologies discuss the evolution of histpres legislation in the United States like it was a linear, chronological process; that it was as inevitable as the dawn. The preservation legal nexus we enjoy today may have been created organically, but there were several forces set into motion during the s and s that accelerated the preservation movement and led the creation of what we know today. In the s, the federal government was both a hero and villain for historic preservation. Interstate highways ripped through aged urban corridors like a samurai sword through tofu. Both of these forces set into motion processes that have forever changed American society. Suburban America connected to urban cores of federal housing and office buildings by wide freeways was born during the s. Even though the government was supposed to protect historic buildings through the Historic Sites Act, rapidly expanding federal and state bureaucracies abandoned older, nineteenth century buildings and favored new construction. They also permitted and funded construction projects and development. While the government poured money into the NPS for facilities reconstruction and renewed the HABS program, it enabled the demolition of older housing stocks for freeways and new buildings. Urban Renewal, as it became known, was the villain of the preservation movement that quickly coalesced to deal with the problem. The government also subsidized suburban expansion into the rural periphery of cities, which threatened open spaces and the environment. This piqued the ire of conservationists. Shocked by the wholesale alterations of the built environment, a

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preservation groups were formed across the country. During the s, historic preservation joined forces with the environmental conservation movement pioneered decades earlier by John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, George Bird Grinnell, and others. Preservation and conservation activists used lobbying, petitions, and writing to cultivate alliances with receptive politicians like then President John F. By the s, popular sentiment in favor of preservation reached a crescendo. Preservationists stressed the importance of older architecture and landscapes for American cities. Maintaining the past became inimical to improving livability in the present. Historic preservation was environmental conservation. The built environment—the space where human beings dwell—was just as important as the natural environment for our collective well-being. And, unfettered development threatened both the natural and built environment. When the light parted the clouds I can only imagine the social milieu President Lyndon B. Johnson inherited when he took office in . The president had just been assassinated. The post-World War II boom was creating prosperity for many across the United States but it also brought dislocation, disenfranchisement, and poverty for others. Women and minorities were marching for their civil rights, while deeply entrenched interests used money and violence to maintain the status quo. Technological advances made life easier in many respects as the specter of a nuclear holocaust made life seem more tenuous. Then there were these historic preservation advocates pushing to save run-down buildings across the country. I wonder how LBJ felt about histpres? Fortunately, I know what LBJ did about it. The Johnson administration made historic and environmental preservation a principal aspect of its domestic policies. In , LBJ created a task force on natural beauty that recommended a joint, federal-state program for historic preservation Glass . Until that time, the National Trust functioned solely through private donations. These actions dovetailed with environmental conservation efforts of Stewart Udall and the HABS program expansion within the National Park Service, which were happening at the same time Glass . It was recognized that the Historic Sites Act could fund federal preservation activities, but it could not extend beyond the federal system in its current verbiage. The NPS would have to collaborate with other federal agencies like the Urban Renewal Administration in order to help fund preservation at the local level. It was clear that new legislation was needed in order to provide federal assistance and funding at the state and local level Glass . It was proposed that the Act be based on Historic Sites Survey standards and procedures and that each state would prepare a statewide preservation plan based on a large survey. Sites and structures of national, regional, state, and local significance would be eligible for financial assistance Glass . Also in , Lawrence G. Henderson, a housing lobbyist, and Carl Feiss, a planner and preservationist, partnered with retiring Representative Albert M. Rains to conduct survey to gauge public interest in historic preservation. After approaching several organizations, the United States Conference of Mayors agreed to create a Special Committee on Historic Preservation that would produce a report on national interest in histpres and how histpres is practiced in other countries Glass . The resulting report, *With Heritage So Rich*, has been considered a watershed moment in the preservation movement. The report, an assemblage of essays and other writings, resulted from an international preservation tour where the heads of federal agencies involved with financing construction projects met with leading preservationists in Europe. After seeing how Europeans had rebuilt many areas destroyed by World War II to mesh with cultural and historical aesthetics, they concluded that preservation could not be privately funded. The United States government had to be involved in order to preserve the historic features of American cities Glass . Groundswell for preservation and outcry against federally financed historic property destruction continued to increase. In , the Rains Committee completed its tour and was ready to report to Congress. The committee recommended federal agencies identify the location and status of historical sites and structures before approving development projects. It also recommended the creation of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that includes representatives of state and local governments, preservationists, urban developers, and federal agencies to adjudicate preservation conflicts involved with federal projects Glass . In early , the Johnson Administration, Rains Committee, and the National Park Service joined forces to push for historic preservation legislation. Each organization had slightly different motives and initially moved separately, but they all wanted one thing: To mitigate the damage federally financed projects were doing to

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historic properties. All of these groups presented legislation to Congress in and several bills were introduced as House Resolutions H. After several testimonies, hearings, and revisions of the H. The bill was passed from the Senate to the House on July 11 where it met opposition by conservative congressmen. Senate Bill languished in the Rules Committee until a personal favor was called by a congressman who urged the House to take up the bill again. Finally, it passed both the House and Senate. Through federal grants, the NHPA provided financial means for preservation at the state and local level. It also forced the federal government to account for some of the havoc it was causing to the built environment. What if the sun was just about to come up and it just stopped? The rays were cresting the hills, but the sun never fully rose? It just stayed at that delayed state for an indefinite period of time? Preservation was on the move across the country in a number of different communities and in the NPS but the ethos of preserving the past had not reached a national scale. Federally funded development projects were happening on a massive scale. What we would call historic properties were being destroyed at an alarming rate and people were fighting back as best as they could. But, the government was out of sync with the public. It took years of preservation advocacy, alliance-building, and lobbying to get to the point where preservation regulations were drafted and presented to Congress; however, there was a few weeks in October, where the best chance for a national preservation act was shelved because of political chicanery.