



CAMERA & CLIPBOARD



The Historical & Architectural Survey Newsletter



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HISTORY COLORADO'S NEW HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY COORDINATOR

As a result of OAHP's search process last summer and fall, Leslie Giles was selected to serve as the coordinator of the statewide historical and architectural survey program. Her first day at History Colorado was January 10, 2011. Leslie completed her B.A. in Liberal Arts at the University of Texas at Austin in 1987 and obtained a Master of Architectural History and Preservation Certificate at the University of Virginia in 1990. She has several years' experience working for state historic preservation offices in both New York and Virginia, and has been a preservation consultant for over a decade, working on surveys, nominations, tax credit applications, and design guidelines as co-owner of Lexington, Virginia-based Landmark Preservation Associates since 1996. From 2002 to 2010, Leslie was Executive Director of Historic Lexington Foundation, where she administered preservation easements and restoration grants, oversaw rehabilitations of threatened properties, and advocated for improved local and state preservation policies. Since 1999, she and husband Dan Pezzoni have also been busy raising two sons, Neil and Jonathan.

Though she comes to us from Virginia, Leslie's Colorado roots date to the 1930s, when her grandparents, Bob and Rosalia Aguirre Giles, moved to Boulder from Las Cruces, New Mexico. In the 1960s her grandparents relocated to Denver, and Leslie remembers childhood visits to several Denver area homes, including a 1920s brick bungalow on Dahlia Street and a 1970s split-level in Aurora. Bob and Rosalia also maintained a small cabin in the mountains near Evergreen, which was a magnet for summertime vacations for the extended Giles family. Leslie is excited to be back in Colorado, and looking forward to conducting survey-related site visits around the state.

At the top of her to-do list for History Colorado over the coming months (in addition to reviewing grant-funded survey products) is the development of Survey Colorado, a ten-year strategic plan for enhancing survey efficiency, reducing geographic, thematic, and cultural gaps in the statewide inventory, growing the survey profession, and encouraging greater use of surveys for local and regional planning, economic development, designation, and heritage education programs. Essential to the strategic planning process will be an assessment of when, where, and how we survey the built environment; how we train and provide guidance to surveyors; and how we gather, manage, and disseminate inventory information. We will be seeking your input in the development of this strategic plan, and look forward to producing achievable goals and objectives that define best practices and enhance preservation throughout Colorado. If you have questions about the Survey Colorado strategic plan, or suggestions for improving survey efforts statewide, call or email Leslie at 303.866.4822 or leslie.giles@chs.state.co.us.

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HECKENDORN PRESERVATION MEMORIAL FUND

On October 5th, the Heckendorn Preservation Memorial Fund announced the donation of twenty-one books to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). A nine-member committee made up of current and former staff, and consultants provided over 50 book suggestions. From the long list, the committee narrowed the list to include resources that not only provided good resources for individuals interested in preservation, but also reflected the research interests of late National & State Register Coordinator Dale Heckendorn. The committee chose used books in good or excellent condition when possible and tried to avoid books that were currently in circulation at other local repositories. The recently acquired titles are:

<u>Author(s)</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
Adde, Leo	<i>Nine Cities: The Anatomy Of Downtown Renewal</i>	1969
Dixon, John Morris (ed.)	<i>Urban Spaces: The Design Of Public Places</i>	2004
Ford, Larry R.	<i>Revitalization Or Reinvention? America's New Downtowns</i>	2003
Fried, Stephen	<i>Appetite For America: How Visionary Businessman Fred Harvey Built A Railroad Hospitality Empire That Civilized The Wild West</i>	2010
Gabrielle, Esperdy M.	<i>Modernizing Main Street: Architecture And Consumer Culture In The New Deal</i>	2008
Graff, Marshall Conant	<i>History Of Leadville, Colorado</i>	1934
Hayden, Dolores	<i>Building Suburbia: Green Fields And Urban Growth, 1820-2000</i>	2003
Hinton, Wayne K. and Elizabeth A. Green	<i>With Picks, Shovels & Hope: The CCC And Its Legacy On The Colorado Plateau</i>	2008
Hunter, Rebecca and Dale Wolicki	<i>Sears Roebuck Book Of Barns: A Reprint Of The 1919 Catalog</i>	2005
Jackle, John A. and Keith A. Sculle	<i>America's Main Street Hotels: Transiency And Community In The Early Auto Age</i>	2009
Jackle, John A. and Keith A. Sculle	<i>Motoring: The Highway Experience In America</i>	2008
Margolies, John	<i>Roadside America: Architectural Relics From A Vanishing Past</i>	2010
Mckeever, J. Ross (ed.)	<i>Community Builders Handbook</i>	1968
Peterson, Jon A.	<i>Birth Of City Planning In The United States 1840-1917</i>	2003
Prestridge, J.A.	<i>Case Studies Of Six Planned New Towns In The United States</i>	1973
Robertson, David	<i>Hard As The Rock Itself: Place And Identity In The American Mining Town</i>	2006
Russell, Tim	<i>Fill' Er Up! The Great American Gas Station</i>	2007
Sagstetter, Beth and Bill	<i>Cliff Dwellings Speak: Exploring The Ancient Ruins Of The Greater American Southwest</i>	2010
Smart, Eric J.	<i>Recreational Development Handbook</i>	1981
Vanderbilt, Tom	<i>Survival City (Adventures Among The Ruins Of Atomic America)</i>	2002
Wright, Gwendolyn	<i>USA: Modern Architectures in History</i>	2008

The Heckendorn Preservation Memorial Fund, established in October 2008 after the unexpected death of Dale Heckendorn, hosted a lecture by Alan Hess regarding Googie architecture in October 2009. With this recent book acquisition, the Fund is now depleted. More news regarding the entire resource collection at OAHP will be coming in future issues of C & C. For additional information on this and other collections, also see the History Colorado website.



PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AND ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPES

Heather L. Bailey, Ph.D.
National & State Register Historian



Lost Trail, Hinsdale County
credit: Heather Bailey

We receive frequent inquiries about how to select the proper boundaries when surveying historic resources or describing them within a National or State Register nomination. Ideally, the historic property boundary is preferred; when that option is not available, the current legal property boundary is the next best choice. There are many reasons why this approach is favored over drawing the boundary so that it only includes the primary buildings.

The principal reason to choose this method is that it conforms to National Park Service (NPS) guidance. *National Register Bulletin 16A* recommends that property boundaries include “the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property.” The bulletin clarifies this statement when discussing the establishment of boundaries for specific resource types, emphasizing that surrounding acreage often contributes to the integrity of setting. One exception to this rule is for those rural districts where extensive acreage has been subjected to subdivision or other recent changes in land use and character; in those circumstances the NPS recommends creating boundaries that encompass the historic resources and exclude those surrounding areas that have lost integrity.

In most instances, the NPS considers the landscape to be a contributing element of a historic property. As Colorado increasingly participates in the nationwide trend to identify significant designed and vernacular cultural landscapes, our office is encouraging everyone to document and evaluate landscape features that contribute to the historic character of a surveyed or nominated property. Evaluating the built or archaeological resources without fully considering the natural and manmade environmental features of their setting may mean missing some of the important contextual elements of that property.

What might these boundary-defining contextual elements be? *National Register Bulletin 16A* suggests:

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 curb lines of highways, streets, and roads; areas of new construction.
4. For large properties: topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps.

For Colorado properties, we also encourage surveyors and nomination preparers to identify natural vegetation, non-native and designed plantings, adapted landforms (rock outcrops, terraced slopes), and the availability and use of local materials (timber, stone, sod, adobe) for construction. These property-specific elements are particularly important to consider when evaluating integrity of setting, feeling, and location.



GRANT-FUNDED SURVEYS UPDATE

Awarded, in-progress, and recently completed grant-funded historical and architectural surveys:

Certified Local Government Projects

In-progress

<i>Fort Collins</i>	Selective Intensive Survey of forty sites in Campus North neighborhood	Empire
<i>Lafayette</i>	Selective Intensive Survey of up to twenty-nine sites along Public Road	Bunyak Research Associates
<i>Longmont</i>	Selective Intensive Survey of thirty-six sites surrounding the downtown and along Main Street	Cultural Resource Historians
<i>Pueblo</i>	Intensive Survey of forty-three properties in East Side neighborhood	Historitecture

Completed

<i>Aurora</i>	Comprehensive Reconnaissance Survey of Hoffman Heights subdivision	Hoehn Architects
<i>Boulder County</i>	Intensive Survey of forty-five properties in Wondervu	Historitecture
<i>Breckenridge</i>	Intensive Survey of forty properties within the National Register Historic District	Cultural Resource Historians
<i>Loveland</i>	Intensive Survey of sixty scattered resources within the city limits	Cultural Resource Historians
<i>Steamboat Springs</i>	Intensive Survey of thirty sites within "Old Town"	Cultural Resource Historians



*Steamboat Apartments/Hillcrest Apartments (1958; Eugene Sternberg, architect), Steamboat Springs
credit: Carl McWilliams*



State Historical Fund Projects

Awarded (2010)

<i>Lowell OV Ranch</i>	Intensive Survey of 168-acre site in Douglas County	Scheuber + Darden, RA
<i>Bent County</i>	Archaeological and Architectural Survey	Cuartelejo HP Associates Inc.

In-progress

<i>Chaffee County</i>	Intensive Survey of sixty-five sites based upon results of volunteer-completed countywide Reconnaissance Survey	Front Range Research Associates
<i>Town of Telluride</i>	Intensive Resurvey of selected sites within the National Historic Landmark district	Cultural Resource Historians
<i>City of Louisville</i>	Intensive Survey of forty-four sites in the Jefferson Place Subdivision	Avenue L Architects
<i>Douglas County</i>	Context development and Selective Intensive Survey (twelve related sites)	URS Corporation
<i>Eastern Plains</i>	Selective Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey (forty sites) in Baca and Phillips Counties	Colorado Preservation, Inc.
<i>Fort Collins</i>	Selective Intensive Survey of sixty-two sites built from 1945 to 1967	Historitecture
<i>Lamar</i>	Intensive Survey of eighty-three sites in downtown	Hoehn Architects
<i>Park County</i>	Selective Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey (ten sites) along Tarryall Road	Front Range Research Associates

Completed

<i>Bayfield</i>	Intensive Survey of thirty sites in commercial downtown	Nik Kendziorski
<i>Boulder</i>	Comprehensive Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey (105 sites) within ten postwar residential subdivisions	TEC, inc.
<i>Carbondale</i>	Intensive Survey of twenty residential sites	Reid Architects
<i>Colorado School of Mines</i>	Intensive Survey of twenty-three buildings on campus	Preservation Partnership
<i>Erie</i>	Selective Intensive Survey of twenty-three sites within town limits	Front Range Research Associates
<i>Genoa</i>	Intensive Survey of forty sites as part of Small Town Survey Initiative	Front Range Research Associates
<i>Kountze Heights, Denver</i>	Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey (thirty-five sites) within Kountze Heights neighborhood in the Denver Highlands	Front Range Research Associates
<i>Kiowa County</i>	Countywide Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive survey (up to fifty sites) in three towns	Front Range Research Associates
<i>La Plata County</i>	Comprehensive Reconnaissance and Selective Intensive Survey of 100 sites	Cultural Resource Planning
<i>Meeker</i>	Intensive Survey of at least thirty sites as part of Small Town Survey Initiative	Reid Architects
<i>New Deal, Phase III</i>	Intensive Survey in eleven counties in eastern Colorado	Colorado Preservation, Inc.



AERIAL IMAGERY AND SKETCH MAPS

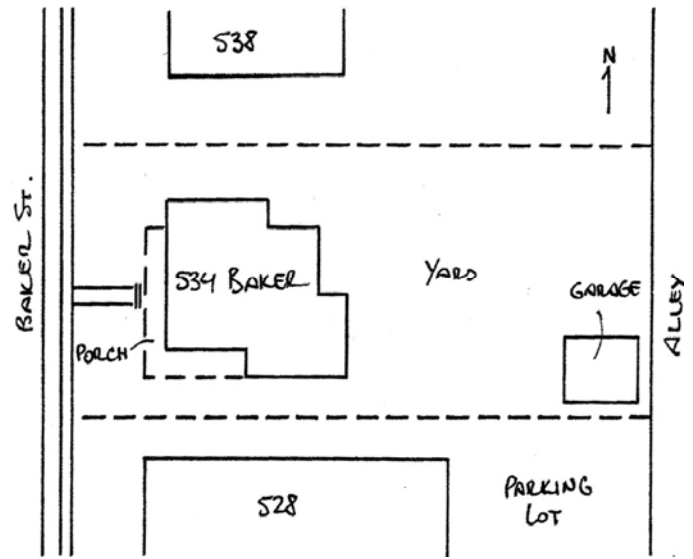
Liz Blackwell, State Historical Fund HP Specialist, Survey & Education

Leslie Giles, Historical & Architectural Survey Coordinator

Over the last several months, History Colorado staffers have been evaluating the appropriateness of substituting a modified aerial photo (digitally accessible through USDA, Google Earth and others) for the traditional hand-drawn or computer-drawn sketch map that is required for each surveyed property. This article addresses two of the principal concerns that have arisen: the ability of such images to adequately convey information, and the potential for copyright infringement when such images are used without compensation to the images' owners.

According to our office's published requirements for sketch maps, "The purpose of this map is to graphically depict the resource, the relationship of cultural and natural components to one another, the location of site features, the boundaries of the resource, and the relative scale of the components." The current graphic convention requires simple labeled line drawings (as shown at right), which when reproduced do not lose image quality. All current survey projects should continue to adhere to this standard.

We recognize that aerial images are extremely useful in the survey process, as they aid in "reading" the site from a perspective not usually available during the field survey. Aerial images serve as excellent references when producing a sketch map, and can be easily traced to accurately locate buildings and site features. As supplemental images for the site file, they are welcome additions.



Recently, some consultants have submitted modified aerial images instead of standard sketch maps. Typical modifications to the images include the additions of street names, boundary lines, and building outlines or footprints. Unfortunately, the examples of "aerial image sketch maps" we've seen to date do not meet the standard set by the basic sketch map for clarity, detail, and reproducibility. Aerial images are typically available in a relatively low resolution; when enlarged to the single-property scale such images become heavily pixilated and blurred and are unable to convey details. In addition to the low-resolution issue, many aerial images include shadows and vegetation that obscure buildings, or site features such as paved driveways that are difficult to distinguish from rooflines. Labels for resources and site features are difficult and at times impossible to read due to the visual clutter associated with a photographic background; even when they are visible on a color image, they may be lost when the image is printed or copied in black and white.

The second issue associated with aerial images concerns copyright infringement. Unless the image is in the public domain (as is the case with USDA or other publicly-owned aerial photos), or the consultant has obtained permission for unrestricted use from the owner of a privately produced image, there is the strong chance that the inclusion/alteration of such images for boundary or sketch maps might be construed (now or at some future date) as an unauthorized use for personal gain, and/or as a copyright infringement. Until this issue of image ownership and potential copyright infringement is resolved, we request that consultants not submit altered aerial images obtained through private digital sources, such as Google Earth.

We invite you to share with us your comments and suggestions on the viable use of "aerial image sketch maps" as substitutes for traditional sketch maps. Please let us know (via email, snail mail, or phone) what you think by June 1st. The OAHF Architectural Survey Group and the Best Practices Committee will be discussing the issue at meetings in June, and we expect to present a policy update on the subject in the next issue of *Camera & Clipboard*.



COMPLIANCE

ORNER

UNDERSTANDING FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

Amy Pallante, Section 106 Compliance Manager

Most of us that work in Section 106 understand the use of Programmatic Agreements (PAs); however, there are a few other program alternatives available to Federal agencies in order to comply with Section 106. Below are brief descriptions of the program alternatives. For more detailed information, please visit the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) website:

<http://www.achp.gov/progalt>.

Alternate Procedures, found at 36 CFR 800.14(a), allows a Federal agency to alter the Section 106 process to better meet the agency's mission. Alternate Procedures must be approved and adopted by the ACHP before a Federal agency can implement the procedures. The Army Alternate Procedures (<http://www.achp.gov/AAPfinal-4-16-04.pdf>) were approved by the ACHP for use by the Department of Army on July 13, 2001.

Exempted Categories, found at 36 CFR 800.14(c), allows a Federal agency or the ACHP to propose a program or category of projects (or undertakings) to be exempt from review under Section 106. The potential effects of the exempted projects must be minimal or not adverse, as defined under Section 106. Examples include the Federal Highway Interstate Exemption (<http://www.achp.gov/progalt/FHWA%20Interstate%20Exemption.pdf>) and the Natural Gas Pipeline Exemption (http://www.achp.gov/progalt/pipeline%20final_exemption_FR.pdf).

Standard Treatments, found at 36 CFR 800.14(d), allows the ACHP to set forth standardized practices for projects and can be applied to aspects of projects as needed. A Federal agency is not required to follow the standard treatments, but if followed, will help to streamline the Section 106 review process. Examples include the standard treatment for rehabilitation for the Department of Defense (www.achp.gov/docs/frnotice_dodst.doc).

Program Comments, found at 36 CFR 800.14(e), allows a Federal agency to request the ACHP to review and comment on a category of projects at one time instead of many individual reviews and comments. If the Federal agency decides not to follow the comments by the ACHP, then the agency must complete Section 106 consultation on a case-by-case basis, as regularly done under Section 106. Examples include the Army Capehart Wherry Military Housing (<http://www.achp.gov/progalt/Army%20Capehart%20Wherry%20Program%20Comment.pdf>) and General Services Administration Select Repairs and Upgrades (<http://www.achp.gov/docs/GSAProgramComment.pdf>).

Programmatic Agreements, found at 36 CFR 800.14(b), are the most common type of program alternative used by federal agencies. A PA allows for a Federal agency to alter the regular Section 106 process in order to better meet the agency's mission. The PA is negotiated by the Federal agency with the ACHP and other consulting parties, including the State Historic Preservation Office. Several examples of PAs can be found at:

<http://www.achp.gov/palist.html>.

These program alternatives are good ways to handle heavy workloads and projects that have the same potential effects. Please contact Amy at 303-866-4678 if you have questions about any of these alternative procedures.



Updated National and State Register Nomination Submission Deadlines and Review Board Meeting Dates

Review Board Meeting	Submission Deadline
9/30/2011 †	7/1/2011
1/20/2012 †	10/7/2011 †
5/18/2012 †	2/10/2012 †
9/21/2012	6/8/2012 †
1/18/2013	10/5/2012
5/17/2013	2/1/2013
9/20/2013	6/3/2013
1/14/2014	10/4/2013
5/16/2014	1/31/2014
9/19/2014	5/30/2014
1/16/2015	10/3/2014
5/15/2015	1/30/2015
9/18/2015	6/5/2015

† = Recent Date Change

Until construction of the History Colorado Center is complete, Review Board meetings will be held at other locations in Denver. Call OAHF at 303.866.3395 to verify the time and place for any meeting you are interested in attending. The agenda for each meeting will be posted on the History Colorado website several weeks in advance of the meeting date.

In order for staff to include a proposed nomination on the Review Board agenda, the nomination must be complete. A complete nomination submission contains all required materials, including the adequately documented nomination form, maps, and photographs. Exceptions may occur, but only with advance approval of the OAHF register staff.

Draft nominations may be submitted at any time for staff to review.

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