

National Historic Preservation Guidelines

Provides guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, engineers, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of treatment projects. A cultural landscape is a geographic area associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

In 1966, American historic preservation was transformed by the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, which created a National Register of Historic Places. Now comprising more than 1.4 million historic properties across the country, the National Register is the official federal list of places in the United States thought to be worthy of preservation. One of the fundamental principles of the National Register is that every property is evaluated according to a standard set of criteria that provide the framework for understanding why a property is significant in American history. The origins of these criteria are important because they provide the threshold for consideration by a broad range of federal preservation programs, from planning for continued adaptive use, to eligibility for grants, and inclusion in heritage tourism and educational programs. Crafting Preservation Criteria sets out these preservation criteria for students, explaining how they got added to the equation, and elucidating the test cases that allowed for their use. From artworks to churches, from 'the fifty year rule' to 'the historic scene', students will learn how places have been historically evaluated to be placed on the National Register, and how the criteria evolved over time.

Provides general design and technical recommendations to help property owners, developers, and Federal managers rehabilitate historic properties.

This collection of papers addresses two questions central to design and historic preservation: what are the parameters of 'compatibility' in the design of additions to historic buildings and of new infill buildings in historic districts and landscapes. Presented at the 'Third National Forum on Historic Preservation Practice: A Critical Look at Design in Historic Preservation', held at Goucher College, the authors include practicing and academic historic preservationists, architectural historians, architects, landscape architects, and engineers. Organized under the themes of 'Melding Contemporary and Historic Design', 'Design Standards in Changing Environments', 'Modernism and Post modernism in Preservation Design', and 'Engineering and Preservation', issues of compatibility are explored through diverse projects in locations across the United States from historic Charleston, SC to downtown Los Angeles.

"The intent in providing this guidance is to (1) demonstrate that historical archeological properties are important and worthy of evaluation and preservation; (2) promote and facilitate the submittal of historical archeological nominations; (3) improve the National Register as a representative inventory of this nation's significant cultural resources (currently, less than three percent of the National Register properties are recognized for their historical archeological values); and (4) encourage local, state, and federal project and landuse planners to recognize the significance of these kinds of cultural resources"--Page iii.

A comprehensive overview of historic preservation topics relevant to interior designers, architects, and preservationists.

"This document presents requirements and other guidelines for the submission of information to the Nebraska State Historical Preservation Office, which is necessary for its archeological Section 106 review and compliance process, and for the meeting of federal agency reporting requirements within the State of Nebraska. These guidelines are an update of guidelines originally issued in October of 1989 and are in response to revised Section 106 regulations issued by the National Advisory Council and which became effective on 11 January 2001"--P. 1.

Provides guidance to historic building owners and building managers, preservation consultants, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to treatment of historic buildings.

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