Preserving Our Heritage

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cultural Resources
2006 Annual Report

In America's Communities and National Parks

National Park Service Mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

On the cover: This floral design, created by beads stitched onto buckskin, decorates a bag in the museum collection at Nez Perce National Historical Park (ID, MT, OR, WA). The photograph is one of nearly 200 images included in an online exhibit created by the National Park Service's Museum Management program and the park to tell the story of the Nez Perce people through the objects they made and used over the last 10,000 years. www.nps.gov/history/museum/exhibits/nepe/index.html Photograph: NPS/Carol M. Highsmith

I am proud to share with you the very first annual report on the National Park Service's cultural resources programs!

From the early days of the National Park Service, the preservation and interpretation of our nation's history has been an essential part of our mission—and what a rich history we have! Extending back in time to the earliest Americans through events of the recent past, our national parks present many of the pivotal events in the nation's history.

Through our park cultural resources programs, historic places are inventoried, evaluated, rehabilitated, and interpreted for our visitors. Through dynamic historic preservation programs, we work with many partners to preserve historic places in thousands of communities nationwide. All of us in the National Park Service are proud of this long history of stewardship and education.

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This report for fiscal year 2006 is not only a look at the past, but a window toward the future, as we work to build on our successes and achieve even more in the years ahead. As we prepare for the Centennial of the National Park Service in 2016, we will take stock of how far we have come in meeting the nation's need for knowing its past. More importantly we will look ahead and chart a future course toward the goal we outlined in the *Report on the Future of America's National Parks*—to "Lead America in preserving and restoring treasured resources."

With warmest regards,

Mary A. Bomar
Director

In my heart, there are few more rewarding efforts than preserving and sharing the history of our nation and its people at 391 national parks and thousands of communities across the country.

The American people entrust the National Park Service with the care of places that define us as a nation: battlefields, places where rights were won, the homes of our heroes and monuments to their deeds, the places where ancient civilizations thrived. This includes places that tell a darker side of our nation's story—places like the African Burial Ground, Manzanar and our newest site, Sand Creek Massacre.

This is not an effort by the National Park Service alone. As part of the growing national preservation partnership, we join hands with private partners, local and state governments, other federal agencies, and Tribes to identify, protect, and communicate the significance of our irreplaceable heritage.

Our efforts in 2006, as part of this community-based partnership, resulted in:

- $2.8 billion in private investment leveraged by federal preservation tax credits
- $118 million in matching grants
- 14,695 new housing units in historic buildings
- 1,372 new listings in the National Register of Historic Places
- 37 Secretarially designated National Historic Landmarks

These are stellar achievements, and I am very proud to lead the team dedicated to preserving the places where history happened and where it lives. This is not just a report, but a tribute to the dedication of National Park Service archeologists, architects, landscape architects, curators, archivists, historians, and other professionals who made these achievements possible.

This is not, however, a time to rest on our laurels. National Park System Advisory Board recommendations on National Heritage Areas and on steps to enhance the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program will be complete next year. Excitement permeates the National Park Service as we prepare for our 100th anniversary in 2016. The Centennial Initiative challenges us to engage all Americans in preserving our heritage, history and natural resources through philanthropy and partnerships, reconnecting people with their parks, and building capacity for critical park operations and facilities through the next century.

All of us in the cultural resources community are proud to work with our partners across America on behalf of all Americans in their national parks. "America's Best Idea" deserves our best efforts, and this report shows our best for 2006. We pledge to do even more in the years ahead.

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D.
Associate Director, Cultural Resources

Hurricane relief

The Devastation

The damage wrought by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita triggered the largest single application of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The law requires federal agencies to identify and mitigate the adverse impacts of their activities on National Register listed or eligible properties. Identifying and tracking the massive number of historic buildings in New Orleans damaged by the storms and affected by FEMA recovery efforts required an unprecedented solution.

The National Park Service was in a unique position to help. Using its expertise in global positioning systems and geographic information systems, the Service's cultural resources GIS staff worked with the State Historic Preservation Office and the New Orleans Historic District Landmark Commission to develop a GeoDatabase and other tools to help identify and evaluate each property. They also defined ways that FEMA could mitigate adverse effects. The digital strategy worked, **cutting the time needed to complete a Section 106 review from 90 to 14 days.**

About CRGIS

The National Park Service's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Facility (CRGIS) was established in 1989 to institutionalize the use of GIS, GPS, and remote sensing technologies in historic preservation. CRGIS surveys landscapes, battlefields, roads, cemeteries, and other historic sites, helps parks and State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices develop GIS databases, and provides customized training to hundreds of federal, state, and local officials across the country.

www.nps.gov/history/hdp/crgis/index.htm

Also in 2006

National Park Service museum staff in Washington, DC, worked with Louisiana Public Broadcasting to produce and air a televised public service announcement on preservation and recovery tips.

Staff of the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), in Natchitoches, Louisiana, worked with FEMA to assess building conditions in New Orleans' National Register districts and aid in the recovery of museum collections.

NCPTT, the American Institute for Conservation, FEMA, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, and the Louisiana Association of Museums sponsored workshops on how to treat water-damaged items.

More than 1,000 artifacts removed from Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve for safekeeping were returned to the park in May 2006.

National Park Service archeologists from the Alaska, Intermountain, and Southeast Regions helped the Corps of Engineers provide emergency archeological site protection along Mississippi's Gulf Coast.

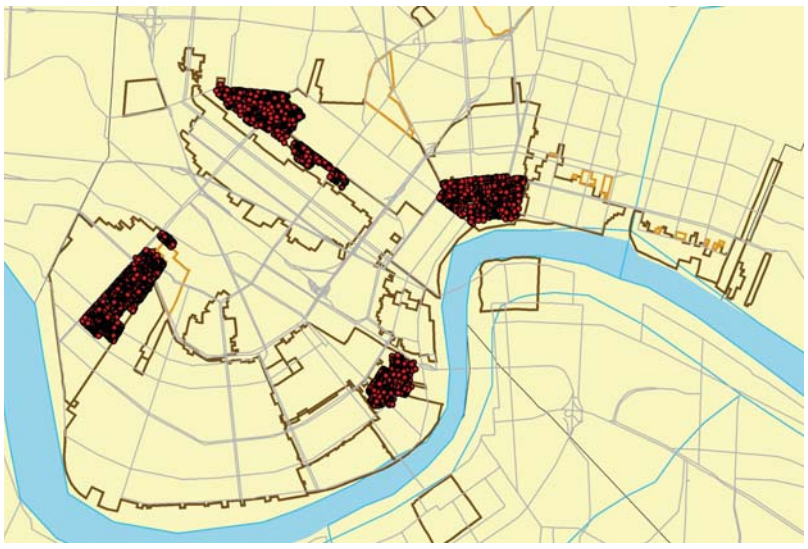
As part of the Heritage Emergency National Taskforce, NCPTT staff spearheaded efforts to create rapid building assessment forms.

NCPTT created an online clearinghouse for technical preservation information to aid in response, recovery, and disaster research. www.ncptt.nps.gov/hurricanes

Photos, page 4: NPS/CRGIS/Deidre McCarthy

Each blue dot (above) is a building on the SHPO's pre-Katrina digital inventory. Red dots (middle) are buildings "red tagged" for demolition at some point. Blue dots show lots where buildings floated off their foundations.

Red dots (below) show contributing buildings inside historic districts as identified by FEMA/CRGIS as a treatment measure under Section 106, used as a form of mitigating the loss of many historic resources.



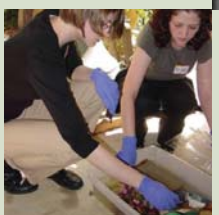
NPS/CRGIS

"In the wake of the destruction from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, NPS's Deidre McCarthy's on-site assistance here in Louisiana on GIS issues was invaluable in helping us recover."

Pam Breaux, State Historic Preservation Officer

DOI/Tami Heilemann

In July, Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne surveyed hurricane damage with General Hunt Downer. Days later, Kempthorne announced **$42.5 million in 2006 Hurricane Disaster Relief Grants to Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.** The grants, administered by the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Grants program, will help State Historic Preservation Offices with compliance review, technical assistance, and the stabilization and repair of historic properties.



Documenting industry

Making the Trains Run

In 1833, deep in the remote hills of western Massachusetts, a West Point graduate set about building the longest (150 miles) and highest (1458 ft.) railroad in the world. The challenging task was commissioned by the Western Railroad, which was eager to return trade to Boston that had been lost to New York when the Erie Canal opened a decade earlier. Engineer George Washington Whistler, West Point class of 1819 and father of painter George Abbott McNeil Whistler, surveyed the route through the Berkshires following the winding West Branch of the Westfield River. The steep, rugged terrain required numerous bridges, culverts, and walls. Among the most notable engineering features were 10 massive keystone arch bridges built of local stone and ranging up to 70 feet in height. The Massachusetts railroad and its bridges were highly regarded by contemporaries and attracted international attention. Whistler accepted the invitation of Tsar Nicholas I to construct the Trans-Siberian Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow; he died there of cholera two years before the railroad was completed.

In 2006, in partnership with the Friends of the Keystone Arches, the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documented the five remaining bridges, all listed in the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places. The project produced large-format photographs to **help in the effort to preserve and restore these unique treasures and make them accessible** to the public.

About HAER

The Historic American Engineering Record was established in 1969 by the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Library of Congress to document historic sites and structures related to engineering and industry. HAER produces drawings, history, and photographs to develop a comprehensive understanding of a site and its significance. **HAER documentation on 8,000 sites is publicly accessible through a partnership with the Library of Congress.**

www.nps.gov/history/hdp/haer

Also Documented by HAER in 2006

Historic Arkansas Bridges
Partner: Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department

Icebreaker *Mackinaw*
Partner: U.S. Coast Guard

Maine Lobster Boats
Partners: Penobscot (ME) Marine Museum and Mystic (CT) Seaport Museum

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Road
Partner: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

NPS/HAER/Jet Lowe

One of the 10 massive keystone arch railroad bridges in Massachusetts engineered by George Washington Whistler in 1833 as part of what was then the longest and highest railroad in the world. **The Historic American Engineering Record photographed the five remaining bridges in 2006 at the request of a local nonprofit organization working for their preservation and improved public access.**

Architectural heritage

Florida's Oldest Plantation House

In 1814, Zephaniah Kingsley and his family bought a plantation on Florida's Fort George Island. From there, he managed holdings of more than 32,000 acres throughout the colony. Kingsley restored the 1798 house, rebuilt the kitchen, and built a barn and slave quarters. One of his African-born wives, Anna Madagegine Jai, helped manage Kingsley Plantation, acquiring her own land and slaves when freed in 1811. After Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1819, a series of highly-restrictive racial laws ensued, raising concerns by Kingsley for the future of his mixed-race family. In 1836, he purchased a plantation in Haiti, moving his wives, children, and some of his slaves there. Three years later, he sold Fort George Island to two of his nephews. The property went through several owners until purchased by the state in 1955 for use as a park.

The house at Kingsley Plantation, now managed by the National Park Service as part of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, is the oldest plantation house still standing in Florida. **The National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey documented the house, kitchen, barn, and slave quarters at Kingsley Plantation in 2006, producing 21 sheets of measured drawings and 196 photographs.**

About HABS

Created in 1933, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) is the nation's oldest federal historic preservation program. The program's documentation—measured drawings, photographs, and histories—of America's architectural heritage is used to research, preserve, and rehabilitate historic properties. **Almost 30,000 historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects have been documented by HABS**, an archive that is publicly available through a partnership with the Library of Congress.

www.nps.gov/history/hdp/habs

Also Documented by HABS in 2006

Elephant House, National Zoo (DC)
Partner: Smithsonian Institution

Creole Houses (LA)
Partner: Cane River National Heritage Area

Poffenberger Farm (MD)
Partner: Antietam National Battlefield

Old Fort Rosalie Gift Shop (MS)
Partner: Natchez National Historical Park

Barela-Reynolds House (NM)
Partner: Museum of New Mexico

Lazaretto Quarantine Station (PA)
Partner: Tinicum Township

Blue Ridge Sanatorium (VA)
Partner: University of Virginia Foundation

NPS/HABS/Jack E. Boucher

"The drawings and photographs were utilized almost immediately after delivery…[and] are used on a regular basis by our staff and others for projects, including the stabilization of the tabby slave quarters, the rehabilitation of the slave cabin roof, preservation of the kitchen house and main house, and archeological survey work performed by the University of Florida."

Amy Hite, Acting Chief of Facilities Management, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

NPS/HABS/Jack E. Boucher

Located on the banks of the Fort George River, the house at Kingsley Plantation (top) is particularly notable for its unusual floorplan, most likely based on Caribbean prototypes. The original footprint consisted of a large, rectangular, two-story section, flanked by four, square, one-story pavilions at the corners. Among the most remarkable of the surviving structures are the ruins of 25 (out of an original 32) slave quarters (bottom). The houses are arranged in a vast arc bisected by Palmetto Avenue, the entrance to the plantation. The houses were constructed of tabby made from large deposits of shells—middens—left on Fort George Island by the Timucua Indians and their ancestors.

Living artifacts

Witnesses to History

In the summer of 2006, the National Park Service's Historic American Landscapes Survey and the Service's National Capital Region launched an initiative to recognize and preserve a unique set of living historic artifacts. The Witness Tree Protection Program is a first of its kind effort to record trees that are biologically and historically significant. To start, 24 trees were chosen; **all have either witnessed a major event or possess a remarkable biological characteristic such as advanced age, exceptional size, or resistance to disease.** They include a 135-year-old sycamore that was a sapling growing by the famed Burnside Bridge during the Battle of Antietam in 1862; a pair of magnolias planted at the rear of the White House when Andrew Jackson was president; and a Dutch Elm that, because of its unexplained resistance to the disease that has devastated the species, has served as the progenitor of a new breed to replace the thousands that have been lost. The information collected will provide a scientific basis for monitoring and maintenance, help share the trees' stories with the public, and serve as a model for other park and historic landscapes.

About HALS

As a result of growing interest and professionalism in historic landscapes, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Library of Congress and the American Society of Landscape Architects, established the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) in 2000 to recognize significant landscapes in the United States. Like its sister programs (HABS and HAER), HALS field crews bring the full array of documentation tools—large format photography, written histories, measured drawings, and GIS data collection—to a project and the results are shared with the public through the Library of Congress.

www.nps.gov/history/hdp/hals/

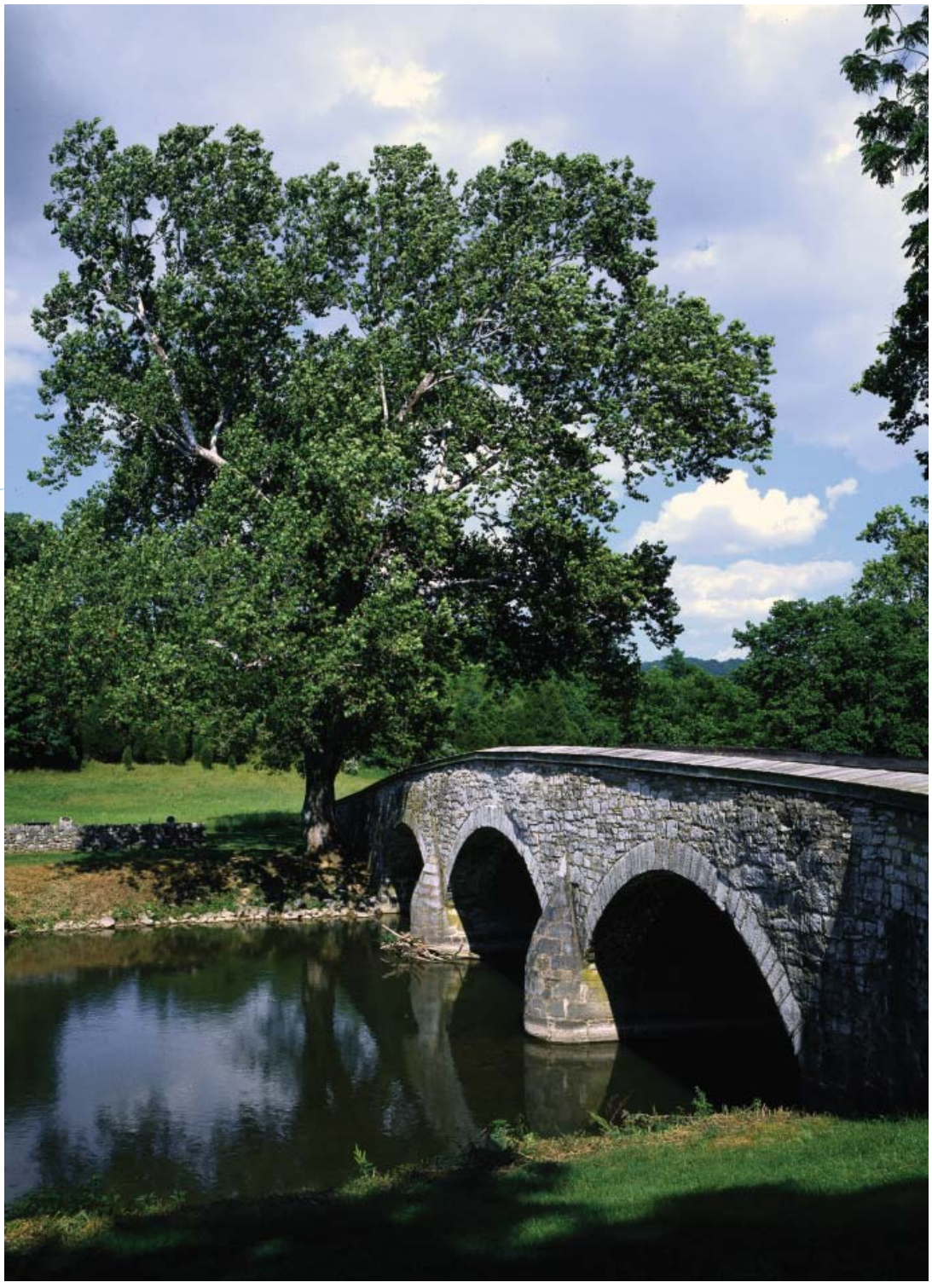
Also Documented by HALS in 2006

Congressional Cemetery (DC)
Partner: Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery

Riverwalk, San Antonio (TX)
Partner: Texas Tech University School of Architecture & San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department

George Washington Memorial Parkway (VA)
Partner: National Capital Region, NPS

"Historic trees are silent sentinels to our rich past and majestic monuments of hope for our future. In our urbanized nation…we are continually challenged to protect and preserve our natural resources despite intense pressures that would have us do otherwise. Preserving, protecting, and honoring our nation's great trees, however, is not an option; it is our responsibility. The Witness Tree Protection Program serves that purpose." Mark Buscaino, Executive Director, Casey Trees, Washington, DC



NPS/HALS/James Rosenthal

Surviving Antietam

With more than 23,000 casualties, the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, was not only the bloodiest single day of the Civil War, but of all of American military history. Days after the battle, Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner arrived to document the scene. In his photographs of Burnside Bridge (opposite page), a small American sycamore sapling is visible along the eastern bank of Antietam Creek. In the intervening years, this tree has grown into a majestic specimen and has taken on historical importance in its own right. **Commemorated as a witness to the hard fighting it observed in youth, the tree is today as much a part of the site's interpretative value as Burnside Bridge itself.**

Revitalizing communities

King's Rest

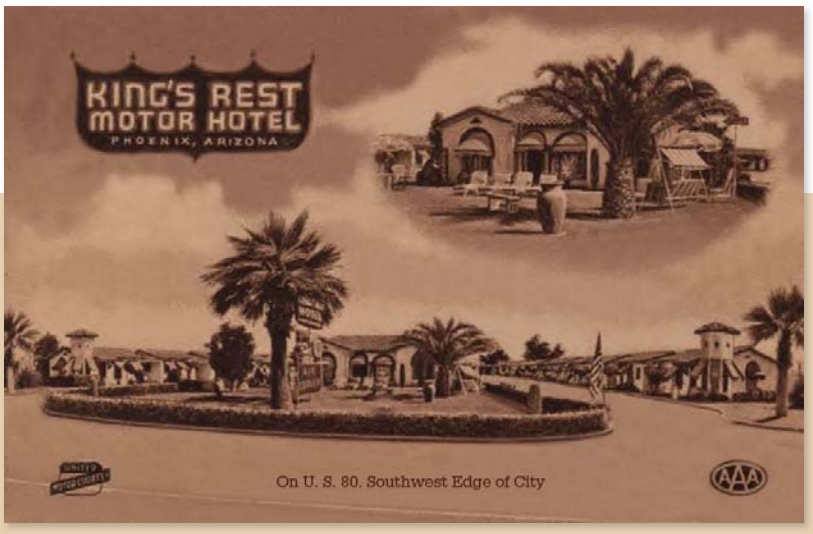
The automobile gave Americans greater freedom to roam, and roam they did, hitting the open road in search of fun and adventure. Destinations in the southwest started selling their sunshine and climate as commodities. Eager tourists arrived by the car-full to soak up the desert air and spend money, boosting the economies of many warm weather locales. Because drivers wanted to stay close to their car, a new type of lodging developed—motor courts that beckoned travelers with eye-catching designs, offered a sense of privacy, and best of all, let them park right outside the room. Phoenix had one motor court in 1921 but boasted more than 80 by the middle of the next decade. Only a few remain, and one of the best examples is King's Rest. Built in 1937, the motor court offered rest and relaxation to thousands of travelers. In later years, it was a home for the elderly.

Abandoned and in disrepair, **King's Rest was rejuvenated in 2006 as low-income housing, providing shelter to 29 families**. The $650,000 rehab project received Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits as a result of the National Park Service's review confirming that the work retained the historic integrity of the property.

About Technical Preservation Services

The National Park Service's Technical Preservation Services staff works with State Historic Preservation Offices and the Internal Revenue Service to certify rehabilitation projects of income-producing historic properties as eligible for a 20 percent federal tax credit. Since the tax incentives program began in 1976, more than $40 billion in private investment has been leveraged for historic rehabilitation projects.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax



arizona

Tax Credit Program 2006 Highlights

Projects proposed/approved: **1,253**
Value of investment: **$4.08 billion**

Projects completed/approved: **1,052**
Value of investment: **$2.77 billion**

Average project cost: **$3.26 million**

Average number of local jobs created per project: **49**

Total number of housing units completed: **14,695**

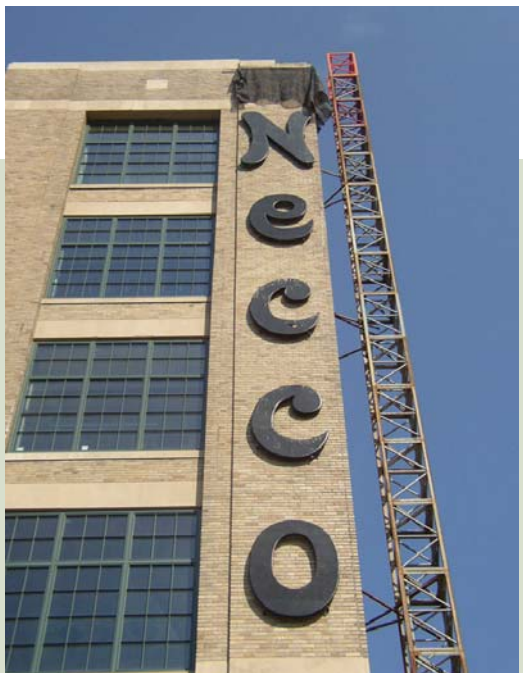
Total low- and moderate-income housing units created: **5,622**

massachusetts

Candy Complex Switches From Sweets to Science

The New England Confectionery Company —Necco—birthplace of millions of namesake wafers and other classic candies, underwent a $175 million transformation into the research headquarters for Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research. The prime location of the 1927 building in Cambridge, Massachusetts, attracted the company as did its ability to accommodate 700 employees and its eligibility for the 20 percent Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

Because the tax credit program requires as much preservation as possible, Novartis worked with the National Park Service, the SHPO, and the Cambridge planning department to update the structure while maintaining historic integrity. The most stunning change: a six-story atrium that turned the dark, somewhat dreary interior into an oasis of light and transparency. In a nod to the building's past, the new circular glass elevators resemble candy dispensers.

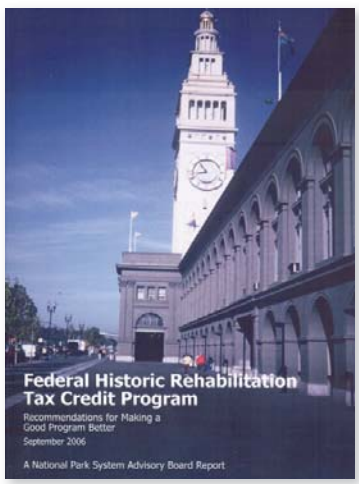


NECCO

Esto/Jeff Goldberg

"…the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program has been very successful in leveraging private investment in historic buildings, preserving historic resources, stimulating economic growth, creating housing, and revitalizing communities."

National Park System Advisory Board Report, September 2006



Making a Good Program Better

In 2005, the National Park Service asked the National Park System Advisory Board to look at how the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program serves developers, property owners, and others who work with the program. The board's report, *Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program: Recommendations for Making a Good Program Better*, was issued on September 15, 2006. The recommendations were accepted by the Director of the National Park Service and will be implemented in 2007.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/committee.htm

University of Utah/J. Willard Marriott Library

Internment Camp Tested the Limits of Loyalty

In the months following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, 120,000 Japanese Americans were forcibly moved inland from the West Coast to 10 relocation camps built by the civilian War Relocation Authority. The following year, Tule Lake, the largest and longest-lived of these camps, was converted to a maximum-security segregation center for internees that the WRA had identified as "disloyal." The population of the sprawling northern California complex grew to more than 18,000. Guard towers were added, as was a jail and a 12-foot-tall wooden stockade. By the end of the year, Tule Lake was under martial law and had been taken over by the Army. Tule Lake was the last of the camps to close, finally shutting its doors in March 1946. Today, barbed wire fences still trail through the open fields. The foundations of the guard towers are visible in the tall grass, and many structures remain, including the most potent symbol of the camp's history, the stockade.

The site received a Save America's Treasures grant in FY 2006 to stabilize the carpenter's shop and correct drainage problems. As a relic of the fear and prejudice that prevailed in the wake of Pearl Harbor, the internment camp at Tule Lake has no equal. For that reason – and because of its exceptional state of preservation—**the Secretary of the Interior designated Tule Lake as a national historic landmark on February 17, 2006, placing it among the most revered places in America.**

Recognizing national significance

About the National Historic Landmarks Program

The National Park Service identifies potential national historic landmarks through theme and special studies that analyze properties associated with a specific area of American history. The results are evaluated for national significance by the National Park System Advisory Board and its Landmarks Committee and their recommendations are forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. **In FY 2006, the Secretary of the Interior designated 37 new national historic landmarks in 24 states.**

www.nps.gov/history/nhl

National Historic Landmarks Designated in 2006

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham (AL)
Borax Lake Site, Clear Lake, Lake County (CA)
Eames House (Case Study House #8), Los Angeles (CA)
Mission San Miguel Archangel, San Miguel (CA)
Tule Lake Segregation Center (CA)
Colorado Chautauqua, Boulder (CO)
Granada Relocation Center, Granada (CO)
Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine (FL)
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House, Alachua County (FL)
Mud Lake Canal, Monroe County (FL)
Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory, Liberty County (GA)
Farnsworth House, Kendall County (IL)
Lincoln Park Lily Pool, Chicago (IL)
Madison Historic District, Madison (IN)
Reverend George B. Hitchcock House, Cass County (IA)
Portland Observatory, Portland (ME)
William J. Rotch Gothic Cottage, New Bedford (MA)
Ford Piquette Avenue Plant, Detroit (MI)
Rabideau Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, Beltrami County (MN)
Liberty Memorial, Kansas City (MO)
Nevada Northern Railway, East Ely Yards, Ely (NV)
Navesink Light Station, Highlands (NJ)
Ernie Pyle House, Albuquerque (NM)
The Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn (NY)
Manitoga (Russel Wright House and Studio), Putnam County (NY)
Priscilla, West Sayville (NY)
Carrie Blast Furnaces No. 6 & 7, Rankin, Munhall, and Swissvale Boroughs (PA)
Pennsylvania State Capitol Building, Harrisburg (PA)
Chateau-Sur-Mer, Newport (RI)
Marble House, Newport (RI)
Graceland (Home of Elvis Presley), Memphis (TN)
Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield, Dinwiddie County (VA)
Panama Hotel, Seattle (WA)
Silver Mound Archeological District, Jackson County (WI)
Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Park County (WY)
Murie Ranch Historic District, Teton County (WY)
Union Pacific Railroad Depot, Cheyenne (WY)

"The internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was a grim chapter in America's history. Designating the Tule Lake Segregation Center site as a National Historic Landmark will help ensure that we honor surviving internees during their lifetime and serve as a lasting reminder of our ability to inflict pain and suffering upon our fellow Americans."

U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)

University of Utah/J. Willard Marriott Library

Birmingham Civil Rights Institute

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church

In early May 1963, the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church was at the heart of the civil rights movement in Birmingham, Alabama. The church served as the departure point for nonviolent marches led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and others, marches that were disrupted when dogs and powerful water hoses were turned on the participants. Deadly violence struck later that year. On September 18, the Ku Klux Klan bombed the church, killing four Sunday school children, focusing national attention on the violent struggle for civil rights in the South and leading to enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church was designated as a national historic landmark on February 20, 2006.

NPS/HABS/Jet Lowe

Last of the Small Time Lake Schooners

Lying between the Rock Island ferry dock and the Ellefson fishing pier in Jackson Harbor, Wisconsin, are the remains of the 74-foot schooner *Iris*. Built in 1866 at Port Huron, Michigan, by 1913 its owner, Captain Thorsten Thompsen, could find neither cargo for her to haul nor a buyer for his now elderly vessel so he ran her aground and walked away. While suffering an ignominious end, the *Iris* is **a rare example of a vessel type that was vital to Wisconsin's economic and transportation infrastructure prior to the development of road and rail networks.** Today, though mostly buried, much of the *Iris*' lower hull remains intact, providing historians and archeologists a rare chance for research. In the photo below, Wisconsin Historical Society-Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program volunteers Tom Milbrath and Christa Loustalot map the stern of the *Iris* during a phase II archeological survey of the wreck site. The *Iris* was listed in the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places on July 19, 2006.

Wisconsin Historical Society/Tamara Thomsen

Worthy of preservation

"Lakeshoring schooners like the *Iris* were an important link for small northeastern Wisconsin communities, connecting them economically and culturally with the wider regional markets…Because of her long length of service, the *Iris* has provided significantly more historical documentation on the lakeshoring trade than any Wisconsin vessel to date, making her an invaluable resource in ongoing research into this little known maritime subculture."

Wisconsin Historical Society

About the National Register of Historic Places

In one of the longest standing collaborations of the national preservation partnership, the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Officers work hand-in-hand to identify and recognize the nation's historic properties worthy of preservation. Nominations from states, federal agencies, and Tribes are evaluated by the National Park Service to ensure that they meet National Register criteria. **In 2006, the National Park Service added 1,372 listings containing 39,998 contributing resources to the National Register of Historic Places.**

www.nps.gov/history/nr

National Register 2006 Highlights

Ordnance Works Bunker #4, Maumelle (AR)
Bellevue Range Rear Light Station, Wilmington (DE)
Coca-Cola Bottling Plant-Athens (GA)
Burnes Rental House Historic District, Atchison (KS)
Our Lady of the Angels Academy, Morrision County (MN)
Ponca Agency, Boyd County (NE)
Atlantic Heights Development, Portsmouth (NH)
Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, Grand Forks (ND)
Emery Hall, Wilberforce University, Green County (OH)
Supreme Court Building, San Juan (PR)
Cross Mountain Miners Circle, Anderson County (TN)
First National Bank of Layton (UT)
Jenny Lake CCC Camp, Grand Teton National Park (WY)

NPS/Lincoln Boyhood NM

For teachers

"What a terrific way to teach history!"

Darcy Donahue, Associate Professor, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Miami (OH) University (on Teaching wth Historic Places)

Heritage Education 2006 Highlights

Sitka National Historical Park in Alaska leveraged research on the preservation history of its extensive totem pole collection into exhibits and an interactive E-Field trip, *Timeless Totems: The Carved History of Sitka National Historical Park*, taken by more than 4,000 students in spring 2006 as the park marked the 100th anniversary of the poles' initial placement in the park.

www.nps.gov/sitk/forkids

Heritage Education Services staff worked with local partners to develop four new online lesson plans linked to the National Standards for History or Social Studies and featuring properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. **There are now 129 online lessons in the award-wining Teaching with Historic Places series.** The four new lessons are:

The Spanish Treasure Fleets of 1715 and 1733: Disasters Strike at Sea (FL)
Lincoln Home National Historic Site: A Place of Growth and Memory (IL)
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial: Forging Greatness During Lincoln's Youth (IN)
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site: Protecting a Legacy of the Cold War (SD)

www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp

National Park Service Museum Management program staff posted 10 new park-based Teaching with Museum Collections lesson plans including lessons on Arlington House: The Robert E. Lee Memorial (VA) and Nez Perce National Historic Site (ID, MT, OR, WA)

www.nps.gov/history/museum/tmc

For travelers

"I have been looking for a driving tour that explains the significance of the city (Detroit) and its history. The NPS tour is wonderful—very, very helpful in giving us highlights and context."

Barb Nagy, Groton, Connecticut
(on travel itineraries)

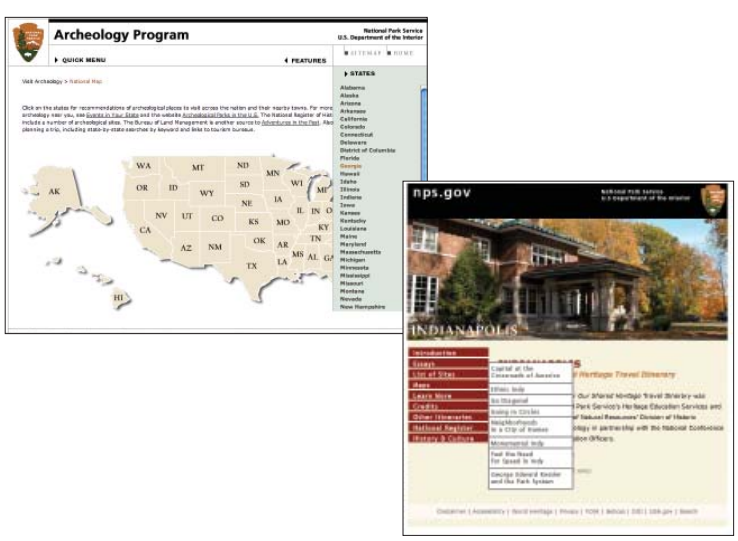
Heritage Tourism 2006 Highlights

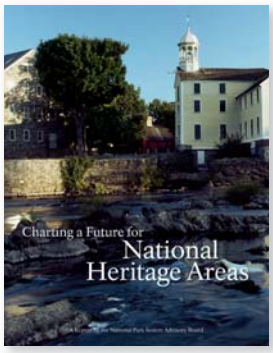
In 2006, National Park Service Archeology program staff expanded the *Visit Archeology* website to include a guide to locations, museums, and parks along the northeast coast linked to the 1604–1607 French explorations described by Samuel de Champlain in his journals. The site also offers information about African American archeology, rock images, urban archeology, and the archeology of the Chesapeake Tidewater region.

www.nps.gov/history/archeology/visit

The *Discover Our Shared Heritage* series offered heritage tourists two new online travel itineraries in 2006: Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor and Maritime History in Massachusetts. **The 42 itineraries introduce travelers to 1,875 sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including 387 national historic landmarks and 80 national parks.** Heritage Education Services staff works with local partners to identify, create, and post these popular features.

www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel





Opportunities for Collaboration

While designation as a national park or national historic landmark remains the gold standard of historic preservation, the relatively new concept of **national heritage areas** is energizing communities, empowering citizens, and offering unprecedented opportunities for grassroots collaboration with the National Park Service. These locally-managed heritage areas are leading a new wave of stewardship. They **work across political boundaries to integrate culture and nature, leverage funding, tackle projects, and coordinate the efforts of like-minded organizations to conserve, connect, and promote** often vast swathes of the landscape. Over the past 20 years Congress has designated 27 national heritage areas and placed them in the portfolio of the National Park Service.

A report issued in July 2006 by the National Park System Advisory Board, *Charting a Future for National Heritage Areas,* calls for a new law to set standards and criteria for the National Heritage Areas program, a policy framework that evaluates performance, and a method to share best practices and better understand the process of collaborative conservation. The National Park Service and the Alliance of National Heritage Areas will work to implement these recommendations in 2007.

www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/NHAreport.pdf

About National Heritage Areas

Since 1916, the National Park Service has been responsible for preserving nationally significant natural and historic resources. The national heritage area framework allows the Service to fulfill this mission as a partner. The National Park Service offers technical assistance, training, financial assistance, and other support to help local groups protect their nationally important resources.

www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas

National Heritage Areas as of 2006

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area (AZ)
Cache La Poudre River Corridor (CO)
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (CT, MA)
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area (GA)
Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (IL)
Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area (IA)
Cane River National Heritage Area (LA)
Essex National Heritage Area (MA)
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (MA, RI)
MotorCities National Heritage Area (MI)
Mississippi Gulf National Heritage Area (MS)
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor (NY)
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (NY)
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area (NC)
National Aviation Heritage Area (OH)
Ohio and Erie National Heritage CanalWay (OH)
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor (PA)
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area (PA)
Oil Region National Heritage Area (PA)
Path of Progress National Heritage Tour Route (PA)
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area (PA)
Schuylkill River National Heritage Area (PA)
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor (SC)
Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (TN)
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District (VA)
National Coal Heritage Area (WV)
Wheeling National Heritage Area (WV)

A new wave of stewardship

"This is a citizens' movement of high purpose and great benefit to the nation."

Douglas P. Wheeler, Chairman,
National Park System Advisory Board

Photo, this page : Sarah Leen. Photos, page 19 (clockwise, from top): Kenny Ganz; Philip Gould; Fred Phillips; Blair Seitz; Trip Mason; Cheryl Thompson Cameron.

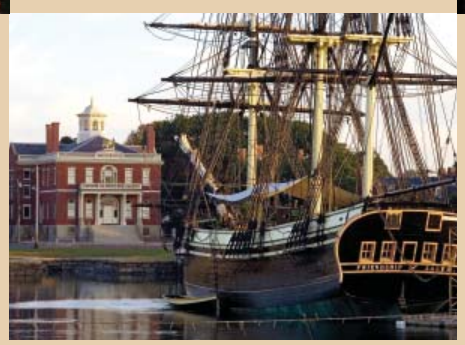
"National Heritage Areas extend the breadth of the National Park Service mission and broaden the public's understanding of their responsibility and commitment to our nation's heritage."

August R. Carlino, Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area

Lackawanna Valley NHA

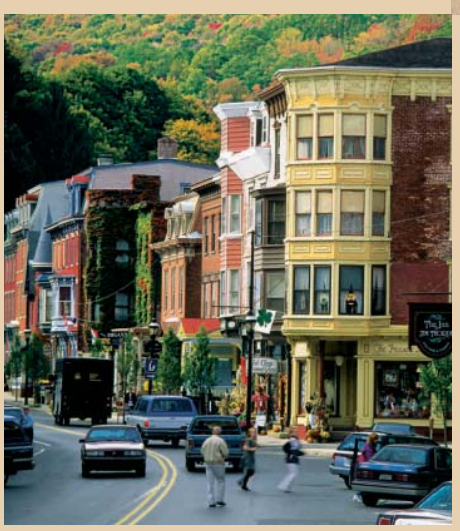
Cane River NHA

Blackstone River Valley NHC



Essex NHA

Yuma Crossing NHA



Delaware & Lehigh NHC

Research and training

New Ways to Preserve Old Things

Just as our understanding of history evolves, so does our understanding of how to preserve its tangible remains. For the last three years, preservation professionals have signed up for an intensive, hands-on primer on the latest in applied science and technology. The Summer Institute sponsored by the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) gives real world experience with preservation treatments—many of which were developed with grants from NCPTT or researched in its own labs in Natchitoches, Louisiana. In 2006, the Summer Institute included offerings on Engineering the Past for the Future: A Practical Approach to Engineering for Older and Historic Buildings; Prospection in Depth: Developing Advanced GPS, GIS, and Geophysical Skills through Plantation Archeology; and Advanced Techniques in Cemetery Preservation.

NPS/NCPTT/Mark Gilberg

NCPTT and Northwestern State University partnered to create a facility to research laser cleaning of historic materials. NCPTT Consultant Meg Abraham shows how a laser can be used by conservators to selectively remove layers of corrosion, pollution, unwanted paint, and other surface coatings from buildings and other cultural objects.

About NCPTT

NCPTT conducts in-depth research about urgent preservation issues at its laboratories in Natchitoches, Louisiana. The Center's research—including that supported by its grants program—is available to all in the heritage community. Through NCPTT, the National Park Service offers a broad range of training opportunities from internships that give college and post-graduate students experience in cultural resources careers to workshops for professionals on the latest preservation technologies.

www.ncptt.nps.gov/

"This workshop was very important to my work…Great information exchange on so many levels."

Gretchen Voeks, Senior Conservator, NPS Western Archeological Conservation Center, participant in Advanced Techniques in Cemetery Preservation

Research and Training 2006 Highlights

The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program offered 13 undergraduate and graduate students an opportunity to explore a career in historic preservation or cultural resources management. The program, a partnership with the Student Conservation Association, was established in 1999.

www.nps.gov/history/crdi/

NPS/NCPTT/Mary Striegel

Teams from Northwest College/Indiana University contributed nearly 3,000 volunteer hours as part of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area's (MT, WY) third summer field school. The students documented sites, conducted remote sensing, and tested stone tipi rings, to learn more about early American Indians on the Northwestern Plains.

More than 1,000 federal, tribal, and museum professionals participated in National Park Service training on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/

NPS/NCPTT/Mary Striegel

The Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School offered a mix of hands-on and classroom activities in preservation maintenance and theory. In its 13th year, the school is a partnership of the National Park Service, University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and the State Historic Preservation and Park Offices in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. North Cascades National Park in Washington hosted the 2006 session.

National Park Service Technical Preservation Services staff trained more than 1,500 preservation practitioners, administrators, architects, developers, and investors on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, technical preservation issues, and Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. Training session cosponsors included State Historic Preservation Offices, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Certified Local Governments, American Bar Association, American Institute of Architects, FEMA, and Institute for Professional and Executive Development.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps

In 2006, the National Park Service's Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation initiated a 6-week summer field school to inventory cultural landscapes along the 2,174-mile Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Working with a team of graduate students and faculty from the State University of New York, School of Environmental Sciences and Forestry at Syracuse, a 103-mile segment of the trail in Shenandoah National Park was completed, developing a methodology that can be applied to the entire trail.

www.nps.gov/oclp/

NCPTT sponsored a cemetery monument conservation workshop in Virginia City, Nevada, on the preservation of historic grave markers.

NCPTT completed studies for Cane River Creole National Historical Park, *Durability of Traditional and Modified Lime Washes*, to learn more about lime washes and their use on wood and brick outbuildings and slave quarters in the park.

At the request of the General Services Administration, NCPTT researched how a chemical treatment called vitrification affects historic terrazzo floors in public buildings.

Lighthouse: Michael Grauman

Keeping the Lights On

Since 1904, ships entering the Toledo Shipping Channel at the confluence of Lake Erie and Maumee Bay have been greeted by the welcoming sight of the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse. Built by the Army Corps of Engineers, the light was part of a series of improvements to encourage shipping through the Port of Toledo. The Coast Guard automated the light in 1966. Though no longer manned, the light was "mannequined," left in the charge of a uniformed mannequin—and sometimes two—posed authoritatively in the window to discourage vandalism. Only one remains. Sarah, a faithful keeper, stays vigilant in the second floor window, helping guide boaters to safe harbor. When the light was no longer needed by the Coast Guard, the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse Preservation Society asked to take care of this historic light—and Sarah. In 2006, the National Park Service agreed that the society would be a fitting owner. The society plans to raise $1 million to restore the lighthouse and open it to the public.

About the Park History Program

The National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 2000 authorizes the transfer of lighthouses deemed surplus by the U.S. Coast Guard to new owners. **National Park Service regional historians, in cooperation with the Park History program's Maritime Heritage program, evaluate whether an applicant is eligible; has viable plans for preservation, public access, and education; and the resources to make the plans a reality**. The results are considered by the Secretary of the Interior who recommends transfers to the General Services Administration.

www.nps.gov/history/history/

Protecting treasures

Also in 2006

Published *Crown Jewel of the North*, Volume 1 of an administrative history of Denali National Park and Preserve (AK)

Through a partnership with the Organization of American Historians, since 1995 teams of historians have visited national parks to evaluate how they are presenting the past and suggest ways to improve interpretive and educational programs. In 2006, site reviews took place at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (NY) and John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site (MA).

"The Mesa Verde community's ability to protect these centuries-old treasures, while eagerly sharing them with the world, represents the very best of our national parks, and the generous spirit of Americans."

Mrs. Laura Bush

White House/Shealah Craighead

Mesa Verde

First Lady Laura Bush visited Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado on May 23 to wish the park a happy 100th birthday and to celebrate the centennial of the Antiquities Act of 1906. In a ceremony on the grounds of the Long House, one of the park's largest cliff dwellings, **Mrs. Bush noted "Mesa Verde is actually the first national park that was established to protect America's man-made treasures."**

NPS/Carlsbad Caverns National Park

Rock Art

The Guadalupe Mountains of southeastern New Mexico and west Texas have been home to humans for more than 10,000 years. A new discovery is adding to the public's understanding of the lives of these earliest inhabitants. High on a cliff, in a small shelter, approximately 12 feet square, a cave expert from Carlsbad Caverns National Park discovered three highly significant red-monochrome paintings that depict hunting scenes. Rare in rock art for their level of detail, the paintings are of a lone deer or elk, the butchering of a deer or elk, and a complex panel of small figures hunting with what appears to be dogs and nets. The depictions of animal butchering along with scenes depicting rabbit hunting are unique. To learn as much as possible, the park completely recorded the site to provide baseline data for research, monitoring, and preservation. Over eight days, two professional photographers and certified rock art site recorders carefully took hundreds of high quality digital images of the site. Additional detail in the rock art was brought out through enhancement techniques and will be thoroughly studied. To respect the site's sacred and historic meaning for Native Americans and preserve this pristine and unique rock art, the site is closed to the public.

About the Archeology Program

There are **approximately 125 National Park Service archeologists taking care of nearly 70,000 identified archeological sites in national parks**. In addition, the National Park Service is the lead in setting policy that governs the activities of more than 40 federal agencies and partners responsible for more than 6 million archeological sites on public lands.

www.nps.gov/history/archeology/

Also in 2006

Park archeologists surveying the Kandik and Charley Rivers in Alaska's Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, found artifactual obsidian that comes from as far away as Kubuk Valley National Park (320 miles) and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (190 miles).

The "Warriors Project" is mapping and recovering archeological data from the 1878-79 Buffalo Soldier Cavalry encampment in Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas. The project, in its third year, involves students from Howard University in Washington, DC, and the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.

Archeologists working in Rock Creek Park in Washington, DC, found something rarely encountered today—an untouched archeological deposit associated with one of the Civil War forts that defended Washington City.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park published *The Mascot Saloon: Archeological Investigations in Skagway, Alaska*.

Nation's treasures

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A Celebration of Weavers

Sitka National Historical Park partnered with the Southeast Alaska Indian Cultural Center and Sitka Tribe of Alaska in a year-long research project to enhance documentation of 92 Tlingit and Haida spruce root baskets in the park's museum collection. The collection is unusual not only for its variety and quality of workmanship, but for the notes kept by the collectors on the weavers' identities and circumstances of each basket's acquisition. The partners used the original acquisition notes to identify and bring together the weavers' descendents. The project culminated in the Celebration of Weavers exhibit at the Southeast Alaska Indian Cultural Center. All 92 baskets in the collection were brought out, along with photographs of the weavers. The weavers' descendents, most of whom were unaware that their grandmothers' work had survived, were brought together for a private viewing of the baskets before the exhibit opening. Catalogs of the baskets with original notes and biographical information on the weavers were given to the public by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska during the celebration.

About the Museum Management Program

Fewer than 400 National Park Service staff manage and conserve the more than 120 million objects in park museum collections. Nearly four million items were catalogued and added in 2006.

www.nps.gov/history/museum/

2006 Collections Highlights

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site in Washington, DC, received a 1865 carved-back, cane-seat parlor chair that was in the presidential box the night Lincoln was shot.

GULAG: Soviet Forced Labor Camps and the Struggle for Freedom opened at New York's Ellis Island Immigration Museum on May 3. Developed by the Northeast Museum Services Center and Boston National Historical Park in partnership with the Gulag Museum at Perm-36, the International Memorial Society, and Amnesty International USA, the exhibit will travel to other national parks through 2008.

Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia unveiled a new exhibit of the tents that served as George Washington's headquarters during the 1781 Siege of Yorktown, the last major battle of the American Revolution.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri, opened a major exhibit on the life and career of architect Eero Saarinen who designed many notable structures, including the park's iconic Gateway Arch.

Pea Ridge National Military Park moved its museum storage facility to a climate-controlled environment at the University of Arkansas-Arkansas Archeological Survey where the collections will be available to researchers for the first time.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Seattle opened a 10,000 square foot visitor center with new exhibits in the restored Cadillac Hotel in June 2006. Severely damaged in a 2001 earthquake, the historic hotel had been slated for demolition.

Online Exhibits

A new online exhibit from the National Park Service's Museum Management program showcases paintings from the collections of 1 **Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park** in Vermont. The exhibit tells the story of conservation history and land stewardship in America using the paintings of some of America's finest landscape painters and members of the Hudson River School. Two other online exhibits were posted based on the collections at 2 **Nez Perce National Historical Park** (ID, MT, OR, WA) and 3 **John Muir National Historic Site** (CA).

This page: *Sunset in the Yosemite Valley*, William Bradford (top); Nez Perce Bag (middle); John Muir (seated), his daughters Wanda and Helen, and an unidentified man (bottom). Opposite page: *Scenery in the Grand Tetons*, Albert Bierstadt (top); Nez Perce Wing Dress (middle); John Muir (bottom).

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Irreplaceable resources

Edison Estate Reopens to Visitors

His name is synonymous with ingenuity, recalling a time when the nation emerged as the worldwide leader in a golden age of technology. Thomas Edison, one of history's most prolific inventors, lived and worked in West Orange, New Jersey. Today his lab and home, Glenmont, are preserved as a national park. Preservation means constant attention to ensure that the 29-room Queen Anne mansion, 21-acre lab complex, 400,000 phonographs and sound recordings, radios, motion picture projectors, and other artifacts, and 5 million pages of paper, including Edison's letters and lab notes, remain safe. The biggest threat to their safety: fire. Fire officials estimated the 1881 house could burn down in a little over 10 minutes. A fire detection and suppression system was installed as was a new geothermal HVAC system, updates to the electrical system were made, and the greenhouse, potting shed, and barn were repaired. The work was informed by extensive research on what the house was like when the Edison family lived there to ensure that the rehabilitation not undermine the historic integrity of the site or its buildings. While work continues to restore the lab complex and make it more accessible to the public, Glenmont re-opened to welcome visitors in June 2006. **The estimated $12 million cost of the Edison project was covered by federal appropriations and funds raised by the park's nonprofit partner, the Thomas A. Edison Preservation Foundation, including a $5 million donation from General Electric, a descendant of Edison's original electric lighting business, and grants from the National Park Service-administered Save America's Treasures program.**

About the Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program

The Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes program oversees System-wide efforts to inventory, conduct condition assessments, prepare reports that guide use and treatment decisions, and preserve, rehabilitate, and restore irreplaceable resources. **The National Park Service cares for nearly 27,000 historic structures and hundreds of cultural landscapes in 390 national parks.**

Also in 2006

Rehabilitation of the Lower East Fork Patrol Cabin, Denali National Park and Preserve (AK).

Historic Structure Report published on Lincoln cabin, Lincoln Home National Historic Site (IL).

Historic wallpapers and floor coverings in the circa-1830s Mount Washington Tavern at Fort Necessity National Battlefield (PA) surveyed to guide an upcoming interior restoration.

Stabilization of the Captain Sherman House, Keweenaw National Historic Park (MI).

Rehabilitation of the garden at Longfellow National Historic Site (NY).

Historic Structure Report published for the New Barn at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NY) to guide its rehabilitation for use as a Visitor Center.

Historic Resource Study published for Badlands National Park (SD).

Stabilization of CCC garages, Shenandoah National Park (VA).

Stabilization of Fort Yellowstone NHL Soaps Suds Row (WY, MT, ID).

Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Baker in Golden Gate National Recreation Area recognized by the California Preservation Foundation with a 2006 Preservation Design Award in the category of Cultural Resource Studies & Reports.

NPS/Edison National Historic Site

"But when I entered this I was paralyzed. To think that it was possible to buy a place like this, which a man with taste for art and a talent for decoration had put ten years [sic] of enthusiastic study and effort into—too enthusiastic, in fact—the idea fairly turned my head and I snapped it up. It is a great deal too nice for me, but it isn't half nice enough for my little wife here…"

Thomas Alva Edison on buying Glenmont, quoted in the *New York Mail and Express*, October 8, 1887.

NPS/Edison National Historic Site

2006 Grants

Hurricane Assistance: $43 million

In 2006, Congress appropriated an additional $43 million to the Historic Preservation Fund for Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, for grants to assist in hurricane recovery efforts on historic buildings and neighborhoods.

State Historic Preservation Offices: $35.7 million
Tribal Historic Preservation Offices: $3.2 million

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established a national program to preserve America's heritage. Among the law's provisions was the creation of State Historic Preservation Officers to manage annual matching grants from the National Park Service-administered Historic Preservation Fund. Funds are used for a range of preservation activities including the development of National Register nominations, community preservation plans, and repairs to historic buildings. Subsequent amendments to the NHPA provided a 10 percent pass-through of funds to local governments and the opportunity for Tribes to establish Tribal Preservation Officers. In 2006, six tribes were approved for a total of 58 Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and 55 communities became Certified Local Governments, bringing the total nationwide to 1,550.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/HPF

Save America's Treasures Grants: $24.6 million

The Sheridan Inn in Sheridan, Wyoming, was once owned by William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and served as the venue for many of his Wild West Shows. The 1892 inn, now a national historic landmark, received a 2006 Save America's Treasures grant of $350,000 from the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund to fix structural problems.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/treasures

Preserve America Grants: $4.9 million

Devastated by the loss of jobs and residents, the people of Colorado's southeastern plains see hope for the future in their past. A 2006 Preserve America grant of $130,000 sparked a partnership among several counties to develop a regional marketing program to promote heritage tourism and revitalize the economy. The grant leveraged other funds, nearly tripling the amount available to invite visitors to experience the area's rich history, from the Sand Creek Massacre, to the Amache Japanese American Internment Camp, to the Santa Fe Historic Trail, and many other historic and prehistoric sites.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/PreserveAmerica

Recognizing Excellence

Larry V. Nordby led the establishment of a program to manage and protect more than 4,700 archeological sites at Mesa Verde National Park. **Reed Engle** has been the driving force behind expanding Shenandoah National Park's focus to embrace the significance of the park's cultural resources and changing how those resources are treated, managed, and shared with the public.

In 2006, both men **received the National Park Service's highest cultural resource award, the Appleman-Judd-Lewis Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.** The award, established in 1970, is named for three iconic National Park Service employees: historian Roy E. Appleman, historical architect Henry A. Judd, and curator Ralph H. Lewis.

"Larry and Reed personify the qualities that inspire all of us to do our jobs better so we can preserve these places of unsurpassed natural beauty and authentic history."

David M. Verhey, Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

NPS/Ali Miri

Historically Black Colleges & Universities: $3 million

In 2006, 12 historically black schools received grants from the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund to preserve historic campus buildings. Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio received $1 million to rehabilitate Emery Hall (above). This historic building currently stands vacant and in need of extensive repairs.

"The Preserve America grant will help us to preserve and promote a significant national legacy while strengthening community revitalization."

Idotha Bootsie Neal, President
Wright-Dunbar, Inc, Dayton, Ohio

American Battlefield Protection Program: $2.7 million (acquisition) and $350,000 (planning)

In 2006, the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program awarded $2.7 million in grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help states and communities acquire 400 acres at 6 Civil War battlefields. In addition, 11 planning grants totaling $350,000 were awarded to assist in the preservation of America's historic battlefields. With a grant of $36,110, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will gather critical historical data for Bushy Run Battlefield, a state historic site threatened by encroaching suburban development.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/

NAGPRA Grants: $1.9 million

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act authorizes two types of grants — administered by the National Park Service—to help tribes and museums implement the law. In 2006, the National NAGPRA program awarded 28 consultation/documentation grants and 11 repatriation grants totaling $1,894,888. The Sealaska Corporation, acting on behalf of the Klukwan Tlingit Kaagwaantaan clan, received a grant of $14,978 to assist in returning to the Tribe a 19th-century hand-woven tunic discovered in the collection of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in Berkeley, California.

www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/grants

Tribal Projects Grants: $678,300

In 2006, 19 projects from American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Groups, and Native Hawaiian Organizations were awarded grants from the Service's Historic Preservation Fund to support cultural and historic preservation projects. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma received $31,188 for an oral history that includes interviewing eight elders who possess traditional knowledge of the Seminole code talkers and of the tribal lifeways, history, stories, and songs of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/tribal

NCPTT Grants: $372,384

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training offers grants to U.S. colleges and universities, government agencies, and nonprofit organizations to support projects that enhance preservation technology. In 2006, 11 grants totaling $372,384 were awarded, including $36,853 to the University of Kentucky Research Foundation for "Interpreting Infrared Thermography and Other Non-Invasive Technologies with the Context of Historic Materials."

www.ncptt.nps.gov/Grants/Default.aspx

Heritage At A Glance — State Totals

	National Parks[1]	Park Archeological Sites	Objects in Park Collections	Park Historic Structures	Park Cultural Landscapes	National Historic Landmarks	National Register of Historic Places Listings	Sites Documented[2]	National Heritage Areas[3]	Grants Awarded[4]	Investment Leveraged by Tax Credits[5]
Alabama	7	213	284,714	38	0	36	1,198	1,220	0	$34,670,912	$320,825,180
Alaska	23	4,521	3,671,251	612	22	48	402	499	0	$25,975,469	$3,925,537
American Samoa	1	0	1,193	0	0	2	21	0	0	$4,319,526	$0
Arizona	22	10,012	3,799,381	1,745	7	39	1,264	448	1	$23,769,898	$47,812,992
Arkansas	6	653	1,773,416	394	4	17	2,264	128	0	$24,212,023	$77,504,344
California	24	9,045	18,999,250	2,605	44	134	2,341	3,025	0	$49,103,599	$1,055,250,883
Colorado	12	6,650	4,387,919	499	3	20	1,285	871	0	$23,811,661	$375,094,093
Connecticut	2	9	204,835	47	0	59	1,472	615	2	$22,546,826	$239,208,990
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	12	674	390	0	$15,144,293	$68,960,545
District of Columbia	22	126	3,552,658	566	13	74	438	966	0	$22,526,895	$317,803,016
Florida	11	1,060	8,055,428	215	0	39	1,531	557	1	$27,405,898	$428,242,376
Georgia	11	296	3,416,611	847	13	47	1,929	862	4	$30,458,147	$463,197,719
Guam	1	45	11,434	54	1	0	114	3	0	$6,067,726	$0
Hawaii	7	1,097	1,437,489	1,758	5	32	320	569	0	$12,917,644	$5,051,512
Idaho	7	86	310,281	22	1	10	985	327	0	$15,230,708	$11,296,885
Illinois	1	17	498,323	27	0	82	1,604	872	1	$25,953,012	$598,834,229
Indiana	3	199	164,177	121	8	37	1,558	407	0	$17,454,580	$296,948,937
Iowa	2	69	34,788	269	1	24	2,036	480	0	$20,300,460	$186,859,632
Kansas	5	19	255,962	83	7	23	1,010	200	1	$12,564,290	$81,492,903
Kentucky	4	1,524	978,495	131	0	30	3,207	391	0	$31,102,043	$223,522,459
Louisiana	5	60	379,969	82	0	53	1,299	473	2	$36,137,014	$864,826,910
Maine	3	148	1,299,483	186	4	41	1,468	301	0	$15,670,873	$45,991,030
Maryland	16	375	1,141,254	2,131	11	71	1,416	1,497	0	$28,703,741	$698,251,558
Massachusetts	15	511	5,194,958	513	2	181	4,006	1,584	4	$40,319,464	$1,003,491,799
Michigan	4	371	636,268	559	8	34	1,647	611	1	$25,693,805	$522,766,776
Minnesota	5	541	283,345	96	4	22	1,555	560	0	$24,129,365	$264,849,247
Mississippi	8	247	1,337,048	838	1	38	1,296	321	1	$53,700,514	$57,561,898
Missouri	6	532	1,582,158	289	6	36	1,815	1,321	1	$25,363,840	$1,550,729,559
Montana	8	793	997,348	550	3	23	1,006	385	0	$20,480,479	$29,013,710
Nebraska	5	159	246,140	34	6	20	945	110	0	$14,129,523	$217,902,450
Nevada	3	568	248,242	56	2	7	352	289	1	$14,470,671	$7,133,996
New Hampshire	2	20	55,282	47	0	22	703	275	0	$14,025,667	$27,980,987
New Jersey	8	169	6,105,951	642	10	55	1,525	1,563	1	$19,833,428	$389,000,422
New Mexico	13	8,540	6,696,034	905	13	43	1,061	243	1	$25,204,426	$9,400,374
New York	22	324	2,977,022	525	13	258	4,817	1,905	3	$58,370,220	$1,977,453,616
North Carolina	10	417	1,392,217	461	14	38	2,549	481	2	$34,986,063	$599,891,117
North Dakota	3	399	756,312	34	6	5	395	125	0	$13,068,325	$34,157,510
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	581	0	0	2	35	0	0	$2,800,543	$0
Ohio	7	261	712,497	495	8	67	3,671	826	2	$36,376,617	$1,203,162,812
Oklahoma	3	76	81,999	253	1	19	1,089	66	0	$23,179,787	$43,190,324
Oregon	5	40	472,397	82	4	16	1,836	423	0	$20,388,409	$224,232,602
Pennsylvania	18	1,687	8,586,993	2,159	5	157	3,186	3,640	6	$46,807,520	$1,711,981,227
Puerto Rico	1	4	223,964	45	0	4	275	154	0	$10,687,760	$0
Rhode Island	1	39	11,165	2	0	44	711	463	1	$23,566,273	$344,248,042
South Carolina	6	72	468,177	98	0	76	1,370	1,096	2	$32,509,688	$122,099,677
South Dakota	6	395	315,058	87	4	15	1,241	78	0	$17,943,788	$42,155,406
Tennessee	12	1,319	2,046,413	694	18	28	1,913	303	1	$27,134,977	$350,228,650
Texas	13	2,613	3,082,748	447	10	46	2,979	822	0	$34,806,504	$583,215,969
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	96	744,855	244	0	5	88	183	0	$7,893,017	$0
Utah	13	6,195	1,290,644	419	5	12	1,412	634	2	$17,584,474	$96,185,534
Vermont	2	19	20,281	32	0	17	747	117	1	$18,152,525	$98,868,329
Virginia	21	1,156	3,229,379	1,487	17	118	2,484	1,815	2	$47,546,755	$773,271,350
Washington	13	731	4,492,020	404	18	23	1,346	675	0	$28,335,575	$310,599,761
West Virginia	6	460	5,032,447	262	4	16	944	497	2	$22,387,103	$76,095,152
Wisconsin	2	274	300,091	168	4	39	2,066	642	0	$25,728,396	$386,904,946
Wyoming	7	1,913	6,075,279	1,271	5	24	491	473	0	$14,138,249	$10,870,630
Total	**448**	**67,165**	**120,353,624**	**26,630**	**335**	**2,440**	**81,392**	**37,781**	**46**	**$1,367,790,988**	**$19,479,545,602**

Notes

1
At the end of FY 2006, there were 390 national parks; many are in multiple states. Source: The National Parks: Index 2005-2007 (post-publication, Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site in Washington, DC, and African American Burial Ground National Monument in New York, were both added to the National Park System on February 27, 2006).

2
Sites documented by the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey.

3
At the end of FY 2006 there were 27 national heritage areas; many are in multiple states.

4
Grants awarded by the National Park Service are: NAGPRA grants (1994-2006), Save America's Treasures grants (1999-2006), grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (1995-2006), American Battlefield Protection Program planning grants (1992-2006), American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants (1999-2006), National Center for Preservation Technology and Training grants (1994-2006), Historic Preservation Fund grants to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (1996-2006), Historic Preservation Fund grants to State Historic Preservation Offices (1978-2006), Preserve America grants (2006), and Tribal projects grants (1990-2006).

5
Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits (1995-2006). Data for previous years not available by state. Total private investment leveraged since program began in 1976 is $40 billion.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Washington, DC

Director, National Park Service
Mary A. Bomar

Associate Director, Cultural Resources
Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D.
jan_matthews@nps.gov

Assistant Associate Director, Historical Documentation Programs
Antoinette J. Lee, Ph.D.
toni_lee@nps.gov

Assistant Associate Director, Park Cultural Resource Programs
Randall J. Biallas
randy_biallas@nps.gov

Assistant Associate Director, Heritage Preservation Assistance Programs
Jon C. Smith
jon_smith@nps.gov

Regional Offices

Alaska
Cultural Resources Team Manager
Ted Birkedal
ted_birkedal@nps.gov

Pacific West
Chief, Cultural Resources
Stephanie Toothman, Ph.D.
stephanie_toothman@nps.gov

Intermountain
Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources
Sande McDermott
sande_mcdermott@nps.gov

Chief, Heritage Partnerships Program
Greg Kendrick
greg_kendrick@nps.gov

Midwest
Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources
Gary Candelaria
gary_candelaria@nps.gov

Northeast
Chief, Cultural Resources
Bob Page
bob_page@nps.gov

Chief, Preservation Assistance
Bonnie Halda
bonnie_halda@nps.gov

National Capital
Chief, Cultural Resource Preservation Services
Darwina L. Neal
darwina_neal@nps.gov

Southeast
Associate Regional Director for Cultural Resources and Partnerships
Paul Hartwig
paul_hartwig@nps.gov

Additional Cultural Resource Advisory Group (CRAG) Members

Michael Allen, Superintendent, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site

Greg Dudgeon, Superintendent, Sitka National Historical Park

Phyllis Ewing, Superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument

Tim Hudson, Associate Regional Director, Alaska

Sherry Hutt, Ph.D., Program Director, National NAGPRA

John Latschar, Ph.D., Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park

Tom Leatherman, Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site

Cyd Martin, Director for Indian Affairs & American Culture/Superintendent, Southern Four Corners

Robert Parker, Site Manager, Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site

Alexa Roberts, Superintendent, Bent's Old Fort and Southeast Colorado Group

Dan Scheidt, Chief, Cultural Resources Division, SER

Cultural Resources 2006 Annual Report
Editor, Sue Waldron
sue_waldron@nps.gov

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Heritage Index

(figures cover the period from program inception through the end of FY 2006)

$40,000,000,000 in private investment incentivized by Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits

120,353,624 objects in national park museum collections

68,300,000 visitors to national heritage areas

1,462,793 contributing properties in **81,392** listings in the National Register of Historic Places

67,165 archeological sites in national parks

37,781 places documented by HABS/HAER/HALS

26,630 historic structures in national parks

2,440 national historic landmarks

335 cultural landscapes in national parks

See page 30 for details