

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
**RECENT
ACCOMPLISHMENTS**
MARCH 2017



Historical and Cultural Affairs



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Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs' State Historic Preservation Office

Recent Accomplishments March 2017

As part of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, the mission of the [State Historic Preservation Office](#) is to locate, study and record Delaware's historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, landscapes and archaeological sites. The preservation office consults with federal and state agencies on projects subject to preservation laws and regulations, oversees tax-credit programs that promote rehabilitation of historic properties, assists local governments with preservation programs, works with individuals and organizations to nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places and maintains the Historic Properties Research Center, a repository of information on historic properties within the state.

The following represents a sample of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office's recent significant accomplishments.

Delaware celebrated the golden anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Throughout 2016, the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs' State Historic Preservation Office worked with several Delaware organizations and individuals to develop programs in support of



[Preservation50](#), a nation-wide celebration marking the 50th anniversary of the passage of the [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966](#). The act established programs and funding that assist states, Indian tribes and local communities in identifying and protecting places that embody their cultural heritage.

More than 30 Preservation50 projects and activities were conducted in Delaware during 2016 with the goal of connecting communities and citizens with the tools needed to make a difference in preserving the state's heritage. Program highlights include the following:

- ◆ ["Archaeology in Delaware,"](#) a video produced by the division as part of the [Making Archaeology Public Project](#) which highlights how the **National Historic Preservation Act** has supported archaeological studies that enhance people's understanding of the state's history
- ◆ Public presentations on staff research projects including Delaware businesses listed in the **"Green Book,"** a travel and vacation guidebook for people of color during the segregation era, recently featured in [a CBS news story](#); **"Documenting Historic Structures: John Dickinson Plantation,"** an installment of the series, "This Place Matters: Talks About Delaware Places and Spaces"; and [a display at The Old State House](#) that explores preservation work that has been conducted at the historic structure since it was restored to its original appearance in 1976



- ◆ Festivals spotlighting historic preservation including the [Dover Days Festival](#) in May and [“Making the First State Shine: 50 Years of Historic Preservation in Delaware,”](#) Delaware’s 18th annual Chautauqua which took place in June in Lewes

- ◆ **The Arts, Culture and Heritage (ArCH) field-day program**, developed through a partnership with the First State Heritage Park, First State National Historical Park and 13 other organizations across the state. In May, a total of 922 fourth-grade students participated in program-related field trips where they learned about the value of historic preservation in conjunction with activities exploring Delaware arts, culture and heritage. The ArCH program is scheduled to be repeated in 2017



- ◆ [A resolution commending the National Historic Preservation Act](#) was passed by the Delaware General Assembly on July 1

- ◆ [“Historic Preservation Celebration: Past, Present and Future,”](#) a program co-sponsored by the division and Delaware State Parks’ [Time Travelers Program](#), brought the Preservation50 celebration to a close on Oct. 7. The event was held in the former Smyrna Theater, a historic building adapted to become the home of the [Painted Stave Distillery](#). The program featured talks by top historic preservation professionals and the recognition of several people for their historic preservation efforts. A certificate of recognition was presented to historian Kim Burdick who led a grassroots effort to promote Preservation50 and engage the public on preservation issues. The Hon. Joanne Masten, mayor of Smyrna, presented Edward and Cheryl Ide with a proclamation honoring the Smyrna couple for their ongoing work in **rehabilitating buildings that have helped to revitalize the town’s downtown area**



(From left) Smyrna entrepreneurs Cheryl and Edward Ide, Mayor Joanne Masten, Economic Development Committee Chairman Regina Brown and Town Manager Dave Hugg during the “Historic Preservation Celebration: Past, Present and Future” event in which the Ides were recognized for their efforts to revitalize Smyrna’s downtown.

Preservation planning process underway

Beginning in August 2016, the State Historic Preservation Office commenced a year-long process of updating Delaware's statewide historic preservation plan. (Go to the following to see the current plan: "[Preserving Our Past for a Better Future: Delaware's Historic Preservation Plan, 2013–2017.](#)")

Required as part of the state's [Historic Preservation Fund](#) grant from the [National Park Service](#), development of a new historic preservation plan provides an invaluable method for focusing on the broader goals and needs of Delaware's preservation community for the next five years.

Throughout the process, the planning committee will be seeking the widest possible public comments in order to thoroughly understand the needs and desires of Delawareans regarding the preservation of the state's historic places. Development of the plan includes:



Elizabeth Watson of the consulting firm [Heritage Strategies](#) speaking at a public meeting for the 2018–2022 state historic preservation plan. The meeting was held on March 2, 2017 at the Laurel Public Library.

- ◆ Seeking input via a series of [public meetings](#) in March 2017 to garner public comments on historic preservation issues
- ◆ Providing additional information-gathering opportunities via an on-line survey
- ◆ Conducting targeted outreach through interviews of key stakeholders and meeting with various organizations, including those whose missions may not be directly history-related
- ◆ Meeting with an established working group of planners and preservationists to help develop goals and suggest strategies for implementing the historic preservation plan, based on input from the survey and public meetings
- ◆ Submitting the draft plan to the National Park Service and the [State Review Board for Historic Preservation](#) for comment, amending the plan accordingly and publicizing the final document by January 2018

In addition to public outreach, the plan-development process requires extensive research on factors that affect historic preservation including demographic, economic and environmental trends throughout the state. The preservation office is also exploring how to better link preservation-planning with other statewide and local planning efforts.

What's new in 2016 with the CHRIS geographic information system

During the past year, the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office contracted for a number of enhancements to its Cultural and Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), a Web-based [geographic information system](http://history.delaware.gov/preservation/research/gis.shtml) on historic properties that are located in the state. CHRIS has received many positive comments and had thousands of views in the two years since it was launched. Available to the public at no charge, it may be accessed on the Web at the following address: <http://history.delaware.gov/preservation/research/gis.shtml>.

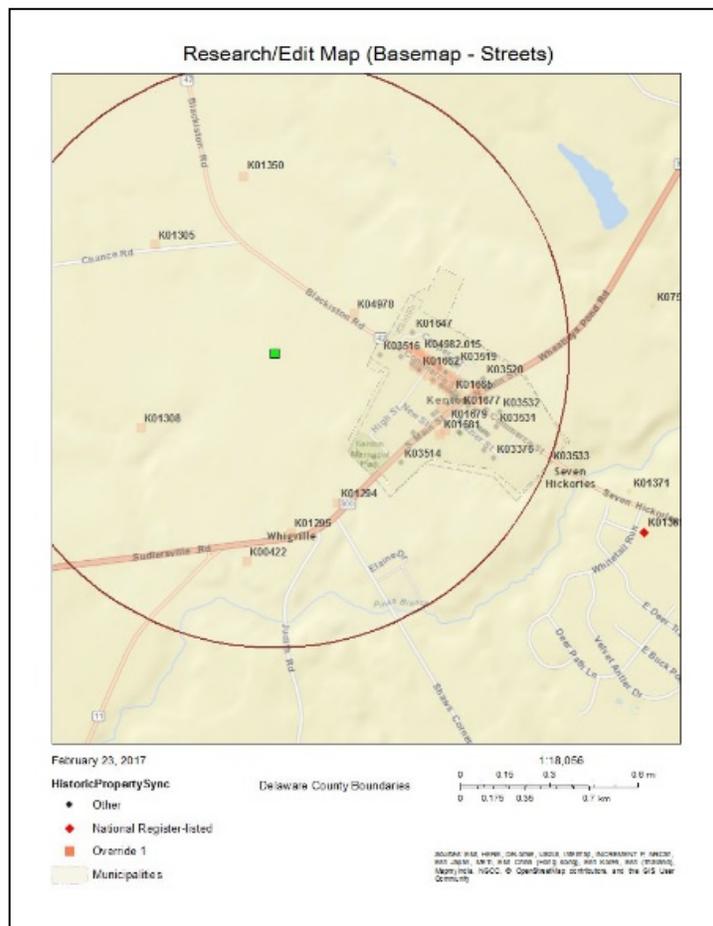
Following are some of the recent navigational enhancements to CHRIS:

- ◆ The system now provides more ways to search for a property in addition to the place- or address-search options that were available in earlier versions of CHRIS. Users can now search for historic properties by the Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) number, the archaeological site number or any part of the property's name. This greatly helps users who know something about a property but not where it is located

- ◆ In particular demand by the preservation office's consultants and agency users, the system's new buffer tool allows users to outline an area as a polygon or as a circle of specified size from a mid-point, and get a download of the data fields of all the points within that area as a spreadsheet

- ◆ The new quick-printing tool provides a basic map of the area in the user's window—with scale, title and legend automatically added. The user can choose portrait or landscape views and create the map as either an image or in a portable document format (PDF). The map can then be downloaded and saved to the user's computer

- ◆ A new tool allows staff to recalculate the latitude and longitude of each point. Previously, when points had been added or moved outside of the CHRIS environment but within the ArcGIS Online community which hosts the CHRIS maps and data layers, the latitude and longitude fields were not updating. The new tool ensures that the points will maintain accurate geo-coordinates



D. Nelson

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY
BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Document 20-06/79/01/11

CRS Number S-187 Date Jan. 1979 Contact Sheet # C-270/1
Description View of light house looking SW

Location (if other than Bureau collection) _____

Attach contact print



One of the preservation office's 33,000 photo-inventory cards that are being scanned by CAI employees.

In additions to navigational enhancements, significant progress has been made in digitizing legacy data from preservation office files and entering it into CHRIS. Over the past year, nearly 14,000 photo-inventory cards and 5,554 microfiche were [digitized by employees of Computer Aid, Inc. \(CAI\)](#), a global information-technology firm whose employees include people on the autism spectrum. One of the CAI team members is now working as a contract employee within the preservation office.

Finally, with a grant from the state's Strategic Opportunity Fund for Adaptation program, matched with federal funds from the Hurricane Sandy Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund, the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs hired a contractual employee to complete mapping of cultural resource survey data (points and polygons) into CHRIS. This project will help Delaware become more resilient in the face of future disasters and effects from climate change by making cultural resource data more readily available for disaster planning and for responding to disaster events.

At the beginning of the project in October 2016, over 20,000 properties inventoried in the division's database still needed to be mapped into CHRIS. Since then, however, more than 15,000 points have been mapped with an anticipated completion of this phase of the project completed in early spring 2017. The next phase of the project entails mapping polygons that define areas that have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. In the end, agencies will have far more complete data on which to base decisions in planning for disaster preparedness, and to determine critical steps in disaster response.

Harbor of Refuge Lighthouse dock repaired with help from Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Grants

Thanks to funding from Delaware’s [Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Grants for Historic Properties](#) program, the [Harbor of Refuge Lighthouse](#) in Lewes has a new dock. Grant funds are also being used to conduct a conditions assessment of the lighthouse. The new dock will allow proper access to the structure for inspection, maintenance and public interpretation. The [Delaware River and Bay Lighthouse Foundation](#) which owns the lighthouse, contributed \$50,000 towards completing the project.



Remaining section of the Harbor of Refuge Lighthouse dock after damages caused by Hurricane Sandy (left), and the lighthouse with its new dock (right).

Two other historic Delaware properties damaged during Hurricane Sandy—the Milford New Century Club and the Phillips Potato House in Laurel—were repaired during 2015.

Funding for the grant program was provided as part of the [Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013](#), passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama in response to the effects of the destructive hurricane that struck the East Coast of the United States in late October 2012. As part of the act, \$50 million was appropriated to the National Park Service to cover the costs of preserving and/or rehabilitating historic properties damaged by the storm. Subsequently, the Park Service allocated \$1 million for Delaware’s component of the program which is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office. The purpose of the program is to help return damaged historic properties to useful condition, preserving the state’s cultural heritage for future generations.

Funds are also being used to assist with the CHRIS mapping project (see the section above entitled “What’s new in 2016 with the CHRIS geographic information system”). With the small amount remaining on the grant, the preservation office will conduct [cultural resource surveys](#) in areas of the state vulnerable to similar storm events and sea level rise.

Federal and state preservation tax incentive programs revitalize communities

Each year, historic preservation tax credits not only assist with the rehabilitation of significant buildings and revitalization of communities, they also generate enormous amounts of private investment and create jobs. In Delaware, there has been an increasing interest in the benefits of both the federal and the state historic preservation tax credit programs.

During fiscal year 2016, proposals were approved for three [Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive](#) projects in Wilmington, and one each in Lewes and Dover.

The Wilmington projects are currently in the process of rehabilitating three abandoned buildings along Market Street for mixed use. Rehabilitation projects for a residential rental-unit in Lewes and a restaurant in Dover were completed in 2016. In addition, a project approved in 2014 for the rehabilitation of an abandoned building on East Third Street in Wilmington for residential rental-units was also completed in 2016.



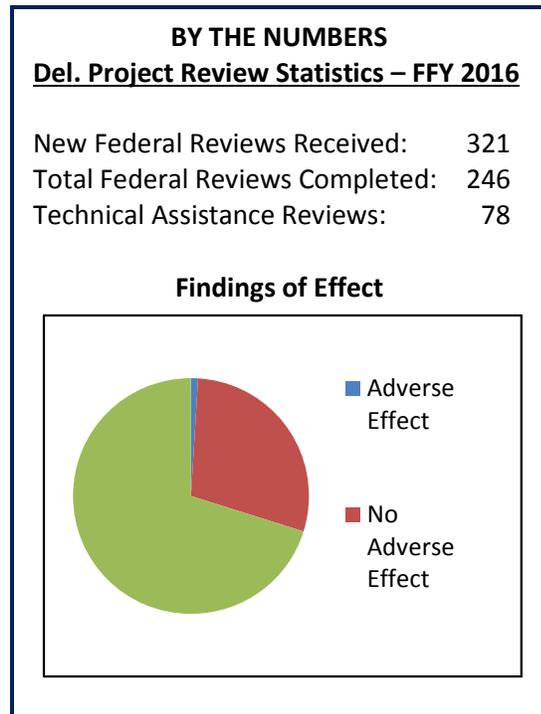
This residential rental-unit in Lewes was rehabilitated in 2016 with assistance from Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits.

In Delaware's program, \$4.3 million in [Historic Preservation Tax Credits](#) provided assistance for the rehabilitation of historic buildings during fiscal year 2016. These state tax credits were awarded to owner-occupied, non-profit-owned and income-producing properties for eligible expenses incurred during rehabilitation. Twenty-nine historic buildings in communities across the state including Delaware City, Dover, Henlopen Acres, Lewes, Milton, New Castle, Smyrna and Wilmington benefited from the program.

As part of the state program, \$3.5 million of the total amount of tax credits awarded in fiscal year 2016 assisted in the rehabilitation of historic properties in the central areas of Dover and Wilmington in conjunction with the state's [Downtown Development Districts Grant Program](#). Created in 2014, this program leverages state resources in a limited number of designated areas in Delaware's cities and towns to spur private capital investment in commercial business districts, stimulate job growth and commercial vitality and help build a stable community of long-term residents in downtown areas and adjacent neighborhoods.

Project reviews keep federal projects moving AND preserve Delaware’s heritage for the public benefit

Under [Section 106](#) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, federal agencies are required to take into account the effects of their undertakings on buildings, districts and archaeological sites that are historically significant. [Section 110](#) of the same act further directs federal agencies to integrate historic preservation into their programs. State historic preservation offices are responsible for advising federal agencies on how to find historic properties in a project area, and on how to avoid or mitigate a project’s impact on such properties. State offices also conduct similar reviews for non-federal projects, providing technical assistance to state agencies and local governments for land-use planning.



The Delaware State Historic Preservation Office typically receives **approximately 400** such projects for review every year. Through consultation with federal agencies and their applicants, the preservation office helps identify different approaches to a proposed project with the goal of minimizing harm to historic properties. Despite a small staff, the office successfully negotiates a positive outcome for most projects in a timely manner. In most cases, projects move forward quickly with little or no adverse effects.

However, a small percentage of projects require more intensive consultation due to the significant nature of their impacts. In such cases, state historic preservation offices work with agencies to find creative solutions that benefit future research as well as the public.

Following are examples of two Delaware projects that required more extensive consultation with their respective agencies:

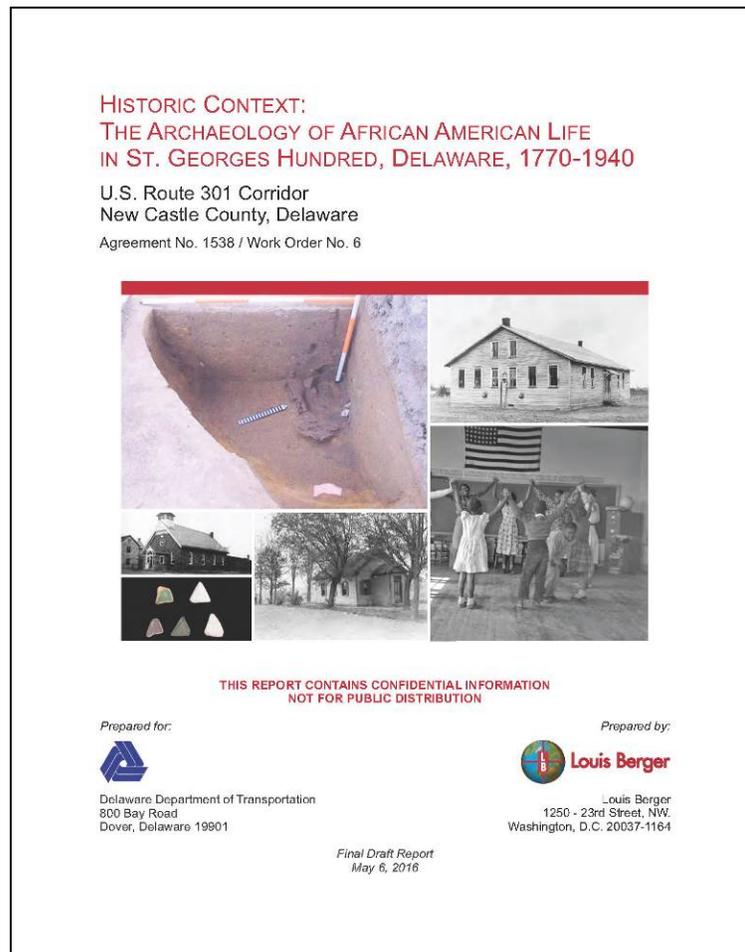
- ◆ The U.S. Air Force is proposing a number of upgrades at the **Dover Air Force Base** including expanding school services for the airmen’s families. Studies determined that the historic Major George S. Welch Elementary School building could not be adapted to meet the needs of the base. Archaeological investigations helped identify an appropriate location for a new building. To mitigate for the loss of the historic school, the building was documented and a booklet was produced to provide historical information on the base. Written for the lay-person, the booklet also introduces readers to the historical elements of the communities surrounding the base. The document includes a section on the results of archaeological studies that were completed on the base over several years as part of the Air Force’s Section 110 responsibilities to identify and protect historic properties within their authority



- ◆ As construction on the [U.S. Route 301 limited access highway project](#) got underway, the results of studies conducted by the Federal Highway Administration and the Delaware Department of Transportation were made available to the public. Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office concluded that for some archaeological sites, the best way to mitigate for adverse effects was to conduct additional historical research— instead of more costly excavation—in order to place what has been learned into a broader context.

An example is the report “[Historic Context: The Archaeology of African American Life in St. Georges Hundred, Delaware, 1770–1940](#),” prepared as an alternative to further excavation of the home site of the African American family of Samuel Dale. The report synthesized information from previous studies, but differs from earlier work by first looking at a broad range of archaeological property types associated with African-American life—rural residences, town houses, churches and more—and then focusing on a particular place. The approach offers methods for possibly identifying individual people associated with sites, connecting the building and abandonment of houses with particular events and generally providing a richness of background detail not possible when studying a large area. The report also recommends strategies for further work in order to guide planning of future projects.

The U.S. 301 archaeological and historical studies are part of a unique collaboration among the transportation agencies, the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, cultural resource consulting firms and academic researchers. They are revealing new information on the heritage of New Castle County, and are helping to inform and improve future projects



St. Paul AME Church added to the National Register of Historic Places

On Oct. 17, 2016, [St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church](#), located at 103 W. Mispillion St. in Harrington, Del., was officially listed in the [National Register of Historic Places](#), the United States government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects deemed worthy of preservation.



St. Paul AME Church

Constructed in 1895, the church has continuously served Harrington's black community for more than 120 years. According to Frank Zebley, a Delaware church historian, St. Paul represents the last of the 11 African Methodist Episcopal churches built in Kent County between 1867 and 1895. Church records indicate that its congregation was established in 1830 just 17 years after the [African Methodist Episcopal Church](#) was organized by Richard Allen and one year before his death.

The church building is a frame, one-story, rectangular vernacular structure designed in the Gothic Revival style. Significant architectural features include a steep gable roof; an offset bell tower capped by a pyramidal roof with bell-cast eaves; and pointed-arch-shaped Gothic Revival style windows with multi-colored glass panes and scissor-like wooden muntins and mullions. Textured glass-panes include a variety of colors such as off white, golden yellow, orange, turquoise blue, light sage and burnt umber.



Interior, St. Paul AME Church.

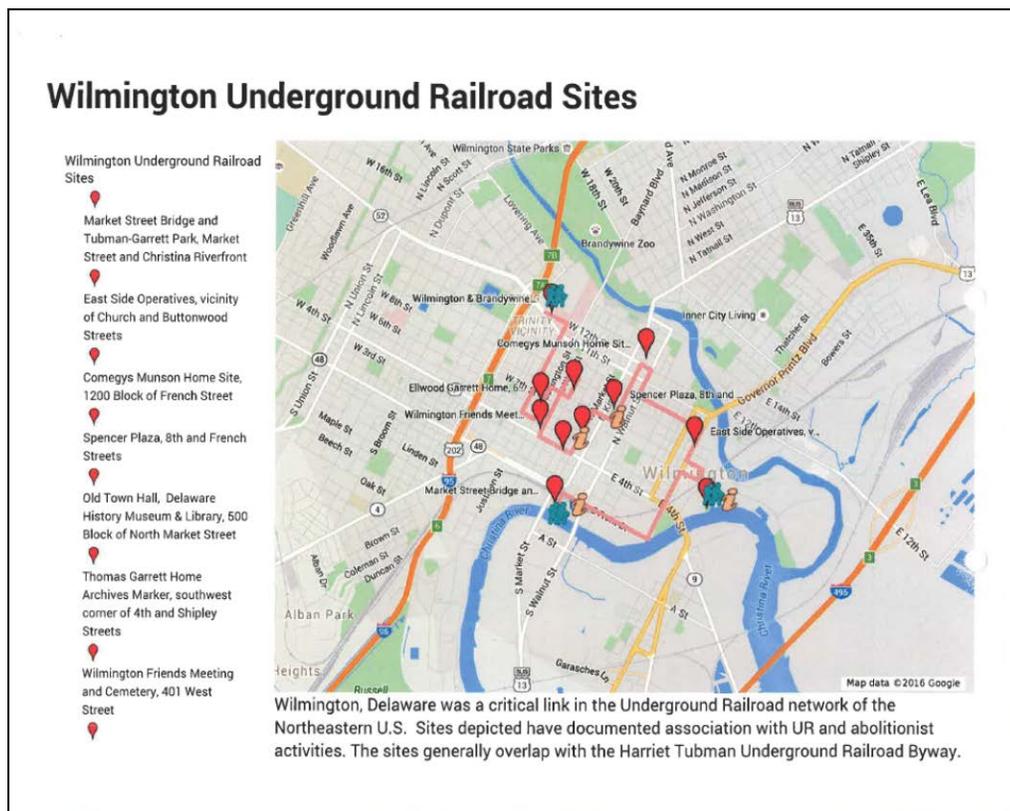
\$52,836 re-granted to Certified Local Governments

During fiscal year 2016, the State Historic Preservation Office re-granted \$52,836 in funds it had received from the Federal Historic Preservation Fund to support preservation-related activities conducted by Delaware's [Certified Local Governments](#).

Part of a nationwide effort, the Certified Local Government Program in Delaware is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office in partnership with the National Park Service. The program strengthens preservation efforts at the local-level by providing technical and financial assistance while encouraging successful preservation programs and practices.

Certified Local Government grants awarded in 2016 will support preservation initiatives such as updating historic property information for historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places, preparing a brochure that will provide guidance on rehabilitation standards to property owners that reside within locally-zoned historic districts and developing public information packages and tours on local history and historical sites (see Wilmington Underground Railroad Sites example below). Additionally, these grants will provide funding for documenting threatened historic properties as well as preparing nominations for eligible properties to be listed in the National Register.

Delaware currently has seven Certified Local Governments, including Delaware City, Lewes, Milton, New Castle County, Wilmington and the newest addition, the City of New Castle. Applications for 2017 grants will be received in April.



Section of a guide to downtown Wilmington's Underground Railroad sites. The guide was developed, in part, with assistance from the fiscal year 2016 Certified Local Government grant awarded to the city of Wilmington.

City of New Castle receives Certified Local Government status

On Jan. 30, 2017, the National Park Service announced that the [city of New Castle](#) had been accorded the status of a [Certified Local Government](#). Founded by the Dutch under Peter Stuyvesant in 1651, the town that would later be called New Castle served as Delaware's Colonial and state capital from 1704 until 1777. The city's well-preserved historic district retains many original structures built between 1698 and 1873 representing a wide variety of architectural styles including Dutch Colonial, Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival. Two properties administered by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs—the [New Castle Court House Museum](#) and [The Green](#)—are components of the [First State National Historical Park](#) which has its headquarters in Delaware's original capital city.



Street scene in the New Castle Historic District National Historic Landmark.

In April 2016, the division completed a year-long, \$350,000 [capital improvement project](#) at four properties that it administers in New Castle—the Court House, Green, Arsenal and Academy. In June of that same year, the agency was recognized for its efforts as the recipient of the New Castle Historical Society's [2016 Bamberger Historic Preservation Award](#).

For information about the [New Castle Historic District National Historic Landmark](#), as well as individual New Castle properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, go to Delaware's [Cultural and Historical Resources Information System \(CHRIS\)](#). Go to the following for information on the city of New Castle's [Historic Area Commission](#) and its design guidelines and standards for exterior alterations of existing buildings and new construction in the city's historic district.



Aerial view of a section of the New Castle Historic District National Historic Landmark.

George Read II House is Delaware's latest National Historic Landmark

On Jan. 11, 2017, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell announced the designation of [24 new National Historic Landmarks](#) from across the nation including the George Read II House in New Castle, Del. This designation brings to 14 the number of [National Historic Landmarks in Delaware](#). The successful application for landmark status was submitted by the [Delaware Historical Society](#) which owns the [Read House and Gardens](#) and operates it as a museum. Assistance with the application was provided through consultation with architectural historians from the University of Delaware and from staff members of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office.

Located at 40 The Strand, the house was completed in 1803 for George Read II, son of the noted American patriot [George Read](#) who signed both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. As noted in the New Castle Historic District National Historic Landmark application to the National Park Service, the Read House “is an outstanding example of late-Georgian/early-Federal architecture. The monumental entrance doorway with its great fanlight above and glazed panels at the sides, the Palladian windows on the side at the second story and the Palladian window above the entrance doorway create an imposing brick edifice of great distinction. A curved balcony of delicate ironwork and the fine carving on much of the exterior woodwork add refinement of detail which gives special elegance to this building.”



George Read II House

In its historic landmarks announcement, the Interior Department commented that the George Read II House “is an exceptional example of Federal style architecture in the mid-Atlantic region and is especially valuable in understanding the evolution of American architecture during the early years of the nation. It is a rare survivor that exemplifies the city of Philadelphia where the Federal style was first manifested.”

Looking forward

In the coming year, the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office will focus its efforts on developing the 2018–2022 statewide historic preservation plan. While the new plan will be extremely useful for the preservation office, it is not a blueprint for state government alone. Rather, it will include goals and strategies that benefit preservation advocates across Delaware. The plan will provide all Delawareans who are passionate about historic preservation with a framework for effective decision-making, for coordinating statewide preservation activities and for communicating statewide preservation policy, goals and values to the preservation constituency, decision-makers and interested and affected parties across the state.

The office will also continue to enhance its [CHRIS geographic information system](#) by adding data points that mark the locations of historic properties across the state, and by linking scanned cultural resource survey-forms and photographs into the system. These projects will help further the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs' efforts to make information more accessible, a priority identified in its strategic plan.

Additionally, the office hopes to build on the momentum that the Preservation50 celebration brought to historic preservation issues by continuing public outreach and education efforts with its partners. Events will include the annual "[Archaeological and Historical Symposium of the Colonial Delaware Valley](#)" and the second year for the Arts, Culture and History (ArCH) Field Days for 4th-grade students, a joint effort of the division's museums and historic preservation staff, Delaware State Parks, the National Park Service and many others.

About the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office

The widespread demolition of older buildings and neighborhoods in America's cities in the early 1960s helped spur the federal government to enact the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This legislation provided for the designation of a state historic preservation officer and a qualified



The Kirk/Short Building, a contributing property to the Dover Green Historic District and office of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office.

staff within each state to help promote the preservation of historic properties of local, state and national significance.

Delaware's State Historic Preservation Office resides within the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, with the division director serving as the state historic preservation officer. Working in concert with academic and professional communities, preservation organizations, concerned citizens and all levels of government, the office coordinates preservation efforts throughout Delaware and serves as an advocate for the preservation of Delaware's historic places and unique cultural identity.

The Delaware State Historic Preservation Office is supported with federal Historic Preservation Fund formula grants on a 60 percent share/40 percent matching basis. In general, the preservation office performs the following services, fulfilling federal and state mandates:

- ◆ Administers the annual federal Historic Preservation Fund appropriation

- ◆ Administers federal and state historic preservation tax incentive programs for the rehabilitation of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- ◆ Reviews federally-funded, permitted or licensed undertakings/projects, and advises the agencies and applicants about the projects' effects on historic properties including buildings, structures, districts, archaeological sites, objects and landscapes
- ◆ Reviews and comments on land use and development proposals under the state [Preliminary Land Use Service](#)
- ◆ Leads efforts in securing and accepting nominations of significant properties and sites to the National Register of Historic Places in conjunction with the Delaware State Review Board for Historic Preservation
- ◆ Encourages and assists local governments in securing Certified Local Government designation which makes them eligible to receive a portion of the Historic Preservation Fund grant for local historic preservation activities. Delaware has seven Certified Local Governments: Delaware City, Dover, Lewes, Milton, the city of New Castle, New Castle County and the city of Wilmington
- ◆ Monitors the terms of preservation covenants and easements that are administered by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
- ◆ Provides guidance upon the discovery of [unmarked human burials](#) and/or skeletal remains, and advises on appropriate treatment and disposition, in accordance with state law. Works with developers and landowners on efforts to avoid such discoveries
- ◆ Conducts, or supports others in conducting, statewide [cultural resource surveys](#) of historic properties
- ◆ Maintains a central research repository of historical and cultural resource information related to historic properties and sites in Delaware
- ◆ Provides technical assistance to the public on historic preservation topics
- ◆ Provides and participates in educational programs about Delaware history, archaeology and historic architecture
- ◆ Drafts Delaware's statewide historic preservation plan every five years and maintains a commitment to implement its goals



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NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

The Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.