

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON D.C. 20240

May 3, 1973

Mr. Herbert G Klein
The White House
Washington, D C.

Dear Herb:

The Congress yesterday passed a resolution declaring May 7 Historic Preservation week In this connection next Tuesday Mrs Nixon will attend the awards luncheon at the National Trust and actually present the awards

In its regular quarterly meeting in Washington yesterday, the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (chartered by Congress in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966) voted unanimously to undertake an in-depth study of the Historic Preservation program throughout the nation

Our hope is that the President can announce his endorsement of this study drawing attention to his real and continuing support of the efforts of both the public and private sectors to preserve our cultural heritage.

It is our understanding that there is a presidential statement in preparation.

Knowing how these things can take more time than the situation allows, and knowing the genuineness of the President's interest in the preservation movement (as evidenced by Executive Order 11593) I ask your help in achieving his mention of the study now proposed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Carl L. Shipley
Vice Chairman

THE COUNCIL, an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, is charged by the Act of October 15, 1966, with advising the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation, commenting on Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings having an effect upon properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, recommending measures to coordinate governmental with private activities, advising on the dissemination of information, encouraging public interest and participation, recommending the conduct of special studies, advising in the preparation of legislation, and encouraging specialized training and education, and guiding the United States membership in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome, Italy.

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For inclusion in the President's announcement on
National Historic Preservation Week

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation unanimously agreed to undertake a broad study of the historic preservation movement in the United States.

The purpose of this project will be to study the degree of participation by private institutions and by all levels of government, local, state, and federal, with our goals for historic preservation. Hopefully, it will also serve to unite the various organizations, agencies, and departments in one joint concerted effort.

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20240

Stakey —

Enclosed is The agenda
for the council meeting.
Will look forward to seeing
you there, for however much
you can include!

Charlotte Hyde

Happy packing!

**ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Advisory Council Meeting

May 2-3, 1973

Conference Room -- 10th Floor
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 541 7th Street
Washington, D. C.
9:30 a.m.

Call to Order
Chairman's Welcome
Introductions
Order of Business
Consideration of February 7-8, 1973 Meeting Minutes

I. Report of the Executive Director

A. National Historic Preservation Week

II. Programs Report

A. Federal Advisory Committee Act

B. Budget

C. Administration Program for Historic Preservation

1. Amendment to National Historic Preservation Act
2. Proposed Environmental Protection Tax Act
3. Bill to Authorize Insurance in Connection with Loans for Preservation of Historic Property
4. Proposed Act to Preserve Historic Archeological Data
5. Proposed Land Use Policy Act
6. Other Proposed Legislation
7. Extension of Executive Order 11593
8. Report of Task Force on the Urban Environment
9. World Heritage Convention
10. Russian Cultural Exchange Program

D. National Environmental Policy Act Guidelines

1. Council on Environmental Quality

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2. Advisory Council - Interior Agreement

E. Special Studies

1. OSHA Study

F International Centre

1. Report of ICC Meeting, March 27, 1973

2. Report of IC General Assembly, April 9-12, 1973

G. Publications

1. National Register

2. Digest

3. Other

III. Compliance Report

A. Previous 106 Matters

B. Pending 106 Matters

IV. Special Report: Historic Districts

A. National Park Service: Definitions

B. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Urban Renewal

C. General Services Administration: Construction

D. National Endowment for the Arts: Federal Design

E. National Trust for Historic Preservation: Costonis Report

F. Guidelines for New Construction

V. Other Business

A. Meetings

1. Schedule

2. Meeting Place

**ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

WASHINGTON D C. 20240

MINUTES

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY
8th and F Streets
Washington, D.C.

February 7-8, 1973

THE COUNCIL, an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, is charged by the Act of October 15, 1966, with advising the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation, commenting on Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings having an effect upon properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, recommending measures to coordinate governmental with private activities, advising on the dissemination of information, encouraging public interest and participation, recommending the conduct of special studies, advising in the preparation of legislation, and encouraging specialized training and education, and guiding the United States membership in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome, Italy.

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON D C 20240

AGENDA

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING
FEBRUARY 7-8, 1973

National Portrait Gallery
8th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

February 7
Delian Court
9:30 a.m.

February 8
David Finley Conference Room
9:00 a.m.

Call to order
Chairman's welcome
Introductions
Order of Business
Consideration of November 15-16, 1972, meeting minutes

I. Report of the Executive Director

II. Compliance Report

A. Plaquemine Lock, Louisiana

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the United States Army Corps of Engineers has asked the Council to comment upon a proposal to close the Federal Levee at Plaquemine, Louisiana, by an earthen embankment, and to comment upon an application by the Louisiana State Highway Department for a permit which would allow filling of 1550 feet of Bayou Plaquemine west of the lock and necessitate the removal of part of the lock wingwall. Both proposals will affect Plaquemine Lock, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

1. Report of the United States Army Corps of Engineers
2. Statement by the Louisiana Highway Department
3. Statement by the Mayor of Plaquemine, Louisiana
4. Other supporting statements
5. Statements in opposition
6. Report of the State Liaison Officer
7. Report of the Executive Secretary
8. Executive Session

B. Briefing

1. Previous Section 106 Matters
2. Pending Section 106 Matters

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III. Programs Report

A. Federal Advisory Committee Act

B. Administration Program for Historic Preservation

1. Amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act
2. Proposed Environmental Protection Tax Act
3. Bill to Authorize Insurance in Connection with Loans for Preservation of Historic Property
4. World Heritage Convention

C. Other Legislative Proposals

D. Special Studies

1. Occupational, Safety, and Health Act Study
2. Historic Preservation Program for the Boy Scouts of America

E. International Centre Committee

1. November 17 Meeting
2. Resolutions
3. By-laws
4. General Assembly

F. Proposed Publications

1. Digest
2. Annual Report
3. Compliance Handbook
4. Booklet on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
5. Booklet on the International Centre Committee
6. Newsletter

IV. Other Business

A. Meeting Schedule

V. Adjournment

ATTENDANCE

February 7-9, 1973

Washington, D.C.

National Portrait Gallery

S. K. Stevens, Chairman
Mrs. Carl L. Shipley, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Eleanor Freeborn Bennett
Mrs. Lamot du Pont Copeland
Joseph B. Cumming

Secretary of Interior

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Commerce

Secretary of Housing and Urban
Development

Secretary of Transportation

Secretary of the Treasury

Attorney General

General Services Administration

Secretary of the Smithsonian
Institution

Mrs. Casey Ireland

Harold L. Kennedy

John A. May

David K. Wilson

Louis E. Reid, Jr.

Chief, Division of Technical
Assistance

Edward H. Stone

Chief Landscape Architect
Forest Service

J. William Nelson

Director, Trade Fairs and
Exposition Division
Department of Commerce

Clarence C. Pusey

Expositions Officer
Bureau of Domestic Commerce

Lawrence O. Houstoun

Director, Interagency Resources

Mrs. Ann Webster Smith

Director, Office of Community
Relations

Robert R. Fredlund

Director, Office of Administrative
Programs

Miss Patricia H. Collins

Office of Legal Counsel

Arthur F. Sampson

Acting Administrator

Paul N. Perrot

Assistant Secretary, Museum Programs

Richard H. Howland

Special Assistant to the Secretary

Peter Powers

General Counsel

Chairman, National Trust for
Historic Preservation

James Biddle
President

ALTERNATES OR REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBERS

Administrator of General Services
Administration

Steven R. Ruttenbaum
Special Assistant to the Commissioner
Public Buildings Service

PARTICIPANTS

Department of Housing and Urban
Development

Richard H. Stanton
Program Advisor

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

James P. King
Environmental Officer

C. H. Hart, Jr.
Acting Chief, Levees Section
New Orleans District

Louisiana State Department of
Highways

S. L. Poleynard
Assistant Director

City of Plaquemine

Hon. Harry K. Gallagher
Mayor

Paul Borron III
Member, Board of Directors
Plaquemine-Iberville Chamber
of Commerce

David Schnebelen
President, Plaquemine Chamber
of Commerce

GUESTS AND OBSERVERS

National Park Service

Robert M. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

William Murtagh
Keeper, National Register

Charles A. Herrington
Chief, Review Unit
National Register

Carol Shull
Historian, National Register

Katherine Holler
Architectural Historian
National Register

Jerry L. Rogers
Chief of Registration
National Register

Department of Housing and Urban
Development

Margaret H. Greene
Program Specialist

Federal Highway Administration

Kenneth C. Anderson
Architect

GUESTS AND OBSERVERS (CONT.)

Department of State

Richard Forster
Directorate for UNESCO Affairs
Bureau of International Affairs

U.S. Postal Service

Roland L. Allen
Program Manager

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Robert G. Beckwith
Landscape Architect

James E. DeSista
Chief, Regulatory Functions Branch

William N. Hedeman
Assistant General Counsel

OTHERS

Sam Harna
Correspondent, Baton Rouge
State-Times

STAFF

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Secretary

James Cardwell

Tracy Dunham

Bernard R. Meyer

John Fowler

Legal Counsel

Associate Solicitor

Parks and Recreation

Rose Kreiser

Department of the Interior

Dorothy Mortensen

John D. McDermott

Program Officer

Ruth Smith

Kenneth Tapman

Jordan Tannenbaum

Compliance Officer

Louis S. Wall

Elizabeth Archambeault

Judith Bryan

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Stevens at 9:40 a.m. in the Delian Court of the National Portrait Gallery. He welcomed all present and gave a brief explanation of the membership, duties, and functions of the Advisory Council. Expressing the appreciation of the Council for the privilege of holding the meeting in the Gallery and noting that it was most appropriate that the Advisory Council meet here, he introduced Mr. Marvin Sadik, director, to give a resume of the salvage efforts that had gone into preserving the building.

Mr. Sadik said that the history of the building spans nearly a century and one-half. Built as the Patent Office under President Andrew Jackson, it housed other government offices, ultimately the Civil Service. Located halfway between the White House and the Capitol, it was designed by Robert Mills. While serving as the Patent Office, models of patents were on display. The rotunda was used as a museum. The Declaration of Independence was first exhibited here. After the battle of Antietam during the Civil War, the building was used as a hospital. Clara Barton and Walt Whitman ministered and read to the troops here. Lincoln's second inaugural ball was held in the building in 1865. In 1867 it was the site of a dinner honoring heroes of the American Revolution.

In 1953 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to tear down the building for the purposes of building a parking lot. David Finley, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, wrote letters opposing the idea and stating that the Commission could not give its permission for destruction of the building. No action was taken on the bill. But two years later, March 1955, a second bill was introduced. This time Mr. Finley went directly to the White House. President Eisenhower called the General Services Administration and gave orders not "to touch that building." In June of 1956 the building was transferred

to the Smithsonian Institution for use as a Portrait Gallery. In 1968 the National Portrait Gallery was officially opened to the public.

Chairman Stevens thanked Mr. Sadik for his remarks and for the cooperation and courtesy of the staff. Mrs. Bennett presented cameliasto Council members which she had picked in Plaquemine enroute to the meeting. Colonel May called attention to a resolution which was being presented to the South Carolina General Assembly concerning development of Eutaw Springs National Battlefield, and asked that the Council support the resolution:

Motion: by Miss Collins, that the Council endorse the resolution before the South Carolina General Assembly concerning the development of Eutaw Springs National Battlefield and to memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation. Seconded and passed unanimously.

The chairman asked that attendance forms be filled out; he asked if there were any changes in the agenda, and there being none, the agenda was approved. The minutes for the November meeting had been mailed to the Council, and there being no changes or additions, the minutes were approved as circulated. Dorothy Mortensen was appointed recorder.

Dr. Stevens asked Mr. Garvey to introduce the individuals who would participate in discussions involving the 106 case before the Council. Mr. Garvey said that the Council would hear reports from the Army Corps of Engineers and the Louisiana State Highway Commission. He stated that the Council had received the report of the State Liaison Officer of Louisiana, who could not be present at the meeting. Persons in favor of the project would report.

The Summary 106 Report follows:

SUMMARY 106 REPORT

Plaquemine Lock
Plaquemine, LouisianaI. Request for Comments

By letter of November 3, 1972, the United States Army Corps of Engineers requested the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment upon its proposal to permanently close the Plaquemine Lock, Louisiana, by the construction of an earthen levee, and to comment upon an application by the Louisiana Department of Highways for a permit that would allow filling of Bayou Plaquemine west of the lock and necessitate removal of part of the wingwall for the purpose of relocating Louisiana State Highway 1. In accordance with the "Procedures for Compliance with Section 106," the Corps requested the comments of the Advisory Council when the consulting parties agreed that the proposals would adversely affect the Plaquemine Lock, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

II. The National Register Property

A. Significance. Plaquemine Lock, situated near the mouth of the historic Bayou Plaquemine, expresses the significant past of a major Louisiana waterway. From colonial days, Bayou Plaquemine served as a natural route from the Mississippi to western Louisiana. In the mid-1700's, Acadian exiles from Nova Scotia ascended the bayou to settle the wilderness, a chapter in history popularized by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his poem, "Evangeline." Settlement at the mouth of the tributary proceeded rapidly, and by the early 19th century the town of Plaquemine was the trade and social center for the surrounding area, which prospered under the plantation system.

Frequent flooding resulted in 1867 in the closing of the bayou by a levee. However, continued petitions by citizens led in 1887 to authorization for the construction of a lock about one-quarter mile below the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine. Begun in 1895 and finished in 1909, the lock was designed by Col. George W. Goethals, later renowned as the builder of the Panama Canal. Said to have the highest freshwater lift in the world at the time of its completion, Plaquemine Lock provided access to newly discovered oil fields and stimulated further growth. Abandonment of the lock came on September 29, 1961, with the completion of a new and more direct route to the Mississippi by way of Port Allen, ten miles to the north. Today Bayou Plaquemine is used principally for recreational purposes and provides the setting for the annual International Acadian Festival, commemorating the arrival of the exiled Acadians.

Together the bayou, the town, and the lock reflect the unique legacy of the Acadians, the opulence of the antebellum period, and the heyday of Mississippi River navigation.

B. Plaquemine Lock.

1. Location. Plaquemine Lock is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, ten miles below Baton Rouge, 100 miles upstream from New Orleans, and 209 miles above the Head of Passes, where the Mississippi enters the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Description Constructed of nonreinforced concrete on timber piling, Plaquemine Lock has a width of 55 feet, a depth of 52 feet, and a useable length of 260 feet. The lock has five gates: a double set of miter gates at entrance and exit and a reverse head set of gates at the bayou end. For a plan of the lock, see Exhibit 5 in the Corps Report, Plaquemine Lock Closure. Lock walls and gates reach an elevation of 39.5 feet mean sea level, a height normally sufficient to prevent flooding, but about 3 1/2 feet lower than record high waters experienced in 1927. To increase the protective capacity of the lock to 41.6 m.s.l., the Corps constructed a concrete wall along the edge of the levee and wingwalls to connect with steel flashboards built on top of the entrance gate. Because of its mode of construction, the lock tends to float and is in a continuous state of settlement; consequently, its structural integrity is questionable. Since abandonment in 1961, the lock gates and chamber have deteriorated, increasing the possibility of failure.

The United States Government reservation at Plaquemine occupies 14 acres. The original pumphouse on the south side of the lock remains in fair condition.

3. Status. By nomination from the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of the Interior entered Plaquemine Lock in the National Register of Historic Places on May 19, 1972.

III. The Undertakings

A. Levee Proposal.

1. Background. In considering the undertaking, the Corps is acting under authority found in the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1929, as amended, and that provided in the approval of the Flood Control, Mississippi and Tributaries Project. The purpose of the undertaking is to prevent the possibility of the inundation of approximately 3,330 square miles of land between the Mississippi River and the Atchafalaya Basin in southeastern Louisiana. Studies indicate that the present lock structure has deteriorated and may fail if flood waters reach 41 feet above mean sea level. Studies also show that levee construction is the most economical means of effecting permanent closure of Plaquemine Lock.

2. Proposed Plan. After a consideration of alternatives* the Corps proposed to construct an earthen dam between Plaquemine Lock and the Mississippi River. The plan called for the removal of gate locks, the complete filling of the lock chamber, and sloping of the fill to meet Plaquemine Bayou. See Exhibit 9, Plaquemine Lock Closure.

* The alternatives are described in Plaquemine Lock Closure, pp. 7-8.

3. Proposed Mitigated Plan. In accordance with the "Procedures for Compliance with Section 106," the Corps, the Louisiana State Liaison Officer, and the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council considered the effect of the proposed plan on the National Register property. Finding the plan adverse, the consulting parties reached an agreement on a modification of the proposal to mitigate the effect. The proposed mitigated plan, illustrated by Exhibit 11, Plaquemine Lock Closure, contains the following elements:

- a. The construction of an earthen levee of minimum necessary size which will require partial removal of river-end wingwalls but allows for the retention of an exposed portion of the river miter gates and required minimum fill within the lock chamber.
- b. The exposed slopes of the levee and fill within the lock chamber is to be properly protected from erosion by indigenous grasses or similar ground cover and properly maintained.
- c. The major cracks and openings in the walls and exposed surfaces of the lock chamber will be filled, patched and/or repaired as appropriate to preserve the structural integrity of the exposed structure.
- d. The bayou-site miter and reverse head gates will be refurbished and sealed as necessary, leaving the bayou approach to the lock structure unaltered in a visual sense.
- e. The unnecessary machinery in the lock master's structure will be removed and the building repaired and weatherproofed to preserve its structural integrity.
- f. The integrity of the site, lock chamber and structure will be protected by construction of necessary security fences and lighting facilities.
- g. The Department of the Army will give substantial and heavy weight to recommendations of the Louisiana State Liaison Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the possible issuance of a permit which, if issued, would allow the alteration of Bayou Plaquemine, a navigable waterway, and result in an adverse impact on the historic integrity and natural aesthetics of Bayou Plaquemine adjacent to or visible from the Plaquemine Lock.

h. The transfer of the Plaquemine Lock reservation to the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District upon completion of the undertaking will be subject to review and comment by the Louisiana State Liaison Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

B. Highway Proposal.

1. Background. The Louisiana Department of Highways proposes to relocate State Highway 1 within the corporate limits of Plaquemine, for ingress to the city. Planning for the project dates back to 1956. To prepare a roadbed for the four-lane highway, the Department plans to fill part of Bayou Plaquemine between Plaquemine Lock and an existing railway bridge. Because the undertaking affects the navigable capacity of waters of the United States, a permit must be obtained from the United States Army Corps of Engineers as prescribed in Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899. The New Orleans District Office of the Corps received the request for a permit on June 18, 1971.

2. Proposed Alignment. The Department of Highways proposed to fill 1550 feet of Bayou Plaquemine from the west end of Plaquemine Lock to a point approximately 200 feet downstream from the Texas and Pacific Railway bridge. The plan calls for the removal of part of the west wing-wall of Plaquemine Lock and the filling of the lock chamber to equalize pressure exerted by the fill in the bayou. The cost of relocation, including landscaping, is estimated at \$2,000,000. In connection with the project, the Department is planning a second phase of construction to create a park-like setting for the north entrance to the city. The proposed route is identified as RECOMMENDED ALIGNMENT on the map marked as Attachment No. 1 of the Report of the Louisiana Department of Highways.

3. Alternates. Alternate alignments considered by the Department of Highways are shown on the map referred to above. Some comparative features are:

	<u>Alternate 1</u>	<u>Alternate 2</u>	<u>Alternate 3</u>
Cost	\$9,350,000	\$4,150,000	\$3,344,900
Change to Lock	None	Closure	None
Displacement of Residences	15	80	60
Diversion of traffic from city	one-third	None	None
Other	Potential loss of business	Hazard to river navigation	

IV. The Effect of the Undertaking.

A. Levee Proposal. In applying the Advisory Council "Criteria for Effect," the consulting parties agreed that the Proposed Plan would adversely affect the National Register Property. The undertaking would destroy part of the lock and greatly alter its appearance. The Proposed Mitigated Plan, while meeting flood protection requirements, retains a portion of the river-end miter gates, leaves the exit of the lock unobstructed, and provides for the restoration of exposed features. Thus, although altering the appearance of the National Register property, the consulting parties agree that the Proposed Mitigated Plan provides for the retention of enough essential elements to permit the viewer to understand the function of the lock and its historic associations with the Mississippi River.

B. Highway Proposal. In applying the Advisory Council "Criteria for Effect," the consulting parties agreed that the Proposed Alignment would adversely affect the National Register property. The undertaking would destroy part of the lock, greatly alter the appearance of the bayou-end of the structure, and visually impair its setting. The undertaking also negates the desirable features of the Proposed Mitigated Plan for the closure of Plaquemine Lock. Of those alignments considered and rejected by the Louisiana Department of Highways, Alternate 1 and Alternate 3 are more acceptable from a preservation standpoint. Alternate 1 would have no effect upon the National Register property, and the effect of Alternate 3 would be minimal.

At the conclusion of the Summary 106 Report, Mr. Garvey introduced Captain James P. King, Environmental Officer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Captain King in turn introduced C. H. Hart, Jr., Acting Chief, Levees Section, New Orleans District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The two men discussed the proposal to close the gap in the levee at Plaquemine with an earthen fill. The complete report of the Corps of Engineers submitted to the Advisory Council is on file in the Council offices and will not be repeated here.

Mr. S. L. Poleynard, Assistant Director, Louisiana State Department of Highways spoke concerning State Project No. 50-06-39, Route Relocation in Plaquemine-Iberville Parish, Louisiana Highway 1. The complete report of the Louisiana State Highway Department is on file in the Council's office.

The Honorable Harry K. Gallagher, Mayor of Plaquemine, next spoke.

Mayor Gallagher urged that the levee and Highway 1 project be allowed to proceed according to plan. He concluded his statement by presenting a resolution signed by citizens of Plaquemine supporting his position, along with several letters from various businesses in the area.

Chairman Stevens next introduced Mr. Paul Borron III, of the Plaquemine Chamber of Commerce, who spoke in favor of the proposed filling of a portion of Bayou Plaquemine and the relocation of Louisiana Highway 1. Mr. Borron was aided by Mr. David Schnebelen in showing slides.

At the conclusion of Mr. Borron and Mr. Schnebelen's discussion, Mr. Garvey reported that the Louisiana Capital Region Planning Commission had submitted a written statement signed by Sidney L. Gray, Executive Director, in support of the two projects.

Mr. Garvey reported for the State Louisiana Liaison Officer, Mr. Jay R. Broussard, who had telephoned his regrets at not being able to appear in person before the Council. (Mr. Garvey noted that three different liaison officers had been involved during the course of consultations on the Section 106 compliance of the Plaquemine Lock undertaking.) Copies of the written report submitted by Mr. Broussard had been distributed to Council members, and Mr. Garvey read the conclusion to the Council, which urged against the projects as proposed.

Mr. Garvey directed attention of Council members to the package of material that had arrived late and was in the brown folders at their places. The material includes a statement in opposition to the highway plan coming from the chairman of the "Citizens for Bayou Plaquemine," and correspondence as well as printed items from the Greater Plaquemine Post by the editor and publisher, Mr. Gary Hebert. (Mr. Hebert is also the chairman of the "Citizens for Bayou Plaquemine.")

A petition signed by one thousand citizens in opposition to the highway proposal was submitted, and Gerald J. McLindon, Dean of the School of Environmental Design, Louisiana State University, had submitted a statement in favor of preserving the historic site, with an overall plan coordinated with the State Highway Department, the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Trust, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of the Interior. After summarizing the material that had been mailed to the Council in opposition to the undertaking, Mr. Garvey introduced Mr. Louis Wall, who gave the report of the Executive Secretary.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wall's presentation, Dr. Stevens stated that the Council would go into executive session the next morning. Motion was made for recess at 4:15 p.m.

The Council reconvened Thursday morning at 9:10 a.m. in the David Finley Conference Room of the Portrait Gallery and was called to order by Chairman Stevens. Dr. Stevens asked Mr. Tapman to summarize briefly the alternative proposals in the undertaking under consideration for the benefit of the Council in executive session. After considerable discussion,

Motion: by Mr. Fredlund, that the Council recommends the closing of the levee as set forth in the proposed mitigated plan. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Motion: by Ann Smith, that the Corps proceed with closing the levee with the minimal effect on the lock, but with the recommendation that the Corps not grant the highway permit to fill the lock. Seconded and passed with Messrs. Wilson, Kennedy, Reid, and Fredlund voting against.

Chairman Stevens asked Mr. Ruttenbaum to report for GSA on the status of the St. Louis Post Office. Mr. Ruttenbaum stated that the developer is moving ahead in making plans to convert the building into a combined hotel

and commercial enterprise. He is still completing arrangements to finance renovation of the building. This phase will be completed during the spring. The St. Louis Land Clearance Authority will then be able to go to GSA with the application for review, and the Authority will lease the building to the developer. The Board of Aldermen must approve financial plans before the developer can proceed.

Mrs. Smith asked about plans for development of Pennsylvania Avenue and the status of the Old Post Office. Mr. Rutenbaum answered that GSA and the National Endowment are working together on group plans.

Chairman Stevens asked Mr. Houston to report on historic preservation activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Houston extended an invitation to the Council to hold its next meeting at the Department. He introduced his subject by explaining to the Council that HUD is preparing brochures for use in urban renewal programs, using the Savannah criteria, to raise standards of preservation work. Mr. Houston's report follows:

February 6, 1973

Funding History of HUD Historic Preservation Programs

The two principal programs administered by the Department which provide funds for historic preservation activities are the Historic Preservation Grant Program and the Urban Renewal Program.

1. The Historic Preservation Grant Program applies to structures of historic or architectural significance outside urban renewal areas. The Housing and Development Act of 1970, effective July 1, 1971, combined and modified the three existing Title VII programs (Open Space, Urban Beautification, and Historic Preservation) into the Open Space Land Program administered by Assistant Secretary of HUD for Community Development. That program provides 50 percent matching grants to States and local public bodies to acquire, restore, or improve sites, structures, or areas in urban areas listed on the National Register of Historic Places where there is a public use of the building.

Statutory Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of
Authority: 1966 (P.L. 89-754) Housing and Development Act of 1970

Funding: Through June 30, 1973, the estimated amount of money spent on this program totals \$17,000,000.

2. Urban renewal provides for preservation activities within urban renewal areas. Eligible preservation activities include:

- Surveying properties to identify historic or architectural assets
- Surveying to determine feasibility of property restoration
- Preparing property restoration standards
- Enhancing property restoration standards
- Enhancing and protecting the environment of areas and properties, through removal of blighting influences, such as buildings or other structures
- Installing improvements necessary to restore the architectural or historical character of the property
- Acquiring limited interest in properties not to be purchased or moved at project expense, where permitted by local and state law; i.e., a negative easement limiting future use of the property
- Restoring acquired properties within urban renewal areas (eligible cost: \$90,000 per building)
- Moving structures from project sites to other sites within or outside the project area (eligible cost: up to \$50,000)

Urban renewal activities, including historic preservation, are generally financed on a two-thirds Federal and one-third local share basis. However, in communities with populations of 50,000 or less, the Federal share is increased to three-fourths.

Statutory Title I, Housing Act of 1949, as amended (P.L. 171)
Authority: Section 110(c) an urban renewal project or projects may include restoration of acquired properties of historic or architectural value.

Funding: (Estimate) \$20,000,000

MODEL CITIES: Separate data are not collected on historic preservation expenditures by the model cities.

Selected Seattle, Washington - Pioneer Square Historic District

- Examples:
- (1) \$150,000 of Model Cities supplemental funds to be used for the purchase of a building as an Indian Center under the Model Cities Program
 - (2) \$107,000 of Model Cities supplemental funds to be used for upgrading the general area; i.e., tree planting, etc.

Cohoes, New York - approximately \$40,000

Lansing, Michigan - Dodge Mansion

- (1) Open Space Project for acquisition - \$206,000.
HUD Grant of \$103,000.
- (2) About \$100,000 of Model City supplemental funds will be set aside to operate programs in that building.

Eagle Pass, Texas

For preservation of 3 historic buildings in Fort Duncan Park under Model Cities during first action year '69-'70
\$25,000

Statutory Authority: Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-754)

Title I -- Comprehensive City Demonstration Programs provides technical and financial assistance for a wide variety of locally-determined purposes. Model Cities supplemental funds may be used as the local share in any other Federal program requiring matching funds.

Sec. 102 authorizes Secretary of HUD to make grants and provide technical assistance...to enable city demonstration agencies...to plan, develop, and carry out comprehensive city demonstration programs in accordance with the purpose of this title.

Sec. 103(3) encourages city demonstration agencies to (A) enhance neighborhoods by applying a high standard of design, (B) maintain, as appropriate, natural and historic sites and distinctive neighborhood characteristics...

Grants to National Trust

Sec. 603(a) The Secretary of HUD is authorized to make grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, on such terms and conditions and in such amounts (not exceeding \$90,000 with respect to any one structure) as he deems appropriate, to cover the costs incurred by such Trust in renovating or restoring structures which it considers to be of historic or architectural value and which it has accepted and will maintain (after such renovation or restoration) for historic purposes.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the grants to be made under subsection (a).

Approved 11/3/66.

N.B. : No appropriation has been made for this purpose.

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES PROGRAM

No data available.

Statutory: Section 703 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of
Authority: 1965 (P.L. 89-117).

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

Statutory Section 701
Authority: Housing Act of 1954 (P.L. 560) as amended

Section (h) -- added by Section 604, Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 -- authorizes grants for surveys of structures and sites in such locality determined by its appropriate authorities to be of historic or architectural value.

No data available.

SUMMARY

Of the two principal programs designed to provide for historic preservation activities -- Historic Preservation Grant Program and Urban Renewal -- approximately \$37,000,000 has been funded for these projects in the past six years.

SUBJECT: Impact of the Administration's Budget Proposals on
HUD Support of Historic Preservation Activities

The following attempts to assess the implications of the HUD Budget for FY 1974 in terms of the Department's ability to provide funding support for historic preservation in the future.

Open Space Historic Preservation Grants. A moratorium was declared on January 5, 1973, on additional funding approvals in several Community Development programs, among them the Open Space Land Program. This is the principal HUD source of funding for historic preservation projects. With the possible exception of a small number of cases under review to determine whether they meet technical criteria regarding approval status, no additional approvals, either of new projects or amendments to existing projects, will be made. The program is considered to have been terminated as of January 5. All commitments to fund projects previously approved, however, will be honored within the approved grant amounts.

Urban Renewal. There will be some additional funding of urban renewal and NDP applications through June 30. Also, \$137.5 million in additional funding authority has been requested for FY 1974. The funds are to be used primarily to cover costs related to completing renewal projects presently in execution and to supporting activities in certain NDPs which will lead to fulfilling federal commitments to the NDPs. Costs related to historic preservation activities which serve these objectives would be eligible for funding.

Funds in both FY 1973 and 1974 will be administered so as to aid in preserving the administrative capability of local renewal agencies so that communities can continue their programs in FY 1975 under Community Development special revenue sharing. While no new renewal funding will be made after FY 1974, all commitments to fund urban renewal and NDP activities up to that time will be honored within the established grant amount.

Community Development Special Revenue Sharing. The budget proposes a funding level for CDr's of \$2.3 billion to be made in FY 1975. Under the proposed CDr's program, preservation-related activities that have been funded from historic preservation or urban renewal grants could be paid from CDr's funds. CDr's funds would be made available beginning July 1, 1974.

Under CDr's, communities will receive block grants, determined by formula, to be used for a wide variety of eligible community development activities. The allocation of funds among the various activities becomes the responsibility of the local governing body. Preservation interests would no longer apply for community development funding assistance from HUD. They would instead present preservation needs to their local chief executive for inclusion in the locally-determined community development program.

Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program. A wide variety of activities related to planning and managing a historic preservation are eligible under the Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.

Under the budget proposed for Fiscal Year 1974, all "701" grants will be made to the States (some previously have been made directly to regional planning bodies and to cities over 50,000 population) to be allocated by the Governors on the basis of State priorities. While this offers no guarantee that preservation activities in any state will receive funding, it does afford concerned parties an opportunity to seek a commitment from their Governor to assign a high enough priority to eligible preservation planning and urgent projects that could be funded from the State's allocation of "701" funds.

Model Cities. Under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, HUD received the following mandate: "In implementing this title the Secretary shall encourage city demonstration agencies to maintain, as appropriate, natural and historic sites and distinctive neighborhood characteristics." Under the President's Budget no new Federal obligations will be specified for Model Cities after June 30, 1973. We expect Model Cities programs to be phased into the cities' overall Community Development efforts under CDRs. Supplemental funds on hand for existing Model Cities programs are sufficient to provide, on the average, new funds at a rate of 55% of the current grant level from February 1, 1973, to July 1, 1974, with no additional funding thereafter. The 16 city-wide Planned Variations cities will be funded with regular Model Cities funds at their full target figure through the end of the second Planned Variations action year, or until January 1, 1974, whichever is earlier.

Mr. Stanton next reviewed the status of properties previously reviewed by the Council:

The Telephone Exchange, New Haven Connecticut. The deputy State Liaison Officer for Connecticut reported that the first telephone exchange in the world is about to be demolished. The New Haven Development Authority failed to find an alternative to demolition.

Sterling Opera House, Derby, Connecticut. Arrangements are nearly complete to convey the property to the Sterling Opera House Foundation and for HUD to provide funds for its restoration -- \$150,000 for the restoration of the interior, and \$90,000 for restoration of the exterior. Three-fourths of the funding to be provided by the Federal Government and one-fourth by the locality.

Faneuil Hall - Quincy Market, Boston, Massachusetts. The Advisory Council's comments of February 29, 1972, have been forwarded to the Boston Redevelopment Authority by the Boston Area Office. Responding to the strong critical opinions of the Council to the proposed high-rise building, the Area Office refused to approve the plan which would permit construction and ordered the plan back to the drawing boards. Any plan to construct a garage would be unacceptable. The office ordered that a change to the urban renewal plan be considered which would force the City Council to review and approve proposals so that these would not be formulated on an individual or selective basis. A schedule has been made of the Secretary's plans to use design alternatives to development of this site, respecting Advisory Council recommendations. No leases have been let.

Carlyle House, Alexandria, Virginia. In response to the May 1971 Council comments, the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority cooperated in

seeking alternatives to preserve the Carlyle Apartments. But in spite of a concerted effort, no developers were found. The demolition permit has been issued. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in preservation grants were issued to the Carlyle House project proper. HUD is advised by the Park Authority that the initial phase of restoration on the house has begun. HUD contemplates no further action on this case as a Section 106 matter.

Newburyport, Massachusetts. On December 22, 1972, the Assistant Secretary of HUD forwarded recommendations of the Advisory Council to the Director of the Boston Area Office. Mr. Hyde's instructions were to delay final concurrence on the Parcel 8 project pending further efforts to increase design compatibility. On January 15 the area director forwarded the Council's recommendations to the Newburyport Redevelopment Authority and asked it to take the Council's comments into consideration before proceeding. During the time since, HUD has been trying to bring together various parties to explore alternatives to mitigate the adversity in response to the Council staff's offer of its expertise. February 20 is a tentative date set for a meeting with the staff.

Dr. Stevens next asked Mr. Reid to report on recent Department of Interior action regarding the Gettysburg Tower. Mr. Reid said that Interior still feels that there is no valid reason for abrogating its contract with the developer. The State's lawsuit to enjoin construction of the tower is still pending in the Commonwealth Court. A new State Attorney General has been appointed and reportedly is taking a wait-and-see attitude on the case. Meanwhile, preparation of the site for construction is proceeding. Mr. Reid concluded by saying that although the Department of the Interior deplores the project, its attitude now is that working with the developer is the way to make the best of a bad situation.

Mr. Tapman reported on the status of various other 106 cases.

Honokohau Settlement, Hawaii. There are two projects which affect this property: The first is the Kaloko pond development. Presently the developer is dredging Kaloko fishpond, and the National Park Service is about to commence the study on whether to make this area a National Park. This study should be completed sometime during the summer. The developer is waiting to learn the Park Service's intentions concerning Honokohau before putting additional funds into the project. The second project is the State proposal to expand the existing small boat harbor. In recent consultations it was agreed that plans to expand the boat harbor into a National Register property would be adverse. The staff asked for a study to explore the feasibility of redoing the plan in order to expand the harbor in the opposite direction, which would satisfactorily mitigate the adversity. The State appears willing at this point in time to explore this alternative.

Las Flores Adobe, Camp Pendleton, California. The Marine Corps is leasing the site to the Orange County Boy Scouts, who will restore the building. The lease is for fifty years.

Hokokano-Ualupue Complex, Molokai, Hawaii. The memorandum of agreement has been executed, and the fishpond will be preserved.

Market Square Historic District, St. Joseph, Missouri. The memorandum of agreement for the highway project has been executed and provides that an exit ramp be turned to go in a direction which will have traffic bypass the historic district.

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico. The memorandum of agreement has been executed concerning the expansion of the sewage plant with no significant damage to the historic resource.

C & O Canal, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. The memoranda of agreement

have been executed concerning the work necessary to repair flood damage caused by Hurricane Agnes.

Old Patent Office, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C. The memorandum of agreement concerning the downtown urban renewal project has been executed.

Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials, Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. Consultations are underway concerning the south leg of the D.C. Freeway System. Mr. Tapman showed slides of the proposed freeway and tunnel under the Lincoln Memorial. The consultation does not look promising, and the case may come to the Council. The primary issue concerns the plans to complete the project prior to the bicentennial year. In answer to a question concerning the possibility of delays, Mr. Tapman said that the highway department plans to complete the first stage, which is the tunnel under the Lincoln Memorial, prior to 1976. In order to do this, the project must be started by the end of this year.

Mr. Fowler reported on the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L.92-463), which became effective January 5, 1973. The purpose is to eliminate unnecessary advisory committees, to insure effective use of committees, to establish uniform operating procedures, and to provide public access to, and knowledge of, advisory committee activities. A charter following a prescribed form must be filed at two-year intervals. (The Council charter was filed with the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs on December 29, 1972.)

The act terminates all advisory committees, including the Council, on January 5, 1975, unless they are specifically reauthorized. The Interior Department has drafted legislation to reauthorize the Council and several other advisory committees. This measure is now in the office of the Legislative

Counsel at Interior and will be transmitted to OMB shortly.

Procedural requirements under the act are:

1. Before a meeting, a committee must have the advance approval of a designated Federal employee. This official must also approve the agenda, attend all meetings, and adjourn the meeting when he determines adjournment to be in the public interest. For the Council, the Executive Director and, in his absence, the Executive Secretary, have been designated for this purpose.

2. Timely notice of meetings must appear in the Federal Register, generally a week before the meeting.

3. The act establishes a general policy of public attendance and participation in advisory committee meetings. At the discretion of the chairman, public participation may take the form of oral presentation or the submission of written statements. Questioning of committee members by the public can be regulated by the committee. Meeting these public participation objectives requires no change of Council procedures. The open meeting requirement is subject to the exception set forth in the Freedom of Information Act, one of which is designed to promote free exchange of ideas between government officials. Should the chairman determine that closing a portion of the meeting is necessary to protect the free exchange of internal or interagency views, he can request permission to close the meeting. As it relates to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the director of OMB has delegated the authority to grant such a request to the Interior Department. The OMB Committee Management Secretariat is still developing these procedures, as they view the issue of closing a meeting as potentially explosive. In the case of the present Advisory Council meeting, OMB originally informed the Council that the chairman was to make this determination himself with no review by any other agency. Subsequently, OMB

informed us that a review of such a decision was necessary and that responsibility for review had been delegated to the Interior Department. The course to be followed in the future is still fluid.

4. Requirements of the act concerning keeping of minutes and public access to committee records present no need for departure from present Council procedures. Tape recordings of the Council's executive session would be exempt from the public access requirements.

5. Finally, the Advisory Council must submit a brief annual report to OMB by February 1 of each year. The Council's report was submitted on January 31. This report is not to be confused with the formal annual report to the President and Congress as required by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Mr. Garvey noted that implementation of this act would bring forth some debatable issues. For example, there is a question as to whether the Secretary of the Interior should determine action the Council should take.

Motion: by Miss Collins, that the chairman or the executive director be given the authority to take such action as might be suitable for the Advisory Council to perform its functions under the act and to negotiate with the Office of Management and Budget in order that decisions may be made to the benefit of the Council in every instance. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Fowler reported on the Environmental Protection Tax Act.

By motion at the last Advisory Council meeting, the Council supported the tax reforms and urged that extension of the act's provisions to residential properties be explored. This motion was sent to the director of OMB on January 18, 1973, in response to an OMB legislative referral request. The Council's concern for the inclusion of tax incentives for noncommercial properties was also set forth in that letter. On February 7, the staff attended a meeting

with representatives from the Office of Management and Budget, Council on Environmental Quality, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Department of the Treasury, and other Federal agencies to discuss the proposed bill. As a result of that meeting, the Environmental Protection Tax Act will be included in the President's 1973 environmental program and will be transmitted to the Congress with the President's Environmental Message on February 14, 1973.

A meeting will be held with people from OMB and CEQ to explore the possibilities of reviving a bill that would extend the limits of FHA guaranteed home improvement loans from \$5,000 to \$15,000 and extend the repayment period from 5 to 15 years when used for National Register properties. This bill was introduced in the 92nd Congress but was not acted upon. This year the measure was not included in HUD's legislative program, but omission seemed to be by oversight. It is possible that through these discussions this latter measure may be included in the President's Environmental program.

Mr. Garvey reported on the World Heritage Convention, saying that it has been transmitted to the Secretary of State, and it is now being prepared for the President to present to the Senate for advice and counsel.

Motion: by Mr. Fredlund, to authorize the chairman to give the Council's endorsement to the international historic preservation program of the World Heritage Convention. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Fowler reported on other legislative proposals as follows:

Urban Parkland Heritage Corporation (S.12). Introduced by Senator Williams, of New Jersey, on January 4, 1973, to amend Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. Purpose is to preserve open-space land in urban areas. Open-space land includes any land in an urban area that "has value for historic, architectural, or scenic purposes." The bill creates an Urban Parkland Heritage Corporation under the direction of a board composed of

the Secretary of HUD, Secretary of Interior, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, four State officials, four local officials, and four public members. The corporation is authorized to make grants and loans to States and local public bodies for the acquisition of title or other interests (such as easements) in open-space land and for the development of urban land for recreation, conservation, historical, architectural, educational or scenic purposes.

Boston National Historical Park (S.210). Introduced by Senator Kennedy, of Massachusetts, on January 4, 1973. Same bill as last year (S.4009), which was not acted upon, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to acquire Faneuil Hall and five other sites in Boston. Seven other sites are authorized for study for future acquisition.

Amendment to 1966 Act (S.483). Introduced by Senator Taft of Ohio, on January 23, 1973. The act would require prior approval from a designated State or local agency before any non-Federal property on the National Register could be sold, substantially altered or demolished. Federal properties on the Register could be sold, disposed of, substantially altered or demolished only with the prior approval of the Advisory Council.

Amendment to the 1966 Act (H.R.2145). Introduced by Representative Reid, of New York, on January 15, 1973. The bill would extend the historic preservation grants program to include private parties as recipients. It would also establish a long term, low interest (30 year, 6 percent) loan program for the preservation of properties on the Register.

Act to preserve historic and archeological data which might otherwise be lost as the result of the construction of a dam (Moss-Bennett bill, S.514 & H.R.296). Introduced by Moss and 37 other senators on January 23, 1973, and by Representative Bennett in the House on January 3, 1973. The

Senate passed it last session. The bill requires Federal agencies to notify the Secretary of Interior before undertaking construction of a dam, or granting a license to a private party for dam construction. When any Federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking affects or may affect scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data, the agency shall notify the Secretary of the Interior to request that the Secretary undertake the recovery, protection- preservation of such data, or the agency shall undertake such activity itself. Agency upon request can provide up to 1 percent of project funds for survey and recovery activity.

Tax credit for cost of exterior maintenance and structural soundness of National Register properties (S.482). Introduced by Senator Taft on January 23, 1973. Ten percent credit against Federal income tax would be allowed for expenses of maintaining exterior or structural soundness of properties on the National Register.

Grants for historic cemeteries (H.R.1427). Introduced by Representative Talcott on January 6, 1973. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to make grants up to 50 percent of cost, to States, local governments and private owners for restoration, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of cemeteries determined to be of historical significance by the Secretary.

Mr. McDermott next reported on Special Studies. He stated that concerning the Occupational Safety and Health Act arrangements are very close to being worked out whereby the effect of the act upon museum operation can be mitigated. The Advisory Council will take the lead in arranging for a study to identify these historic industries whereby the Labor Department would be willing to grant exemptions.

Boy Scouts Merit Badge. The Scouts have agreed to establish an American Heritage Merit Badge, to be established in 1975 and to include some historic preservation requirements. The program will be considered at a future national conference to develop the proposal further.

Mr. McDermott gave the International Centre Committee report in the absence of Ernest Connally. Dr. Connally's term in office as chairman of the ICC ends with this meeting. James Biddle, of the National Trust, will serve as chairman for the next two years. Mr. McDermott reported that the committee met on November 17 in Washington, D.C., with fifteen members present. W. Brown Morton, of the Park Service, presently on special assignment in Rome, Italy, was present also. The International Centre budget for the two-year period, 1973-74, is \$564,405, and is based on contributions of member nations, small cash subventions from the Belgian and Italian governments, contracts from UNESCO, and the sales from publications. Under the existing fee formula, the United States pays no more than 30 percent of the total contribution of member nations. This formula is patterned after that adopted by the United Nations in its early years. On October 25, 1972, Congress passed P.L. 92-544 (86 Stat.1109), limiting the contribution of the United States to such organizations to 25 percent. The provision becomes effective December 31, 1973. Since passage of the act, the United Nations has adopted a resolution limiting contributions to 25 percent:

Motion: by Mr. Perrot, that the chairman of the Advisory Council be authorized to take whatever action necessary to bring before the next General Assembly of the International Centre for its consideration a resolution limiting the contribution of a member nation of the Centre to 25 percent of the total of such contributions. Seconded and passed unanimously.

On May 9, 1970, the Congress authorized United States membership in the International Centre and authorized an appropriation not to exceed \$100,000 annually for fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973. Last fall, Representative John P. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, introduced the necessary amendment providing for reauthorization of the \$100,000 appropriation on an indefinite basis. The Congress took no action on the bill before adjourning on October 18. The bill has not yet been introduced in the 93rd Congress, which convened January 3. The proposed amendment, however, has cleared the Office of Management and Budget and is listed as a part of the President's legislative program. Before the bill was introduced in the last Congress, the Advisory Council passed a resolution supporting its passage.

Motion: by Mrs. Shipley, that the Advisory Council support an amendment to Section 206(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) to provide appropriation authority, not to exceed \$100,000 annually, for the purpose of continuing the United States membership in the International Centre; and that the chairman of the Advisory Council take such steps as are necessary to make the position of the Council known to the President and the Congress. Seconded and passed unanimously.

At the November 17 meeting of the ICC members discussed the North American International Regional Conference at Williamsburg and Philadelphia, September 10-16, 1972. In addition to members of the Advisory Council, 106 architects, 27 conservators, and 28 administrators attended. Participants came from 31 States and six foreign countries. The International Centre Committee raised about \$79,000 to support the conference, and enough money remains to publish the papers presented by participants. James Short of Colonial Williamsburg will edit the papers, which the Smithsonian Press will publish in an edition of 5,000 copies.

Two resolutions were adopted at the Saturday Summary Session in Philadelphia, and the International Centre Committee has referred them to the Advisory Council with the unanimous recommendation that they be implemented. The first resolution, by George L. Wrenn III, Associate Director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities reads:

The program participants at the First North American International Regional Conference understand that it is within the purview of responsibility of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to conduct studies to encourage specialized training and education. Therefore, I move that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as the parent body of the U.S. International Centre Committee be requested by the U.S. International Centre Committee to finance the conduct of the special study which would investigate the feasibility of establishing a control office for the exchange of the scientific and technical information on all facets of the preservation and conservation field. I recommend that this study be coordinated through a working committee consisting of representatives of each of the three ex officio members of the U.S. International Centre Committee and any other member of the full committee that may be deemed necessary. I urge that this study be initiated as soon as possible so as to sustain the interest generated by this conference.

As envisioned, the center would be a place where a person, organization, or agency might obtain bibliographical and/or published material relating to specific problems, suggestions as to institutions or specialists to consult, and information on available financial assistance. The proposed study would be to determine such limits and to consider housing for the center which might be within an existing institution or agency.

The second resolution, by James Marston Fitch, Director of Graduate Programs in Restoration and Preservation of Historic Architecture, School of Architecture, Columbia University, called for an exchange of information through the medium of a conference and reads as follows:

The program participants at the First North American International Regional Conference move that the U.S. International Centre Standing Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation consider

the feasibility of sponsoring and conducting a conference to discuss the problems of the maintenance, protection, extension and consolidation of traditional craftsmanship and expertise in the field of preservation and restoration. All those organizations and individuals concerned with such matters, and in particular, trade unions and craftsmen, should participate in this conference.

To sponsor a conference, it would be necessary to solicit funds from other sources, as was done for the meeting in Williamsburg and Philadelphia.

Motion: by Dr. Stevens, that the Advisory Council approve the proposal for a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a central office for the exchange of scientific and technical information on preservation and conservation; and that it approve in concept the proposal for a conference to discuss problems relating to traditional craftsmanship and authorize the International Centre Committee to search for public and private funds to implement the proposal. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Discussion growing out of the two resolutions emanating from the Williamsburg-Philadelphia conference, led to a third motion dealing with the need for training professionals in preservation-conservation techniques:

Motion: by Mr. Perrot, that the Advisory Council conduct a study for the purpose of determining the possibility of creating a national institute for historic preservation and museum conservation that would coordinate existing training programs, develop a system providing for an exchange of students and faculty between institutions in special circumstances, provide for a more effective utilization and development of specialized training facilities, identify possible new training programs to meet present and future needs, and to examine sources of funding for these programs. The possibility and the need for developing identifiable programs for each of the specialties of preservation and conservation within the institute should be considered. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Like the proposal to conduct a study on the possibility of establishing an information center, this proposal is economically feasible from a budgetary standpoint and would rely heavily on input from the Smithsonian and the National Trust, who have studied certain aspects of the matter.

Motion: by Mr. Powers, that the Advisory Council approve a study to determine the possibility of creating a national institute for historic preservation and museum conservation for the purpose of coordinating and developing training in these fields. Seconded and passed unanimously.

As a final item concerned with training programs, committee members noted that Federal agencies are having difficulty in employing qualified people in museum conservation and preservation, part of the problem stemming from the fact that the United States Civil Service Commission does not have specific job classifications in that area. The International Centre Committee asked for Advisory Council support:

Motion: by Mrs. Bennett, that the Advisory Council direct the staff to enter into negotiations with the Civil Service Commission to establish additional classifications in professional preservation and conservation job areas. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Garvey added information on international training activities by reporting that he had talked with Stanislaw Lorentz, in Warsaw, Poland, who is conducting a program to restore the royal palace in Warsaw. Mr. Lorentz suggested the possibility of American students working under his supervision on the project. Discussions implementing this idea have been carried on. Mr. Perrot will meet with individuals in Warsaw to work out further details of this training opportunity. The Department of State will guide aspects of implementation, should plans materialize.

Mr. McDermott briefly discussed the proposed amendments to the International Centre statutes.

Motion: by Mr. Powers, that the Advisory Council recommend that the United States delegate to the General Assembly be instructed by the Secretary of State to support an amendment increasing the number of members on the International Centre Council, and that the proposed amendment by the United Kingdom appears to be the most advantageous to the interests of the United States. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Motion: by Mr. Powers, that the Advisory Council recommend that the United States delegate to the General Assembly be instructed by the Secretary of State to support the amendment by the United Kingdom to Article 14, which changes the number of votes necessary to amend the Statutes from unanimous consent to a two-thirds majority. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Turning to changes in the bylaws of the International Centre Committee, Mr. Garvey said that the matter would be handled by mail. The staff will send the Council the proposed changes and ask for a response. Some suggestions have been received from Miss Collins, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. Shipley, Dr. Stevens, and the Department of State.

Motion: by Miss Collins, that the business concerning revision of the ICC bylaws be concluded by mail. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. McDermott reported that the following publications are in various stages of completion: the Digest of 106 Cases, the Annual Report, the Compliance Handbook, and the booklets on the Advisory Council and the International Centre Committee. Present plans for the Newsletter are (if agreeable to the Council) that it will be prepared monthly with the exception of the months in which the Council meets -- February, May, August, and November.

Motion: by Mr. Cumming, that the Council express its deep appreciation to Mrs. Shipley and her husband for their hospitality last evening. Seconded and passed unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m. The next meeting of the Council will be held on May 2-3, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

S. K. Stevens
Chairman

Enclosures

**ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

February 9, 1973

Hon. Robert F. Froehlke
Secretary of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310

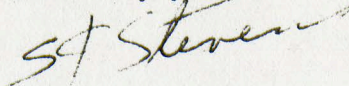
Dear Mr. Secretary:

In response to a request from the United States Army Corps of Engineers of November 3, 1972, and in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation held a meeting February 7-8, 1973, in Washington, D. C., to comment upon a proposal by the Corps to permanently close Plaquemine Lock, Louisiana, by the construction of an earthen levee, and to comment upon an application by the Louisiana Department of Highways for a permit that would allow filling of Bayou Plaquemine west of the lock and necessitate removal of part of the wingwall for the purpose of relocating Louisiana State Highway 1. Both proposals were referred to the Advisory Council because they adversely affect Plaquemine Lock, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In accordance with its procedures, the Advisory Council adopted the attached comments on the lock closing and the permit for highway construction. The Council declined to comment upon the proposed transfer of the Plaquemine Lock reservation as requested by the Corps' representative at the Council meeting, due to the uncertain future of the property's integrity.

The Council would welcome the opportunity to assist in implementing these comments.

Sincerely yours,



S. K. Stevens
Chairman

Enclosures

COMMENTS

LOUISIANA, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1973.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

INTRODUCTION

By letter of November 3, 1972, the United States Army Corps of Engineers requested the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment upon its proposal to permanently close Plaquemine Lock, Louisiana, by the construction of an earthen levee, and to comment upon an application by the Louisiana Department of Highways for a permit that would allow filling of Bayou Plaquemine west of the lock and necessitate removal of part of the wingwall for the purpose of relocating Louisiana State Highway 1. In accordance with the "Procedures for Compliance with Section 106," the Corps requested the comments of the Advisory Council when the consulting parties agreed that the proposals would adversely affect Plaquemine Lock, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisory Council, convened in regular session February 7-8, 1973, with a quorum present, heard reports on the proposed undertakings from United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Louisiana Department of Highways, the Mayor of Plaquemine, the Plaquemine Chamber of Commerce, and the Executive Secretary. Reports were received from the Citizens Committee for Bayou Plaquemine, the Capital Region Planning Commission of Baton Rouge, and the State Liaison Officer. The Council duly noted and recorded all statements and submissions of support and opposition received in connection with the undertakings.

After considering the oral and written reports and statements and after a full discussion of the proposed undertaking and its effects, the Advisory Council adopted these comments.

FINDINGS

A. The National Register Property

1. Significance. Plaquemine Lock, situated near the mouth of the historic Bayou Plaquemine, expresses the significant past of a major Louisiana waterway. From colonial days, Bayou Plaquemine served as a natural route from the Mississippi to western Louisiana. In the mid-1700's, Acadian exiles from Nova Scotia ascended the bayou to settle the wilderness, a chapter in history popularized by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his poem "Evangeline." Settlement at the mouth of the tributary proceeded rapidly, and by the early 19th century the town of Plaquemine was the trade and social center for the surrounding area, which prospered under the plantation system.

Frequent flooding resulted in 1867 in the closing of the bayou by a levee. However, continued petitions by citizens led in 1887 to authorization for the construction of a lock about one-quarter mile below the mouth of Bayou

THE COUNCIL, an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, is charged by the Act of October 15, 1966, with advising the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation, commenting on Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings having an effect upon properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, recommending measures to coordinate governmental with private activities, advising on the dissemination of information, encouraging public interest and participation, recommending the conduct of special studies, advising in the preparation of legislation, and encouraging specialized training and education, and guiding the United States membership in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome, Italy.

Plaquemine. Begun in 1895 and finished in 1909, the lock was designed by Col. George W. Goethals, later renowned as the builder of the Panama Canal. Said to have the highest freshwater lift in the world at the time of its completion, Plaquemine Lock provided access to newly discovered oil fields and stimulated further growth. Abandonment of the lock came on September 29, 1961, with the completion of a new and more direct route to the Mississippi by way of Port Allen, ten miles to the north. Today Bayou Plaquemine is used principally for recreational purposes and provides the setting for the annual International Acadian Festival, commemorating the arrival of the exiled Acadians.

Together the bayou, the town, and the lock reflect the unique legacy of the Acadians, the opulence of the antebellum period, and the heyday of Mississippi River navigation.

2. Plaquemine Lock.

a. Location. Plaquemine Lock is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, ten miles below Baton Rouge, 100 miles upstream from New Orleans, and 209 miles above the Head of Passes, where the Mississippi enters the Gulf of Mexico.

b. Description. Constructed of nonreinforced concrete on timber piling, Plaquemine Lock has a width of 55 feet, a depth of 52 feet, and a usable length of 260 feet. The lock has five gates: a double set of miter gates at entrance and exit and a reverse head set of gates at the bayou end. For a plan of the lock, see Exhibit 5 in the Corps Report, Plaquemine Lock Closure. Lock walls and gates reach an elevation of 39.5 feet mean sea level, a height normally sufficient to prevent flooding, but about 3 1/2 feet lower than record high waters experienced in 1927. To increase the protective capacity of the lock to 41.6 m.s.l., the Corps constructed a concrete wall along the edge of the levee and wingwalls to connect with steel flashboards built on top of the entrance gate. Because of its mode of construction, the lock tends to float and is in a continuous state of settlement; consequently, its structural integrity is questionable. Since abandonment in 1961, the lock gates and chamber have deteriorated, increasing the possibility of failure.

The United States Government reservation at Plaquemine occupies 14 acres. The original pumphouse on the south side of the lock remains in fair condition.

c. Status. By nomination from the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of the Interior entered Plaquemine Lock in the National Register of Historic Places on May 19, 1972.

B. The Undertakings

1. Levee Proposal.

a. Background. In considering the undertaking, the Corps is acting under authority found in the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1929,

as amended, and that provided in the approval of the Flood Control, Mississippi and Tributaries Project. The purpose of the undertaking is to prevent the possibility of the inundation of approximately 3,330 square miles of land between the Mississippi River and the Atchafalaya Basin in southeastern Louisiana. Studies indicate that the present lock structure has deteriorated and may fail if flood waters reach 41 feet above mean sea level. Studies also show that levee construction is the most economical means of effecting permanent closure of Plaquemine Lock.

b. Proposed Plan. After a consideration of alternatives^{*} the Corps proposed to construct an earthen dam between Plaquemine Lock and the Mississippi River. The plan called for the removal of gate locks, the complete filling of the lock chamber, and sloping of the fill to meet Plaquemine Bayou. See Exhibit 9, Plaquemine Lock Closure.

c. Proposed Mitigated Plan. In accordance with the "Procedures for Compliance with Section 106," the Corps, the Louisiana State Liaison Officer, and the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council considered the effect of the proposed plan upon the National Register property. Finding the plan adverse, the consulting parties reached an agreement on a modification of the proposal to mitigate the effect. The proposed mitigated plan, illustrated by Exhibit 11, Plaquemine Lock Closure, contains the following elements:

(1) The construction of an earthen levee of minimum necessary size which will require partial removal of river-end wingwalls but allows for the retention of an exposed portion of the river miter gates and requires minimum fill within the lock chamber.

(2) The exposed slopes of the levee and fill within the lock chamber are to be properly protected from erosion by indigenous grasses or similar ground cover and properly maintained.

(3) The major cracks and openings in the walls and exposed surfaces of the lock chamber will be filled, patched and/or repaired as appropriate to preserve the structural integrity of the exposed structure.

(4) The bayou-site miter and reverse head gates will be refurbished and sealed as necessary, leaving the bayou approach to the lock structure unaltered in a visual sense.

(5) The unnecessary machinery in the lock master's structure will be removed and the building repaired and weatherproofed to preserve its structural integrity.

^{*} The alternatives are described in Plaquemine Lock Closure, pp. 7-8.

(6) The integrity of the site, lock chamber and structure will be protected by construction of necessary security fences and lighting facilities.

(7) The Department of the Army will give substantial and heavy weight to recommendations of the Louisiana State Liaison Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the possible issuance of a permit which, if issued, would allow the alteration of Bayou Plaquemine, a navigable waterway, and result in an adverse impact on the historic integrity and natural aesthetics of Bayou Plaquemine adjacent to or visible from the Plaquemine Lock.

(8) The transfer of the Plaquemine Lock reservation to the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District upon completion of the undertaking will be subject to review and comment by the Louisiana State Liaison Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

2. Highway Proposal.

a. Background. The Louisiana Department of Highways proposes to relocate State Highway 1 within the corporate limits of Plaquemine, for the purpose of alleviating traffic congestion and providing an improved ingress to the city. Planning for the project dates back to 1956. To prepare a roadbed for the four-lane highway, the Department plans to fill part of Bayou Plaquemine between Plaquemine Lock and an existing railway bridge. Because the undertaking affects the navigable capacity of waters of the United States, a permit must be obtained from the United States Army Corps of Engineers as prescribed in Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899. The New Orleans District Office of the Corps received the request for a permit on June 18, 1971.

b. Proposed Alignment. The Department of Highways proposes to fill 1550 feet of Bayou Plaquemine from the west end of Plaquemine Lock to a point approximately 200 feet downstream from the Texas and Pacific Railway bridge. The plan calls for the removal of part of the west wingwall of Plaquemine Lock and the filling of the lock chamber to equalize pressure exerted by the fill in the bayou. The cost of relocation, including land-scaping, is estimated at \$2,000,000. In connection with the project, the Department is planning a second phase of construction to create a park-like setting for the north entrance to the city. The proposed route is identified as RECOMMENDED ALIGNMENT on the map marked as Attachment No. 1 of the Report of the Louisiana Department of Highways.

c. Alternates. Alternate alignments considered by the Department of Highways are shown on the map referred to above. Some comparative factors are:

Alternate 1Alternate 2Alternate 3

	<u>Alternate 1</u>	<u>Alternate 2</u>	<u>Alternate 3</u>
Cost	\$9,350,000	\$4,150,000	\$3,344,900
Change to Lock	None	Closure	None
Displacement of Residences	15	80	60
Diversion of traffic from city	one-third	None	None
Other	Potential loss of business	Hazard to river navigation	

CONCLUSIONS

A. The Effect of the Undertaking

1. Levee Proposal. Under the Advisory Council "Criteria for Effect," the Proposed Plan would adversely affect the National Register Property. The undertaking would destroy part of the lock and greatly alter its appearance. The Proposed Mitigated Plan, while meeting flood protection requirements, retains a portion of the river-end miter gates, leaves the exit of the lock unobstructed, and provides for the restoration of exposed features. Thus, although altering the appearance of the National Register property, the Proposed Mitigated Plan provides for the retention of enough essential elements to permit the viewer to understand the function of the lock and its historic associations with the Mississippi River.

2. Highway Proposal. Under the Advisory Council "Criteria for Effect," the Proposed Alignment would adversely affect the National Register property. The undertaking would destroy part of the lock, greatly alter the appearance of the bayou-end of the structure, and visually impair its setting. The undertaking also negates the desirable features of the Proposed Mitigated Plan for the closure of Plaquemine Lock. Of those alignments considered and rejected by the Louisiana Department of Highways, Alternate 1 and

Alternate 3 are more acceptable from a preservation standpoint. Alternate 1 would have no effect upon the National Register property, and the effect of Alternate 3 would be minimal.

B. Recommendations

As an expression and symbol of the history of transportation and settlement of a region that has contributed to the economic and cultural growth of our Nation, the preservation of Plaquemine Lock is consistent with the objectives of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has determined that the proposed undertakings will adversely affect the National Register property. In the case of the Levee Proposal, the Council concludes that, while the undertaking is adverse, the project must proceed in order to protect the lives and property of those living in the area. The Proposed Mitigated Plan, agreed to by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the State Liaison Officer, and the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council, will provide the necessary protection and permit enough of the National Register property to remain for purposes of public enjoyment and inspiration. Therefore, the Advisory Council unanimously recommends that the United States Army Corps of Engineers proceed with the mitigated plan.

In making judgments concerning highway proposals, Federal and State officials should keep in mind principles embodied in national legislation dealing with similar problems. Section 4 (f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931), directs the Federal official responsible for highway programs not to approve,

any program or project which requires the use of publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance as determined by the Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction thereof, or any land from an historic site of national, State, or local significance as so determined by such officials unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use.

In the case of the adverse Proposed Alignment by the Louisiana Department of Highways, the Advisory Council concludes that there are alternatives that make it unnecessary to further impair the National Register property. The Council therefore recommends that the United States Army Corps of Engineers not issue the permit to the Louisiana Department of Highways for the Proposed Alignment. The Advisory Council further suggests to the Louisiana Highway Department that it seek planning assistance to explore alternate proposals.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

B. Recommendations

EFFECT CRITERIA

Effect - A federally financed or licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register listing (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause a change in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological or cultural character that qualified the property under the National Register criteria* for listing in the National Register.

Adverse Effect - Generally, adverse effect occurs in conditions which include but are not limited to:

- a. destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;
- b. isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;
- c. introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.

- * These criteria have been prepared by the National Park Service for the use in evaluating properties nominated to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the National Register.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

National Register Criteria

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

1. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

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UPI148

(PAT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PAT NIXON, WHO IS TELLING FRIENDS "EVERYTHING IS GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT" IN THE WATERGATE CRISIS, WON HIGH PRAISE FOR HER COURAGE AND A STANDING OVATION TUESDAY AT A LUNCH SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

BUT THE FIRST LADY BRUSHED ASIDE ANY QUESTIONS ON THE SCANDAL THAT HAS ROCKED THE WHITE HOUSE. SHE WAS GUEST OF HONOR AT THE LUNCH AND PRESENTED THE TRUST'S ANNUAL AWARDS FOR RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION PROJECTS.

ONE OF THE AWARDS WENT TO DR. PEARL CHASE FOR HER SERVICE TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ECOLOGICAL PLANNING IN SANTA BARBARA AND THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA.

TEARS CAME TO MRS. NIXON'S EYES WHEN DR. CHASE SAID, "THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA ARE VERY PROUD OF THIS LADY. I WANT TO SAY THIS LADY'S COURAGE ... MANNERS AND DELIGHTFUL FEELING OF FRIENDSHIP WHEREVER SHE GOES IS A GREAT ASSET TO THIS COUNTRY."

THE CROWD ROSE AND APPLAUDED.

OTHER AWARDS WENT TO GEORGE MCCUE, ARTS EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH; VIRGINIA DAiker, HEAD REFERENCE LIBRARIAN OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, AND COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION ARCHITECT A. EDWIN KENDREW.

ANOTHER CITATION WENT TO MRS. LAWRENCE K. MILLER OF HANCOCK, MASS., FOR PRESERVING HANCOCK'S SHAKER VILLAGE.

YOUTH AWARDS WENT TO AMERICAN GIRL, THE OFFICIAL GIRL SCOUT MAGAZINE; "GIVE TOMORROW A YESTERDAY," THE PROJECT SPONSORED BY CADETTE GIRL SCOUT TROOP 362 OF HILLSIDE, N.J., FOR REFURRISHING THE HILLSIDE STATION OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD; AND THE JUNIOR MEADOWBROOK GUILD, OF ROCHESTER, MICH., FOR RESTORING NOEL COTTAGE, A CHILD'S HOUSE AT MEADOWBROOK HALL.

HONORABLE MENTION WENT TO CADETTE GIRL SCOUT TROOP 93 OF BRADFORD, PA. FOR PRODUCING A PUPPET SHOW ON LOCAL HISTORY, AND THE SENIOR PLANNING BOARD, MAGIC EMPIRE COUNCIL OF GIRLS SCOUTS OF IULSA, PKLA., FOR SAVING THE CREEK COUNCIL GROUNDS AND COUNCIL OAK FOR A CITY PARK.

UPI 05-08 05:41 PED

The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States
with the co-sponsorship of
AMERICAN GIRL, Official Magazine of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
is pleased to designate

Cadette Girl Scout Troop 365
of Hillside, New Jersey

a National Winner
in AG Project No. 2 "Give Tomorrow a Yesterday"

Their refurbishing of the Hillside Station of the Lehigh Valley
Railroad, at a time when such buildings are fast disappearing from
the American scene, is a significant contribution to historic
preservation.

President

May, 1973

The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States
with the Co-sponsorship of
AMERICAN GIRL, Official Magazine of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
is pleased to designate

Junior Meadowbrook Guild
of Rochester, Michigan

a National Winner
in AG Project No. 2 "Give Tomorrow a Yesterday"

Their dedicated efforts to restore, maintain, and staff Knole Cottage
at Meadow Brook Hall have preserved this child's house in miniature
as a learning experience for the Guild and for the many, both young
and old, who visit it.

President

May, 1973

THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, May 2, 1973

WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1973

NO COMMENT: * Pat Nixon refused to say anything about Watergate Tuesday when she attended a National Historic Preservation Awards lunch in Washington's Decatur House. "She's worried, of course, but she's been very courageous, buoying up our spirits saying, 'everything will be all right,' " her press secretary, Helen Smith told Eye.

Preservation Copy

National Trust Gives Awards

Mrs. Richard Nixon will present this year's National Trust for Historic Preservation Citations and Special Awards at the Trust's annual awards luncheon May 8 in the garden of Decatur House. The luncheon is one of many special events scheduled to celebrate the first National Historic Preservation Week, May 6-12.

Special awards for "outstanding achievement in support of historic preservation" will be presented to Miss Virginia Daiker of the Library of Congress; Williamsburg restoration architect A. Edwin Kendrew; and George McCue, arts editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Four Trust citations for "significant achievement in historic preservation in the United States" will be given to the Bishop Hill Heritage Association of Illinois; Mrs. Malcom G. Chace Jr. of Providence, R.I.; Dr. Pearl Chase of Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Mrs. Lawrence K. Miller of Hancock, Mass.

The National Trust with the co-sponsorship of American Girl, official magazine of the Girl Scouts of the USA, will also present its first youth awards.