INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING FORMS

The detailed instructions on completing forms included in Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form will not be repeated here. However, in addition to Bulletin 16A's instructions, the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board has, over time, added its own requirements. The "Section" numbers below refer to those numbers in the title block of the National Register Nomination Form.

- SECTION 1 – NAME OF PROPERTY

1. Name of Property

historic name
other names/site number

HISTORIC NAME – The historic name of the property should be chosen to convey the major significance of the property. The historic name could be taken from the original owner or builder, significant persons or events associated with the property, significant uses of the property, or accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional names. When the name of a person is used to identify a property, use the format: last name, first name, followed by the building type. Spouse's names should be included, for example: Kimball, William and Mary, House. A site number, aspect of cultural significance, location, or geographic features may identify archeological sites. The name may not exceed 120 characters and spaces.

- SECTION 2 – LOCATION

2. Location

street & number   N/A   not for publication
city or town   N/A   vicinity
state   Wisconsin   code   WI   county   code   zip code

For historic districts, list the inclusive addresses if possible, or the streets which form the district boundaries. For rural properties use the town name instead of the name of the nearest city. Do not use vicinity.

Include N/A (Not Applicable) notations in the blank for VICINITY. NOT FOR PUBLICATION should be checked for archaeology nominations; in other cases enter N/A. The CODE blank after state is WI. Fill in the appropriate CODE NUMBER in the blank after the county. A ZIP CODE is required for all properties.

- SECTION 3 – STATE/ FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide _ locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE – Check the appropriate level of significance (national, state or local). Properties listed in the State Register and National Register must be evaluated against other similar properties at the level indicated on the form. The statement of significance must compare the property to other properties at the national, state or local level. Most nominated properties will warrant a local level of significance. If state or national significance is claimed, please contact the division staff in advance for guidance.

- SECTION 4 – Office use only

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
__ entered in the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
__ determined eligible for the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
__ removed from the National Register.
__ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

- SECTION 5 – CLASSIFICATION

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
private	building(s)		
public-local	district		buildings
public-State	structure		sites
public-Federal	site		structures
	object		objects
			total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY. Check the one box that indicates the type of property being nominated. BUILDING may refer to a single resource or to a group of related buildings, such as a house with related outbuildings, a farmstead, or an industrial complex. DISTRICT refers to a collection of resources within a set geographical area, such as business districts, residential neighborhoods or transportation networks. SITE refers to a location that possesses significance regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples are burial sites, village sites, ruins of historic buildings, or campsites. STRUCTURE is used to distinguish functional, mechanical and engineering constructions from BUILDINGS, which have shelter as a primary function. Examples of STRUCTURES include dams, fire towers, lighthouses, bridges, ships, and roadways.

OBJECT refers to resources that are primarily artistic in nature and are of a small scale. Examples are sculptures, monuments and fountains.

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY. Enter the number of contributing and noncontributing buildings, sites, structures or objects that make up the nomination and **have not been previously listed** in the National Register. Total each column. Be careful to distinguish between "buildings" and "structures." In the text be careful to use the terms "resources" or "elements" in discussing individual components and use the words "building" and "structure" only for elements recognized as such by National Register definition. For example: "This farmstead contains XX resources composed of XX buildings, XX structures and…."

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING. Enter N/A for most cases, unless the nomination is part of a Multiple Resource Nomination or other Multiple Property listing.

- SECTION 6 – FUNCTION OR USE

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Functions or uses should be entered from the list supplied in *Bulletin 16A*. HISTORIC FUNCTION should relate specifically to the period of significance for which the property is being nominated, not prior use or occupation. Uses that are not historically significant should not be included here. Discuss all functions or uses listed here in the text of Section 7 or 8. Enter only one category and subcategory per line, ranking them in order of importance.

- SECTION 7 – DESCRIPTION

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation
walls

roof
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION must be chosen from the category or subcategory listed in *Bulletin 16A*, and must reflect the predominant style of the property. Enter only one term per line.

Many property types, including archaeological sites, bridges, machines, and rural, folk or vernacular buildings cannot be classified according to the style list. In these cases, use the broad category that corresponds most closely to the period of construction or contact Division staff for guidance. For archaeological sites enter N/A.

MATERIALS must be chosen from the category or subcategory listed in *Bulletin 16A* and should reflect the predominant material of the property. Enter only one term per line. Filling in the spaces does not remove the necessity for a discussion of the resource's materials in the body of the text. For archaeological sites enter N/A.

DESCRIPTION TEXT. Begin the first paragraph of the description with one or two sentences that describe the current and historical physical condition of the nominated property in general. Include a description of the setting, number of resources, siting, and orientation of buildings or structures (including outbuildings), and of landscape features. The paragraph should be concise.

The second and subsequent paragraphs deal with the building's site and its surroundings in detail. Correct architectural terminology must be used in preparing the physical description of a building. If it is not used, the nomination may be returned to the writer for revision. The staff can recommend standard sources of information, but precise interpretation and description of a specific building can be quite difficult. The most successful descriptions generally proceed in a logical sequence beginning at the foundation and working up to the roof, describing the main facade first, then subsequent elevations. Individuals who are attempting to complete a nomination form and are unfamiliar with standard architectural terminology should consult with a professional, such as a preservation consultant, architectural historian or local architect.

Building descriptions must contain a discussion of the following basic elements:
- Site
- Date of construction
- Architectural style
- Number of stories
- Size
- Types of construction materials
- Roof shape
- Windows
- Foundation
- Exterior details, such as porches, chimneys and decorative elements
- Significant interior features must be discussed, such as the floor plan, functions of rooms, spatial relationships, and interior details like staircases, flooring, wainscoting, moldings, and fireplace mantels.

These are the essential elements that reviewers look for in all nominations. It may be necessary to describe other features, depending on the nature of the property.

Alterations and changes to the property must be described and dated if possible. A restoration is considered an alteration even if an attempt has been made to restore the property to its historic appearance. The text should demonstrate that the property retains enough of its historic appearance and original materials and features (integrity) to be eligible, despite the alterations.

- SECTION 8 – STATEMENT OF SIGNFICANCE

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

_ A   Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_ B   Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_ C   Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_ D   Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA. Check the appropriate criterion as defined in *Bulletin 16A*. All criteria checked here must be specifically discussed and adequately documented in the text.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

_ A   owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_ B   removed from its original location.

_ C   a birthplace or grave.

_ D   a cemetery.

_ E   a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_ F   a commemorative property.

_ G   less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS. Some buildings are normally excluded from nomination to the State Register and the National Register according to the Register's criteria (such as a church, a moved building, or a building that is less than 50 years old). The consideration must be checked and an explanation of the property's exception to the exclusion must be included in the Statement of Significance. The exception must be one of those listed in the State Register and National Register criteria.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

AREA OF SIGNFICANCE. Enter only those categories from *Bulletin 16* for which the nominated property genuinely meets the specific criteria of the State Register and the National Register of Historic Places. (A common error is entering the areas of use for a property rather than those for which a property is actually significant.) Do not enter "local history" under "other." Select the category most relevant to the importance of the property. Checking areas of significance that are not adequately documented in the nomination will result in the nomination being rejected.

PERIOD OF SIGNFICANCE. If the property is significant in areas other than architecture, enter the period of time during which the property achieved significance related to State Register and National Register criteria. The period of significance cannot predate extant resources associated with the property and should not have an end date more recent than 50 years ago. Properties that achieved significance within the past 50 years must demonstrate "exceptional significance" to be recognized as historic. The continuous function of a property does not necessarily mean the property was significant for that entire period of time. It is important that the reasoning behind the beginning and ending dates for the period of significance is clearly and directly explained within the text of the "Statement of Significance." If the property is of architecturally significance only, enter the date of construction in the period of significance and significant dates blanks. If there are alterations that contribute to the significance of the property, these should be included in both the period of significance and the significant dates blanks. The period of significance must encompass all significant dates.

Period of Significance

_____
_____
_____

SIGNIFICANT DATES. For buildings, structures and objects supply the date of construction or the date the property achieved significance in the Significant Dates space. This date must be footnoted or discussed in the form portion or within the Narrative Statement of Significance. Other significant dates could be specific years when the events, associations or alterations occurred through which the property achieved significance. Only dates occurring within the period of significance may be included.

Significant Dates

_____
_____
_____

SIGNIFICANT PERSON. This category should only be used for Criterion B. The person's name should be listed as "last name," "first name." Enter N/A in all other cases.

> Significant Person
> (Complete if Criterion B is marked)
> _____
> _____

> Cultural Affiliation
> _____
> _____
> _____

CULTURAL AFFILIATION. This category is relevant only to archaeological nominations and refers to the archaeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of artifacts or resources belongs. Enter N/A in all other cases.

ARCHITECT/BUILDER. If the name of the designer is known, list it as "last name," "first name" in the Builder/Architect space. Footnote or discuss the name of the architect or builder either in the form portion or in the Narrative Statement of Significance. If the name of the designer is not known, enter "unknown."

> Architect/Builder
> _____
> _____

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE. The purpose of this section is to provide an authoritative, yet concise narrative stating the significant qualities and associations that make the property eligible. This section supports the nomination and must be prepared competently and accurately.

> HISTORIC CONTEXT. The National Park Service requires that a nomination document the "historic context" (how a property fits into the history) of the community or region. The historic context contains historical information on the development of the community and shows what role this particular property played in the pattern of events in local history. Include a discussion of why the theme (the Area of Significance chosen) is significant, why the type of resource is significant to the theme, and why this particular resource represents a significant element in the theme. Additional information directly pertaining to the property's eligibility should be included if necessary to establish significance, integrity or to justify a criteria consideration, but should be concise, factual and well organized.

> If Criterion A is chosen:
> The historical context must show the property made a "significant contribution to the broad patterns of history." For example, if the Area of Significance were

"Commerce," the historical context would document the history of local commerce during the building's Period of Significance and show why this particular building was important to the commercial history of the community.

If Criterion B is chosen:
The historical context must show the property was directly "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past." For example, if the Area of Significance were "Law," the historical context would demonstrate that not only was the person a lawyer, but also that he/she was a significant lawyer compared to other lawyers of the community or region during the Period of Significance.

If Criterion C is chosen:
The historical context must show the property has the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." If the Area of Significance chosen is "Architecture," the nomination must document the history of the community at the time the building was built and compare this building to others of the same age, style or materials to demonstrate that compared to other buildings, this particular building is significant.

If Criterion D is chosen:
The historical context must show that the property is capable of yielding "information important in … prehistory or history." If the Area of Significance chosen is "Prehistoric," the nomination must document the significance of the known Archaeological or Ethnographic group and explain how this particular site is likely to provide specific significant information or answer specific questions relating to the prehistoric culture in the region.

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin is a historical guide used to evaluate the relative importance of any building, site, structure, or object significant in Wisconsin's history. The series discuses the types of historic properties found in Wisconsin and offers guidelines for evaluating these properties. Information in any of the various historic "themes" identified in the series may be used to identify the appropriate historic context(s) for a particular property. The themes, such as "Government," "Settlement," "Architecture," and "Industry" contain extensive historical information specifically designed for use in State Register and National Register nominations and can be a valuable resource in developing historic contexts. Copies are available at the Wisconsin Area Research Centers, located in the University of Wisconsin system libraries, the Wisconsin Historical Society library, and Northland College in Ashland. The study units are also available from the Division of Historic Preservation on CD. Contact Joe De Rose to request a CD.

The Statement of Significance text MUST be organized as follows:

(A) The first paragraph states the "Criterion" and "Area(s) of Significance" under which the property is being nominated. (e.g. "The John Jones House is nominated under Criterion C as a fine local example of the Italianate style…") A concise statement

summarizing the significance of the property using the criteria of the State Register and the National Register is very important. This would generally be stated in about three sentences, unless there are many criteria involved (which is rare), and would show how the property represents a significant theme, property type or period of time. The nomination should cite any applicable study units of <u>Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin</u>. Address the specific criteria of the State Register and the National Register and avoid generalities.

(B) The second and subsequent paragraphs should explain precisely and in adequate detail how the property meets the criterion of the State Register and the National Register for this area of significance. A new section heading should be provided for each area entered above, and titled with that Area of Significance. An explanation of how the property specifically meets the State Register and the National Register criteria for that area should follow. Statements of alleged fact must be footnoted with the source of the information. The nominated property should be briefly evaluated among comparable others at the level of significance cited (local, state or national). Superlative or extreme statements should not be made unless evidence to support them is included in the Statement of Significance. For example, a property should not be called "rare" or "the only" or "the best example" or "the first" unless such a statement can be proven and documented authoritatively. Note criteria exceptions in a separate paragraph.

CAUTION: Failure to specifically address the State Register and the National Register criteria, or failure to document alleged facts authoritatively with footnotes, will cause a nomination to be returned. Departure from close adherence to the organization format discussed above may cause unnecessary delays in the processing and review of the nomination.

SECTION 9 – MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CITATIONS (and footnotes) should follow a standard reference form. See Kate L. Turabian's <u>A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations</u> for an acceptable reference form. Include only those sources that provide historical context or specific information about the nominated property. Cite any study units from <u>Cultural Resource Management</u> or any other established historic contexts that have been used to evaluate the property.

PRIMARY LOCATION FOR ADDITION DATA refers to the location of additional information concerning the nomination. The box for the State Historic Preservation Office should always be checked.

SECTION 10 – GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Complete this section fully, including acreage, UTM references, and verbal boundary description and boundary justification.

ACREAGE. If the property is less than one acre in size, enter "less than one acre." If the property contains one acre or more, the acreage should be accurate to the nearest acre. If known, fractions of acres to the nearest tenth should be provided.

UTM REFERENCES. The USGS quadrangle map with the site marked must be submitted with the nomination form, and labeled in **pencil only** on the front of the map with the name of the property, city, county, state, and UTM reference. The location of the property should be indicated with a mark or a circle, while districts should have their boundaries delineated on the map. Adhesive labels are not acceptable. (If you have difficulty calculating UTMs, leave the space blank on the form and the Office will fill in the information. However, you must mark the location of the resource on the map.) Professional nomination preparers may find the Department of Interior's publication, National Register Bulletin 28: Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites, a valuable guide to calculating UTM coordinates.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION. The verbal boundary description is used to precisely locate the boundaries of the nominated property. In urban areas, use the plat name, block number and lot number taken from the legal description of the property. An acceptable example would be: Haney addition, block 2, south ½ of lot 14. For rural properties, boundaries my be given as the dimensions of a parcel of land fixed upon a given point, such as the intersection of two streets, a natural feature, or a distance from a manmade structure. The description may also refer to a line drawn on a base map, provided the map is drawn to a scale of at least 1"=200'. When streets are used as boundaries, draw the boundary along the closest curbline. Do not use the centerline or the right of way of streets or roads.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION. A brief and concise statement of the rationale for selecting the boundaries should be contained in the Boundary Justification. For most individual properties it is stated as: "The nominated property consists of the entire lot that has been historically associated with the property." In more complex nominations, the basis for determining each boundary must be discussed and should conform to the guidelines in National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.

County	Code	County	Code	County	Code
Adams	001	Iowa	049	Pepin	091
Ashland	003	Iron	051	Pierce	093
				Polk	095
Barron	005	Jackson	053	Portage	097
Bayfield	007	Jefferson	055	Price	099
Brown	009	Juneau	057		
Buffalo	011			Racine	101
Burnett	013	Kenosha	059	Richland	103
		Kewaunee	061	Rock	105
Calumet	015			Rusk	107
Chippewa	017	La Crosse	063		
Clark	019	Lafayette	065	St. Croix	109
Columbia	021	Langlade	067	Sauk	111
Crawford	023	Lincoln	069	Sawyer	113
				Shawano	115
Dane	025	Manitowoc	071	Sheboygan	117
Dodge	027	Marathon	073		
Door	029	Marinette	075	Taylor	119
Douglas	031	Marquette	077	Trempealeau	121
Dunn	033	Menominee	078		
		Milwaukee	079	Vernon	123
Eau Claire	035	Monroe	081	Vilas	125
Florence	037	Oconto	083	Walworth	127
Fond du Lac	039	Oneida	085	Washburn	129
Forest	041	Outagamie	087	Washington	131
		Ozaukee	089	Waukesha	133
Grant	043			Waupaca	135
Green	045			Waushara	137
Green Lake	047			Winnebago	139
				Wood	141

DATA CATEGORIES FOR FUNCTIONS AND USES

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
DOMESTIC	single dwelling	rowhouse, mansion, residence, rockshelter, homestead, cave
	multiple dwelling	duplex, apartment building, pueblo, rockshelter, cave
	secondary structure	dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage, other dependencies
	hotel	inn, hotel, motel, way station
	institutional housing	military quarters, staff housing, poor house, orphanage
	camp	hunting campsite, fishing camp, summer camp, forestry camp, seasonal residence, temporary habitation site, tipi rings
	village site	pueblo group
COMMERCE/TRADE	business	office building
	professional	architect's studio, engineering office, law office
	organizational	trade union, labor union, professional association
	financial institution	savings and loan association, bank, stock exchange
	specialty store	auto showroom, bakery, clothing store, blacksmith shop, hardware store
	department store	general store, department store, marketplace, trading post
	restaurant	cafe, bar, roadhouse, tavern
	warehouse	warehouse, commercial storage
	trade (archeology)	cache, site with evidence of trade, storage pit
SOCIAL	meeting hall	grange; union hall; Pioneer hall; hall of other fraternal, patriotic, or political organization
	clubhouse	facility of literary, social, or garden club
	civic	facility of volunteer or public service organizations such as the American Red Cross
GOVERNMENT	capitol	statehouse, assembly building
	city hall	city hall, town hall
	correctional facility	police station, jail, prison
	fire station	firehouse
	government office	municipal building
	diplomatic building	embassy, consulate
	custom house	custom house
	post office	post office
	public works	electric generating plant, sewer system
	courthouse	county courthouse, Federal courthouse

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
EDUCATION	school	schoolhouse, academy, secondary school, grammar school, trade or technical school
	college	university, college, junior college
	library	library
	research facility	laboratory, observatory, planetarium
	education-related	college dormitory, housing at boarding schools
RELIGION	religious facility	church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, mission, temple, mound, sweathouse, kiva, dance court, shrine
	ceremonial site	astronomical observation post, intaglio, petroglyph site
	church school	religious academy or schools
	church-related residence	parsonage, convent, rectory
FUNERARY	cemetery	burying ground, burial site, cemetery, ossuary
	graves/burials	burial cache, burial mound, grave
	mortuary	mortuary site, funeral home, cremation area, crematorium
RECREATION AND CULTURE	theater	cinema, movie theater, playhouse
	auditorium	hall, auditorium
	museum	museum, art gallery, exhibition hall
	music facility	concert-hall, opera house, bandstand, dancehall
	sports facility	gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis court, playing field, stadium
	outdoor recreation	park, campground, picnic area, hiking trail
	fair	amusement park, county fairground
	monument/marker	commemorative marker, commemorative monument
	work of art	sculpture, carving, statue, mural, rock art
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	processing	meatpacking plant, cannery, smokehouse, brewery, winery, food processing site, gathering site, tobacco barn
	storage	granary, silo, wine cellar, storage site, tobacco warehouse, cotton warehouse
	agricultural field	pasture, vineyard, orchard, wheatfield, crop marks, stone alignments, terrace, hedgerow
	animal facility	hunting & kill site, stockyard, barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting run, apiary
	fishing facility or site	fish hatchery, fishing grounds
	horticultural facility	greenhouse, plant observatory, garden
	agricultural outbuilding	wellhouse, wagon shed, tool shed, barn
	irrigation facility	irrigation system, canals, stone alignments, headgates, check dams

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION	manufacturing facility	mill, factory, refinery, processing plant, pottery kiln
	extractive facility	coal mine, oil derrick, gold dredge, quarry, salt mine
	waterworks	reservoir, water tower, canal, dam
	energy facility	windmill, power plant, hydroelectric dam
	communications facility	telegraph cable station, printing plant, television station, telephone company facility, satellite tracking station
	processing site	shell processing site, toolmaking site, copper mining and processing site
	industrial storage	warehouse
HEALTH CARE	hospital	veteran's medical center, mental hospital, private or public hospital, medical research facility
	clinic	dispensary, doctor's office
	sanitarium	nursing home, rest home, sanitarium
	medical business/office	pharmacy, medical supply store, doctor or dentist's office
	resort	baths, spas, resort facility
DEFENSE	arms storage	magazine, armory
	fortification	fortified military or naval post, earth fortified village, palisaded village, fortified knoll or mountain top, battery, bunker
	military facility	military post, supply depot, garrison fort, barrack, military camp
	battle site	battlefield
	coast guard facility	lighthouse, coast guard station, pier, dock, life-saving station
	naval facility	submarine, aircraft carrier, battleship, naval base
	air facility	aircraft, air base, missile launching site
LANDSCAPE	parking lot	
	park	city park, State park, national park
	plaza	square, green, plaza, public common
	garden	
	forest	
	unoccupied land	meadow, swamp, desert
	underwater	underwater site
	natural feature	mountain, valley, promontory, tree, river, island, pond, lake
	street furniture/object	street light, fence, wall, shelter, gazebo, park bench
	conservation area	wildlife refuge, ecological habitat

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
TRANSPORTATION	rail-related	railroad, train depot, locomotive, streetcar line, railroad bridge
	air-related	aircraft, airplane hangar, airport, launching site
	water-related	lighthouse, navigational aid, canal, boat, ship, wharf, ship-wreck
	road-related (vehicular)	parkway, highway, bridge, toll gate, parking garage
	pedestrian-related	boardwalk, walkway, trail
WORK IN PROGRESS	(use this category when work is in progress)	
UNKNOWN		
VACANT/NOT IN USE	(use this category when property is not being used)	
OTHER		

DATA CATEGORIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

The following list has been adapted from *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Architectural Styles* by Marcus Whiffen; I*dentifying American Architecture* by John J. G. Blumenson; *What Style Is It?* by John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz; and *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester.

The categories appearing in capital letters in the far left column, relate to the general stylistic periods of American architecture. The subcategories, appearing in the indented left column, relate to the specific styles or stylistic influences that occurred in each period. The right column lists other commonly used terms. From the two left columns, select the categories or subcategories that most closely relate to the period and stylistic character of the property.

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OTHER STYLISTIC TERMINOLOGY
NO STYLE		
COLONIAL	French Colonial	
	Spanish Colonial	Mexican Baroque
	Dutch Colonial	Flemish Colonial
	Postmedieval English	English Gothic; Elizabethan; Tudor; Jacobean or Jacobethan; New England Colonial; Southern Colonial
	Georgian	
EARLY REPUBLIC	Early Classical Revival	Jeffersonian Classicism; Roman Republican; Roman Revival; Roman Villa; Monumental Classicism; Regency
	Federal	Adams or Adamesque
MID-19TH CENTURY		Early Romanesque Revival
	Greek Revival	
	Gothic Revival	Early Gothic Revival
	Italian Villa	
	Exotic Revival	Egyptian Revival; Moorish Revival
	Octagon Mode	
LATE VICTORIAN		Victorian or High Victorian Eclectic
	Gothic	High Victorian Gothic; Second Gothic Revival
	Italianate	Victorian or High Victorian Italianate
	Second Empire	Mansard
	Queen Anne	Queen Anne Revival; Queen Anne-Eastlake
	Stick/Eastlake	Eastern Stick; High Victorian Eastlake
	Shingle Style	
	Romanesque	Romanesque Revival; Richardsonian Romanesque
	Renaissance	Renaissance Revival; Romano-Tuscan Mode; North Italian or Italian Renaissance; French Renaissance; Second Renaissance Revival

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OTHER STYLISTIC TERMINOLOGY
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS	Beaux Arts	Beaux Arts Classicism
	Colonial Revival	Georgian Revival
	Classical Revival	Neo-Classical Revival
	Tudor Revival	Jacobean or Jacobethan Revival; Elizabethan Revival
	Late Gothic Revival	Collegiate Gothic
	Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival	Spanish Revival; Mediterranean Revival
	Italian Renaissance	
	French Renaissance	
	Pueblo	
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS		Sullivanesque
	Prairie School	
	Commercial Style	
	Chicago	
	Skyscraper	
	Bungalow/Craftsman	Western Stick; Bungaloid
MODERN MOVEMENT		New Formalism; Neo-Expressionism; Brutalism; California Style or Ranch Style; Post-Modern; Wrightian
	Moderne	Modernistic; Streamlined Moderne; Art Moderne
	International Style	Miesian
	Art Deco	
OTHER		
MIXED		More than three styles from different periods (for a building only)

DATA CATEGORIES FOR MATERIALS

EARTH

WOOD
  Weatherboard
  Shingle
  Log
  Plywood/particle board
  Shake

BRICK

STONE
  Granite
  Sandstone (including
  brownstone)
  Limestone
  Marble
  Slate

METAL
  Iron
  Copper
  Bronze
  Tin
  Aluminum
  Steel
  Lead
  Nickel
  Cast iron

STUCCO

TERRA COTTA

ASPHALT

ASBESTOS

CONCRETE

ADOBE

CERAMIC TILE

GLASS

CLOTH/CANVAS

SYNTHETICS
  Fiberglass
  Vinyl
  Rubber
  Plastic

OTHER

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. 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

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

DATA CATEGORIES FOR AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
AGRICULTURE		The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.
ARCHITECTURE		The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.
ARCHEOLOGY		The study of prehistoric and historic cultures through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.
	PREHISTORIC	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records.
	HISTORIC — ABORIGINAL	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
	HISTORIC — NON-ABORIGINAL	Archeological study of non-aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
ART		The creation of painting, printmaking, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.
COMMERCE		The business of trading goods, services, and commodities.
COMMUNICATIONS		The technology and process of transmitting information.
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		The design or development of the physical structure of communities.
CONSERVATION		The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.
ECONOMICS		The study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.
EDUCATION		The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.
ENGINEERING		The practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs.
ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION		The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement, or sport.
ETHNIC HERITAGE		The history of persons having a common ethnic or racial identity.
	ASIAN	The history of persons having origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
	BLACK	The history of persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
	EUROPEAN	The history of persons having origins in Europe.
	HISPANIC	The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America.
	NATIVE AMERICAN	The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, including American Indian and American Eskimo cultural groups.
	PACIFIC ISLANDER	The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.
	OTHER	The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT		The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.
HEALTH/MEDICINE		The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
INDUSTRY		The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
INVENTION		The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
LANDSCAPE ARCHI-TECTURE		The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.
LAW		The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.
LITERATURE		The creation of prose and poetry.
MARITIME HISTORY		The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
MILITARY		The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.
PERFORMING ARTS		The creation of drama, dance, and music.
PHILOSOPHY		The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
POLITICS/GOVERN-MENT		The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
RELIGION		The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
SCIENCE		The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
SOCIAL HISTORY		The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.
TRANSPORTATION		The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.
OTHER		Any area not covered by the above categories.