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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

The preparation of this plan revision was a group effort. Research, discussion, writing and reviews were performed primarily by the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office, sitting as an *ad hoc* planning committee and by other individuals from the staff of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, each bringing his or her own perspective, expertise, experience and philosophical viewpoints, to help formulate a comprehensive yet balanced preservation concept. Preservation constituents and respondents from the general public gave time and generously contributed ideas, evaluations, suggestions, concerns, and assessments. To each and all of these sincere gratitude is offered, as it is to previous staff and public participants whose contributions to earlier planning studies and efforts were of great value to the development of this plan.

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This document may be provided in other communication formats. If special format copies are desired, please contact:

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## INTRODUCTION

The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is housed within the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND), the state agency charged with the responsibility of preserving the state's historic legacy. Since 1895, the agency has been collecting information, documents, artifacts and sites that help identify, preserve, interpret, and promote the history and the heritage of the diverse cultures that comprise modern North Dakota.



North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck, North Dakota

During these 120 years, the operations, functions, and goals of the SHSND have evolved to reflect changing views adopted by both the preservation community and the public at large about the importance, as well as the methods, of preserving history. One of the more profound changes occurred when people began to understand that the continued availability of actual places where historical events happened could not only help illustrate and explain history, but could forge physical and

emotional connections between the past and the present. That change in perception led to acceptance of site acquisition, protection, development, and interpretation as mechanisms for preserving links with the state's past.

Another change occurred in 1966 when the state resolved to expand and intensify its recognition of the importance of preserving places of historical value by adopting the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) and began participating in the National Historic Preservation Program. This program encouraged recognition and preservation of a much broader range of culturally important properties than those acknowledged before, broadened the perception of historical significance and provided new sources of information, expertise and funding to implement these broader perceptions. The SHPO is located in the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Office of the SHSND and is responsible for the implementation of this program.

During the SHSND's 120 years of preserving history and after 49 years of specific concentration on identifying, recording, evaluating and preserving physical manifestations of the state's heritage, it is useful to reflect on past accomplishments and to determine appropriate directions for the future. As a part of this reflection, the SHSND as an integrated entity and specifically the State Historic Preservation Office have undertaken long range planning efforts.

In addition, it must be noted that the National Park Service requires each of its partners in historic preservation to periodically undertake a review of its efforts, its needs and appropriate directions for the future. Therefore, this plan was revised as part of North Dakota's commitment to its continuing participation in the National Historic Preservation Program established by the National Historic Preservation Act. While fulfilling one of the requirements for continued participation in the national program; the plan also summarizes accomplishments and goals of the historic preservation program in North Dakota. This summary provides focus for a preservation program which can be used to benefit the people of North Dakota.

This plan is intended to provide guidance for anyone and everyone, not just the SHPO—government agency, organization, business, professional practitioner, interested individual – with an interest in identifying and meeting the challenges and opportunities of preserving historic and cultural properties for the future. This document is intended to assist user focus by providing information useful in understanding the environment with which preservation must contend (and perhaps compete) if it is to occur at all, and to identify widely held priorities for preservation efforts.

It should be noted that the preservation program will continue to undergo modifications as research continues to identify additional historic properties, and as conditions and perceptions about the state's history, its historic properties and the program's needs, priorities and limitations continue to evolve.

## HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

### THE PLANNING PROCESS

Much has changed since the last time the North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan was written in 2009. The work identified and directed by the earlier plan has been undertaken and although progress has been made, there is more to accomplish. Changing economic and population conditions have in turn changed the needs and goals of the residents of North Dakota, including their feelings towards historic preservation.

At various stages of this planning process the public has been invited to participate in the process in various ways. The planning project was announced and described through a press release and an article in the SHSND's newsletter, "*Plains Talk*," and to all the news media outlets in the state. This release explained the project's objectives, described the research methods to be used and invited public participation. Next, an online survey was prepared. Approximately 100 members of the public responded to the survey. The results of this survey were ultimately used to assist in formulating the goals of this plan.

During the development process the SHPO Comprehensive Planning Committee<sup>1</sup>, which consists of five members of the SHPO and SHSND's professional staff, met to review and discuss the current plan, especially those parts detailing vision, goals and objectives, as well as issues, challenges and opportunities for continued relevance or needed change.

Upon completion of final reviews by the SHPO Comprehensive Planning Committee, the plan will be published online on the SHSND website (<http://history.nd.gov/hp/>). In addition, paper copies will be printed as needed.

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<sup>1</sup> The Comprehensive Planning Committee is comprised of the Preservation Planner, Architectural Historian, Grants and Contracts Officer, a Research Archaeologist and the Archaeological Collections Manager with input from the Deputy SHPO. Further information on those individuals who are SHPO staff is included at the end of this document.

## REVISING THE PLAN

It is the intention of the SHPO to allow the state plan to accommodate minor amendments warranted by changing needs and situations as perceived by the SHPO's professional staff and as indicated by public comment at any time.

In conjunction with preparation of annual work plans, review shall be made of the continued validity of the comprehensive plan. Major changes deemed of high importance and immediacy by the SHPO's Comprehensive Planning Committee shall be formally considered following public notification and invitation for public participation in the amendment process.

Approximately 3 ½ to 4 years into the planned life of the North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, it shall be formally reviewed for continued validity by the SHPO professional staff. This review shall begin the regularly scheduled revision process that may extend over a 12 to 18 month period using data gathering techniques and public input techniques designed to accurately determine the needs and condition of historic preservation in North Dakota and the needs, desires and goals of the various interest groups affected by the program in this state. The next major revision of the North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan is scheduled for publication on December 1, 2021.



Barracks T-43 Bismarck German and Italian POW internment camp barracks and Japanese-American internment camp, Burleigh County, North Dakota (AHP)



## WHY PRESERVE?

The preservation of places significant to their heritage has been important to North Dakotans since before statehood. The state's Native American peoples, for example, had maintained shrines and traditional cultural properties long before the arrival of Euro-Americans. In December of 1873, within months of the founding of Bismarck, settlers formed the Burleigh County Pioneer Association and within a year published a pamphlet which included a history of the city. In the eastern part of the state, the Red River Valley Old Settlers Association was formed at Grand Forks in 1879. The professed motive of both groups was the preservation of the early history of their particular regions.

Since those early beginnings, towns, cities, reservations and counties across the state have continued to create and maintain historical societies, museums, and other local institutions dedicated to the collection, study, and promotion of the history of their specific regions, and to become further dedicated to the preservation of the historic properties significant to those localities. They continue the efforts of the people that have fostered the cultural heritage of their particular area. In addition, social institutions, veterans' organizations, churches, civic clubs and special interest groups of many origins have identified ways and places to commemorate the contributions of their own groups to the growth and development of their locality, the state and the nation.

Generally, North Dakotans continue to become more aware and respectful of their history and the places associated with that history. While there may be differing, even competing, motivational forces evident, it is nonetheless encouraging to see this phenomenon occurring. Comments about the comfort derived from being among familiar surroundings, or from the continued association with one's "roots," suggest recognition of some of the appreciated historic values. Commemoration of



Ft. Totten Education Day, Ft. Totten, Benson County, North Dakota (AHP)

historic events important to any of the state's citizens, appreciation of the state's architectural diversity, and recognition of ethnically significant building styles and decor, are among the concerns that North Dakotans use to justify their increasing interest in preserving archaeological, architectural and historic properties. More and more North Dakotans have come to understand, often by experience, that once these tangible connections with the past are removed, they are gone forever and the personal and emotional ties they engender are simply not recoverable, ever.



Double Ditch Indian Village, Burleigh County, North Dakota (AHP)

Awareness of the economic values of preservation also appears to be increasing among justifications cited. Whether those associations are based on something as practical as financial help in saving "a good, solid, old building" to something as romantic as attracting a Hollywood movie production to an authentic setting, motivations to preserve are growing and spreading. Among economic considerations is the growing awareness that preservation treatments may be cost effective in terms of both monetary and resource conservation. With today's growing concerns about environmental protection and resource conservation, historic preservation proudly points to its record of leadership in addressing these concerns over the past five

decades. Interest in the state's history, its historic, archaeological and architectural properties and preservation of those properties have inspired recent spurts of enthusiasm with recognition of their value as economic tools, with the increased importance of statewide heritage tourism and with special legislation offering economic incentives through state Renaissance Zones, a tax incentive program with valuable potential implications for historic buildings, and a state funded grants program to provide incentive and assistance to "grass roots" projects or to help solve local resource problems not usually eligible for Historic Preservation grants. It is intended that through planning efforts such as these, still more people will be inspired to discover reasons to preserve and to become more involved in preservation efforts and support.

Preserving the history and the archaeological, architectural, historical and other cultural sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts significant to North Dakotans has become an important consideration across the state and across the defining characteristics of its diverse peoples. People of all walks of life, of varied economic status, educational accomplishments, racial, ethnic, and religious traditions have become participants in parts or the whole program. Federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies have recognized both regulatory requirements and public service values in participation, and most have developed procedures and expertise for participation equal to that necessary for satisfying their particular mandates.

Support groups have blossomed across the state to incorporate specific concerns and interests into the historic preservation planning and activity processes. Preservation North Dakota, a private non-profit preservation organization, has become a promoter and organizer of multiple preservation efforts ranging from advocacy, to information dispersal, to "hands-on" stabilization and restoration projects. Local historical societies, "friends" groups, veterans organizations, church groups, ethnic clubs, economic development associations, professional and trade organizations among others have joined the preservation movement at a level appropriate to their needs. All in all, historic preservation has become a grand partnership of these diverse groups and causes working towards common goals. This plan is intended to report the most current assessment of the needs and desires of this partnership as determined by information provided by its members over the past year.

## BACKGROUND

### THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM AND ITS FEATURES

Since its beginning, the National Historic Preservation Program has been helping Americans preserve the cultural heritage of the United States. It does this by assisting the states and other governmental units with identification, recordation, evaluation, protection and conservation of significant archaeological, architectural and historic buildings, structures, objects and districts (hereinafter referred to as historic properties).

In North Dakota, the Historic Preservation Program is administered by the SHSND through the Society's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division (AHP). The SHSND attempts to preserve North Dakota's heritage and examples of its significant historic properties through the activities of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), housed within AHP. However, it is not possible for one division, or even one agency, to collect every document, every place or every object having historical significance. Therefore, through the Historic Preservation Program, the SHSND encourages all people of the state to participate in saving tangible examples of North Dakota's heritage.

### THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

The Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota also serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer, the chief executive officer of the State Historic Preservation Office. Through delegation to her staff under the day to day direction of the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer the State Historic Preservation Officer:

- surveys, identifies, records and evaluates historic properties;
- nominates eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;
- assists owners of National Register-listed properties in developing property enhancement projects eligible for federal tax credits;
- certifies qualified local governments to participate in preservation activities eligible for special grant funding;
- reviews federally funded and licensed projects to assure protection of significant historic properties; and,
- further encourages preservation by awarding grant funds, when available, to assist historic property surveys and to aid owners of historic properties in developing projects to stabilize, rehabilitate, restore or adaptively use significant historic properties.

These activities are performed through several operational functions of the SHPO as discussed below. Additional detailed information about these functional divisions and downloadable or searchable copies of relevant guidance, manuals, instructions, and forms pertinent to each may be found at <http://history.nd.gov/hp/>.

## NATIONAL REGISTER

As the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation, the National Register is designed to provide recognition and protection to valuable historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts that possess significance in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or other cultural concerns and that retain a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Following identification and evaluation of historic properties, it is a function of the SHPO to nominate culturally significant archaeological, architectural, and historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Properties listed in the National Register may be eligible for federal tax incentives and other preservation assistance. Nomination procedures include extensive and intensive research, recording and documentation. North Dakota currently has 404 properties individually listed in the National Register, plus 26 listed historic districts encompassing a total of 2,597 properties.

There are many misconceptions as to what listing in the National Register means for property owners. It is important to note that:

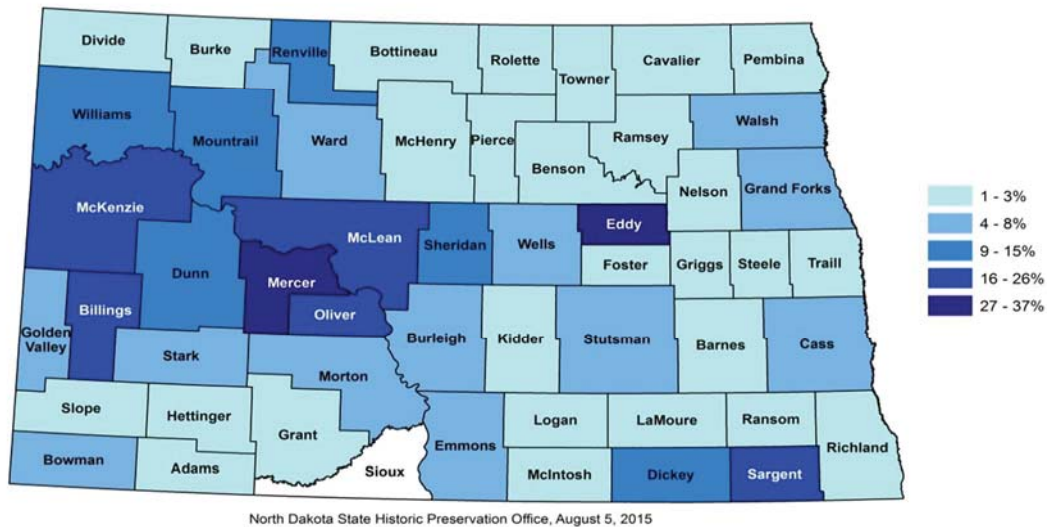
### LISTING A PROPERTY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES NOT:

- Does not place restrictions on a private property owner regarding use, maintenance, or alterations to the property
- Does not require the City to restrict use of the private property, although local ordinances may require architectural review or review of the project by the local preservation commission
- Does not require Federal or State review of proposed alterations unless Federal money is being used to fund the project. Owners interested in technical assistance with rehabilitation should contact the State Historical Society
- Does not mean the Federal or State government will seek to purchase or place restrictions on private property
- Does not affect the use or sale of private properties
- Does not require an owner to allow public access to private property
- *Encourages*, but does not require continual maintenance of the private property
- Does not require any government entity to maintain private property, or to provide funds for restoration or preservation
- Does not provide an historical marker for the property, although owners are eligible to purchase one through private vendors

### LISTING A PROPERTY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES:

- Provides recognition of a property's significance in history, architecture, engineering, or archaeology
- Provides a tool for local planning, heritage tourism, and heritage education
- Provides some protection in the form of consideration and mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties from federally funded or licensed projects
- Provides the owner of an income-producing property (commercial, industrial, or rental residential) the opportunity to receive federal investment tax credits of up to 20% of costs for a certified rehabilitation
- Provides the owner the opportunity to apply for matching grant-in-aid funds for restoration when such funds are available
- Allows the owner to receive technical assistance from State Historical Society staff on following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for maintenance and rehabilitation of the historic property

## Acres Surveyed by County



Map by Research Archaeologist Amy Bleier

## SURVEY

The survey program functions to locate, identify, record, and evaluate historic properties throughout the state. Some survey projects are undertaken by SHPO staff; some are SHPO sponsored and funded with federal matching grants to professional cultural resource contractors. Other surveys may be undertaken or sponsored by local communities, neighborhoods, organizations or individuals to identify historic values for private properties. Most surveys are undertaken as part of Section 106 or Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

Surveys are aimed at finding many types of historic properties including prehistoric as well as historic sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts on both public and private lands. Surveys may be designed in various ways depending on the purposes of the survey or the needs of the project. Comprehensive survey, for example, is conducted to identify all historic properties of whatever type within a specified area. More specialized surveys may concern only archaeological sites or standing structures. Reconnaissance level surveys record selective data or information in limited amounts; intensive level surveys record detailed information in many categories. Information is recorded on standardized site forms designed to accommodate specific data needs for particular types of historic properties.

Site forms, manuscripts and photographs generated by cultural resource investigations in the state are curated in the SHPO. The collection contains over 65,000 site forms, more than 15,000 manuscripts reporting on the survey, evaluation and mitigation of adverse effects to cultural resources in the state and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data. Despite all this data, it is estimated that less than 6% of the state's land area has been intensively surveyed for historic properties.

## CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

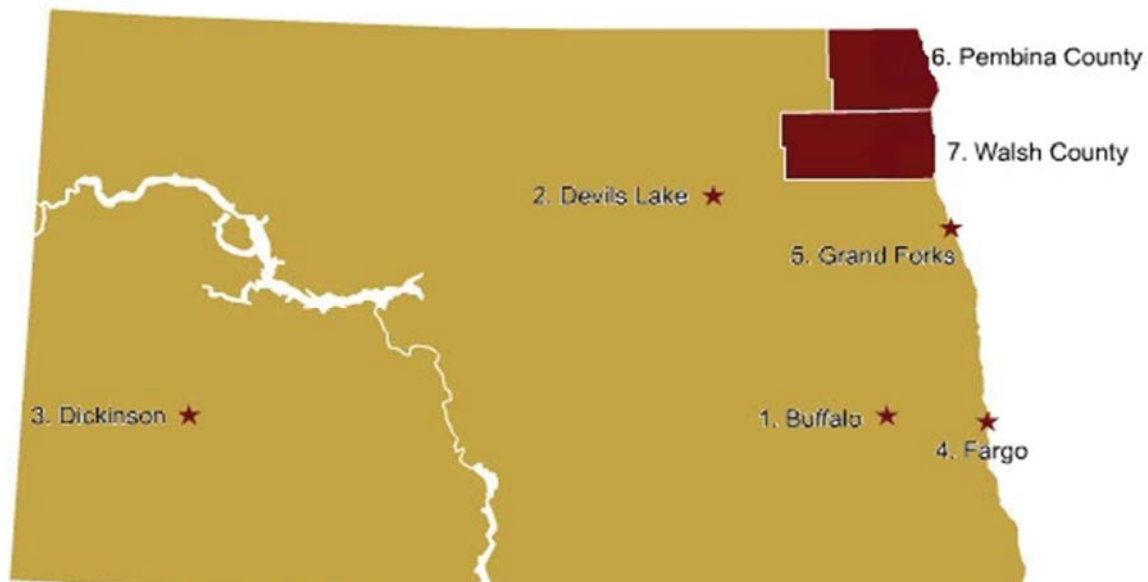
The SHPO encourages preservation activity at the local government level. Cities and counties with qualifying historic preservation ordinances and commissions may become "certified," thus qualifying for grant funds not otherwise available to them. Ten percent of the federal pass-through funding awarded to the NDSHPO is designated for use to fund CLG activities. They may also participate more directly – and have greater decision-making authority – in the federal preservation program than non-certified local governments.

Certified Local Governments (CLGs) may use matching grant funds for a wide variety of preservation purposes benefitting their communities such as identifying and nominating historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, conducting planning studies, reviewing federal projects, promoting tourist interest in local history, encouraging public recognition and assisting with preservation of historic properties.

Almost 30% of North Dakota's population lives within the seven local government jurisdictions that are certified. Other jurisdictions have passed preservation ordinances but have chosen not to be certified. The seven current CLGs in North Dakota are:

- City of Buffalo (2013 population 197)
- City of Dickinson (2013 population 20,826)
- City of Fargo (2013 population 113,658)
- City of Devils Lake (2013 population 7,256)
- City of Grand Forks (2013 population 54,932)
- Pembina County (2013 population 7,128)
- Walsh County (2013 population 10,970)

For detailed profiles and contact information for these CLGs, please visit the SHSND web page at <http://history.nd.gov/hp/clg.html>



\*Numbers indicate the order in which communities were certified

## TAX CREDITS

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register historic district certified by the Secretary of the Interior. An income-producing property may be a residential, office, commercial or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agricultural buildings may qualify.

The SHPO contributes to both preservation and North Dakota's economic development by helping owners rehabilitate historic properties for rental, industrial, commercial or other income-producing use. Such projects may earn federal investment tax credits for property owners thereby increasing the economic viability of some projects that may otherwise be financially marginal. The SHPO staff assist owners by (1) certifying the historic value of eligible properties and (2) by reviewing building rehabilitation plans for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Investment tax credit rehabilitation projects have generated thousands of man hours of employment in North Dakota's construction industry and have effectively recycled apartment buildings and office buildings, preserving valued architectural treasures and significant pieces of our historic landscapes that would otherwise have been lost.

A similar state-sponsored program, the Renaissance Zone Program, ([www.nd.gov/tax/taxincentives/renaissance](http://www.nd.gov/tax/taxincentives/renaissance)) offers opportunities for preserving historic buildings and streetscapes in towns and cities across the state. Millions of dollars have been added to the state's economy through incentives to revitalize eligible properties.



Pence Automobile Building, 310 NP Avenue, Fargo, North Dakota (rehabilitated for use as a healthcare facility in 2011 by the Kilborne Group)



## FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE (SECTION 106)

The National Historic Preservation Act protects historic properties by requiring that federally sponsored, funded or permitted projects be submitted to the SHPO for review and comment (<http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/nhpa1966.htm>). This is done to ensure that significant cultural resources located within the projects' areas of effect are identified and potential impacts to them are taken into consideration during project planning. Under federal law, properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places should be protected from adverse effect. If they cannot be protected, the adverse effects must be mitigated. The North Dakota SHPO reviews approximately 4,000 such projects each year. Of these, approximately 10% involve properties that are deemed historic. Of these, 80% are routinely and quickly resolved. Ninety-six percent of all projects reviewed are responded to within 25 days, and most within a week.



Alderman School, Barnes County, North Dakota (AHP)

## STATE REVIEW

Chapter 55-02-07 of the North Dakota Century Code contains a requirement that addresses review of historic properties owned by State agencies and local governments prior to demolition. This allows the SHPO to record significant historic sites prior to destruction and preferably to consider alternatives. There are additional requirements for consideration of historic properties, including NDCC 69-06-08 which allows for consideration of cultural resources in permitting by the Public Service Commission.

## GRANTS

Using National Park Service matching grant funds, in the past decade (2005-2015) the SHPO has provided over \$2,902,000 in federal grant monies, matched by \$2,800,000 of cash or in-kind value provided by local project sponsors, accounting for a total of \$5,702,000 dedicated to restore, rehabilitate, and protect National Register-listed properties throughout North Dakota. With these improvements, historic properties such as courthouses, libraries, city halls, college campus buildings, commercial buildings, and private residences have been preserved to reflect their original qualities and appearance. Funds may also be used to prepare project planning studies, surveys, National Register nominations, context development and to assist public agency acquisition of endangered significant historic properties for preservation.

## COVENANTS

Properties that receive federal grants-in-aid money for acquisition and/or development projects must, for a variety of reasons, be further protected by covenants attached to the property deed for specified periods of time. Applicable restrictions and the required time period for each covenant are determined by the amount of the grant, the nature of the grant project, and the ownership of the historic property. Primarily, these covenants assure the property owners' agreement to maintain the property to predetermined standards. Covenanted properties are inspected periodically by the SHPO to assure conformance with the terms of the covenant.



James Memorial Building, Williston, North Dakota (AHP)

## PLANNING

Comprehensive historic preservation planning provides widespread coordination among, and direction to, historic preservation program activities by assessing long term needs, opportunities and challenges, and objectives and strategies to attain goals. Information used to make these assessments comes from many governmental and non-governmental sources, including previous planning efforts, planning documents prepared by other divisions of the SHSND, planning documents prepared by other agencies of government, industry and business, from the NDSHPO's Comprehensive Planning Committee and from the general public. Results of these efforts are periodically synthesized into documents such as context statements, strategic planning papers and annual work plans. The Historic Preservation Program encourages organizations and governmental bodies to incorporate historic preservation concepts into their planning processes and to develop historic preservation plans for their properties and jurisdictions whether they are towns, cities, counties, school districts, CLGs or historic districts.

Annual planning functions establish shorter term projects and tasks designed to guide progress towards accomplishing long term goals.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance for any of these areas, including advice for the protection, preservation, restoration or development of historic properties, is available from SHPO staff. Potential problem-solving or informative technical assistance can be provided to persons or groups in several formats including: on-site visitation, demonstrations, workshops, classroom instruction, and correspondence or in-person meetings. Written material such as brochures, preservation briefs, and instructional manuals can be delivered by mail, fax or email. Informative presentations are available to clubs, organizations, schools, churches, historical societies, and other interested groups.

See, for example, the following:

- All forms and program information: <http://history.nd.gov>
- Prehistoric Archaeology: [http://history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan\\_arch.html](http://history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html)
- Survey information: <http://history.nd.gov/hp/surveyinventory.html>
- Recording manuals: <http://history.nd.gov/hp/sisiteforms.html>

## PRESERVATION PARTNERS

### FEDERAL

The **National Park Service (NPS)** provides important oversight for historic preservation programs across the country, including the National Register of Historic Places and the work of the SHPOs. The NPS publishes Preservation Briefs and disseminates guidelines on appropriate treatment for historic properties. The NPS sets stewardship standards for the nation.

The **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)** is an independent federal agency that oversees the historic preservation work of other federal agencies in consultation with the SHPO and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The ACHP has authority to intervene in and resolve complex or controversial preservation projects with federal involvement. They also provide training and guidance on federal preservation laws and practices.

The **Federal Highway Administration** provides funding for historic preservation activities and undertakes survey, identification and evaluation projects related to federal transportation improvement programs.

The **U.S. Forest Service** owns historic properties in North Dakota and promotes awareness of these resources through its historic preservation program.

Other federal agencies also have cultural resource professionals on staff including the **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**, the **National Resources Conservation Service**, The **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, the **Western Area Power Administration**, the **Bureau of Land Management**, the **Bureau of Reclamation**, the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**, the **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**, the **U.S. General Services Administration**, the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** and the **U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs**.



## NATIONAL

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** is a nonprofit organization providing national leadership in historic preservation.

The **National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC)** is the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local historic preservation commissions and the historic resources they help protect.

The **National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)** is the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470).

## STATEWIDE

The **State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)** is located at the State Historical Society of North Dakota. The SHPO plays the lead role in implementing the State Historic Preservation Plan and administers the federally mandated historic preservation program. A further discussion of the SHPO and its program areas is found elsewhere in this document.

The following is a list of the **Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO)** (<http://www.nps.gov/thpo/index.html>) representing the Native American tribes of North Dakota:

The THPO for the **Standing Rock** Sioux Indian Reservation is located in the City of Fort Yates, ND. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation, which encompasses all of Sioux County, ND.

The THPO for the **Turtle Mountain** Indian Reservation is located in the City of Belcourt, ND. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, which encompasses a portion of Rolette County, ND, and on Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa trust lands located at the Trenton Indian Service Area within a portion of Williams County, ND.

The THPO for the **Fort Berthold** Indian Reservation is located in the City of New Town, ND. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, which encompasses portions of Dunn, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Mountrail, Ward and Williams Counties, ND.

The THPO for the **Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate** Indian Reservation is located in the City of Agency Village, SD. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Indian Reservation, which encompasses portions of Richland and Sargent counties, ND.

The THPO for the **Spirit Lake** Tribe is located in the City of Fort Totten, North Dakota. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Spirit Lake Reservation, which encompasses portions of Benson, Eddy, Ramsey and Nelson counties, ND.

The **State Historical Society of North Dakota** (SHSND) was established in 1895 with the mission to identify, preserve, interpret, and promote the heritage of North Dakota and its people. Housed in the state museum at the North Dakota Heritage Center on the Capitol grounds in Bismarck, the SHSND preserves and presents history through museums, historic sites, the State Archives, publications and programs. The SHSND houses five divisions: Administration, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the State Archives, Museum, and Communications and Education.

The **North Dakota State Historic Preservation Review Board** (NDSHPRB) reviews all applications for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Made up of five preservation professionals and two citizen members, the NDSHPRB provides guidance to authors and property owners in writing nominations and makes recommendations to the SHPO on whether the applications are ready to be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for an official decision on listing. This entity is responsible for:

1. Reviewing National Register nominations and nomination appeals;
2. Reviewing and providing advice about the State's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan and the State's Annual Historic Preservation Fund Grant;
3. Providing general advice and guidance to the SHPO; and,
4. Performing other duties as may be appropriate

The **North Dakota Department of Transportation** (NDDOT) has a cultural resource unit which functions as the delegated agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and reviews all FHWA-funded projects to carry out that agency's historic preservation program in North Dakota.

The **North Dakota Department of Community Services**, a division within the North Dakota Department of Commerce, provides funds for community revitalization and economic development through its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and other grant programs.

**Preservation North Dakota** (PND) is a statewide nonprofit dedicated to preserving and celebrating the architecture, historic places, and communities in the varied landscapes of our prairie state.

The **North Dakota Archaeological Association** fosters the study and teaching of archaeology by organizing people interested in the subject of archaeology. Their goal is to promote the scientific investigation, preservation and publication of archaeological information. The NDAA seeks to enlist the aid of all citizens to achieve this goal. It publishes a quarterly newsletter and an occasional journal on various topics in archaeology and history.



Excavations at Fort Clark State Historic Site, Mercer County, North Dakota (photo courtesy of Doug Wurtz,)

## LOCAL

There are currently seven North Dakota communities with established **Historic Preservation Commissions** who participate in the CLG program administered by the SHPO and the National Park Service, making them eligible for federal pass-through grants to undertake a wide range of historic preservation activities. In addition, other North Dakota communities have local preservation ordinances but have not yet joined the CLG program.

**Local Historical Societies** in communities throughout the state promote historic preservation and provide educational programs to their members. There are currently 140 county and local historical societies in North Dakota.

**Local Governments and Agencies** such as city and county governments, school districts and other entities own and manage a wide variety of historic properties.

**Friends Groups** at the various historic sites are important when it comes to preservation issues. They provide time and money to keep sites up when budgets fall short. Current groups include **Chateau de Mores Friends, Whitestone Hill Battlefield Historical Society, Friends of Fort Abercrombie, Society for the Preservation of the Former Governors Mansion, Fort Totten Foundation, Friends of Fort Buford and Fort Union, Friends of the Ronald Reagan Minuteman State Historic Site, and the 1883 Stutsman County Courthouse Committee.**





Stutsman County Courthouse, Jamestown, North Dakota (AHP)

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEGISLATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

### FEDERAL LAW

([http://www.nps.gov/index  
.htm](http://www.nps.gov/index.htm))

The **ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906** provides for the protection of historic, prehistoric, and scientific features located on federal lands. It authorizes the president to designate as National Monuments historic and natural

resources of national significance located on federally owned or controlled land. The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Defense are authorized to issue permits for archaeological investigations on lands under their control to recognized educational and scientific institutions for the purpose of systematically and professionally gathering data of scientific value.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/anti1906.htm>

The **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACT OF 1916** establishes the National Park Service to manage our nation's parks and to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such a means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

[http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/fhpl/nps\\_organic\\_act.pdf](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/fhpl/nps_organic_act.pdf)

The **NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966**, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq. Title 54) establishes a program for the preservation of historic properties throughout the United States and its territories. The NHPA provides a framework for the protection and preservation of historic properties. It created State Historic Preservation Offices in each state, established the National Register of Historic Places and the Section 106 Review Process. Among its provisions:

- **SECTION 106** requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their activities on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to



Menoken Indian Village National Historic Landmark, Burleigh County,  
North Dakota (AHP)

comment on those activities. In practice, this provision is administered under regulations defined in 36 CFR 800, which require that federal agencies consult with the State/Tribal Historic Preservation Office in all undertakings. Certain projects that affect historic properties are referred to the Advisory Council.

- **SECTION 110** defines the broad requirements for preservation programs in federal agencies.

[http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_HistPrsvt.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistPrsvt.pdf)

The **HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935** establishes a national policy of preservation for public use of historic sites, buildings and objects. This act led to the eventual establishment within the National Park Service of the Historic Sites Survey, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the National Historic Landmarks Program. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_HistSites.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf)

The **RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT OF 1960** provides for the recovery and preservation of “historical and archaeological data (including relics and specimens)” that might be lost or destroyed in the construction of dams and reservoirs. [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl\\_archhistpres.pdf](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_archhistpres.pdf)

The **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1966**, Section 4(f) states that the Secretary of Transportation shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the States in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed. The Secretary of Transportation shall not approve any program or project that requires the use of land from a public park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative. [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl\\_dotact.pdf](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_dotact.pdf)

The **NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969**, as amended (42 USC 4321 and 4331-4335) declares that it is a federal policy to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. It requires federal agencies to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach that incorporates the natural and social sciences in any planning and decision making that may impact our environment. [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl\\_ntlenvirnpolcy.pdf](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_ntlenvirnpolcy.pdf)

The **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1974**, as amended (16 USC 469-469c-2) amends the 1960 Reservoir Salvage Act by providing for the preservation of significant scientific, prehistoric, historic and archaeological materials and data that might be lost or destroyed as a result of flooding, the construction of access roads, relocation of railroads and

highways, or any other federally funded activity that is associated with the construction of a dam or reservoir. [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl\\_archhistpres.pdf](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_archhistpres.pdf)

The **TAX REFORM ACT OF 1976** provides tax incentives to encourage the preservation of commercial historic structures. Amended many times since its original passage, the current law provides for a 20% federal income tax credit on monies used in the rehabilitation of commercial, agricultural, industrial, or rental buildings that are certified as historic properties. [http://www.achp.gov/docs/BRAC/Federal\\_Historic\\_Preservation\\_Tax\\_Incentives\\_Program-June\\_06.pdf](http://www.achp.gov/docs/BRAC/Federal_Historic_Preservation_Tax_Incentives_Program-June_06.pdf)

The **AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT OF 1978**, as amended (42 USC 1996 and 1996a) states that it is a policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_IndianRelFreAct.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_IndianRelFreAct.pdf)

The **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979**, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm) defines archaeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest and at least 100 years old, requires federal permits for their excavation or removal and sets penalties for violators. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf)

The **NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990**, as amended, (25 USC 3001 et seq.) gives ownership and control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated or discovered on federal land to federally recognized American Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The law also establishes criminal penalties for trafficking in human remains or cultural objects, and requires agencies and museums that receive federal funding to inventory those remains or items in their possession, identify the descendants of, and repatriate those remains or items. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_NAGPRA.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_NAGPRA.pdf)

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 13007, INDIAN SACRED SITES** instructs all federal land management agencies, to the extent practicable, to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of those sacred sites. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/eo13007.htm>



Whitestone Hill State Historic Site, Dickey County, North Dakota (AHP)

## STATE LAW

PERMITS are required to investigate, evaluate, or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources, historic buildings, structures, or objects under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The annual permit shall be obtained from the director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

### **North Dakota Century Code 55-03-01**

PERMITS are required to investigate, excavate, or otherwise record cultural resources on land owned by an instrumentality of the state of North Dakota and to excavate cultural resources on private land. The permit is obtained from the Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

### **North Dakota Century Code 55-03-01.1**

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION creates the State Historic Preservation Office within the State Historical Society of North Dakota and grants to it a number of duties, including the ability to locate, survey, investigate, register, identify, preserve and protect historic, architectural, archaeological and cultural sites, structures and objects worthy of preservation. It also gives the SHPO the ability to review all federal undertakings permitted, funded, licensed or otherwise assisted.

### **North Dakota Century Code 55-10-11**

PROTECTION OF UNMARKED HUMAN BURIALS outlines the protection of unmarked burials and the penalties for their disturbance. The law reflects attitudes of the vast majority of

North Dakotans: all human remains deserve handling in a respectful manner. If an exposed burial is located, leave it in place, and notify the local law enforcement and the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

**North Dakota Century Code 23-06-27**

PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITES that are found or located upon any land owned by the state or its political subdivision and are significant in understanding and interpreting the history and prehistory of the state a subject to review by the State Historical Society.

**North Dakota Century Code 55-02-07**

PROTECTION OF PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC SITE LOCATIONAL DATA enables limited access to and release of information from files of the State Historical Society of North Dakota until the director is satisfied that the applicant has a reasonable need for the information and is assured that the release of the information will not result in unnecessary destruction of the resource.

**North Dakota Century Code 55-02-07.1**

THE HISTORICAL IMPACT EMERGENCY FUND was established and is administered by the Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. The fund was authorized for the purpose of emergency mitigation of adverse effects on cultural resources and historical buildings, structures, or objects in the state.

**North Dakota Century Code 55-02-09**

LOCAL LAWS may also exist and vary by jurisdiction. These include but are not limited to local preservation ordinances and local historic overlays

## A VIEW TOWARD THE FUTURE

The vision of the historic preservation community in North Dakota is a state in which the tangible remains of all the diverse groups that have contributed to the heritage of North Dakota shall have been identified, located, recorded, evaluated, registered and preserved in ways beneficially compatible with the best interest of the cultural resources and the citizens of the state; and a state in which the physical remains, information, data, and artifacts of each significant cultural property will be accessible to all the public for respectful, inspirational, and scholarly understanding, interpretation and appreciation, in the following ways:

- The state's residents are knowledgeable of, and respectful towards, the full range of cultural properties present in the state;
- Federal, state and local governments, businesses, organizations and individuals acknowledge and share responsibility for preserving historically significant sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts;
- Local governments have developed a clear understanding of the cultural and historical values pertinent to their jurisdictions and routinely arbitrate preservation issues in accordance with local values;
- Cultural diversity is recognized as an important part of the state's heritage and routinely receives appropriate recognition and consideration in preservation efforts;
- Preservation of the full range of cultural properties is viewed as contributory to the economic and social vitality of the state's cities, towns and rural areas;
- Financial incentives are available to aid and encourage preservation efforts;
- The public is aware of the benefits of rehabilitation and restoration as an alternative to demolition and new construction, yet recognizes that both development and preservation may contribute to economic growth;
- An ethic is widely accepted by the state's residents so that preservation of cultural resources is the common social standard;
- The public recognizes the importance of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and respects their preservation as much for their information as for the artifacts they contain;
- Each community recognizes its valued historic character and invests the resources and materials necessary to preserve, enhance and interpret that character;

- The SHPO is routinely recognized as a primary preservation authority based on the knowledge, experience and leadership of its staff and their ability to assist preservation efforts with technical guidance, regulatory expertise and financial support;
- There is sufficient well-trained, knowledgeable and experienced SHPO staff and adequate funding to accomplish necessary program functions and to meet emergency situations as they arise; and
- The SHPO is routinely recognized as an important, contributing part of the research function of the SHSND which generates and disseminates professional publications and materials of the highest quality.



## TARGETS OF PRESERVATION



Elkhorn Ranch, Billings County, North Dakota (AHP)

## CONTEXTS AND PROPERTY TYPES

In order to establish a framework in which to identify and define patterns of North Dakota's prehistory and history, a matrix was devised to chart the intersections of three relevant parameters: historical theme, geographical area and time period. These intersections defined potential study targets called "contexts." The contexts, in turn, provide a method to facilitate collection, organization, and synthesis of data needed to define each of the recurring cultural themes, their cultural attributes and their known physical resources (property types). It was further intended that thorough study of the historic and archaeological record pertinent to each context would not only compile historical, cultural and statistical data useful in understanding the theme and its related properties, but that detailed review of the data pertaining to the contexts and their respective property types could:

- provide insights into the social, political and physical factors which tend to protect or threaten the properties, *per se*;
- provide a body of information useful in evaluating each related property; and
- suggest appropriate strategies for protecting specific properties.

In theory, contexts could be created for each intersecting set of parameters, allowing researchers to identify a detailed body of information about the occurrence of, and changes to, cultural history for any combination of topic, space and time in the state.

In North Dakota, context design calls for a detailed narrative based on a thorough examination and synthesis of all the information known about the topic, the area and the period. Each context report should include:

1. A narrative overview discussing the origination, function of, and changes to, the context elements;
2. Data about the numbers and types of historic properties relating to the context;
3. Information about appropriate application of National Register eligibility criteria and integrity standards to individual properties;
4. Pertinent research questions and recommendations for appropriate treatment for applicable properties;
5. A bibliography pertinent to the context.

In reality, this approach would involve thousands of combinations and would take decades to research and document. A more practical approach has been to select those topical themes, geographical areas and pertinent time periods most useful in understanding the state's history and developing these contexts.

Particular characteristics of information organization systems and study methodologies have resulted in somewhat different organizational styles for the prehistoric and the historic components of these contexts. The prehistoric component focuses on geographical regions based on the state's major river drainage systems and fit the succession of cultural traditions into each geographical region; the historic contexts (those involving post-contact topics) focus on historical themes which recur across geographical areas and time periods.

It should be noted that the prehistoric contexts are developed and studied primarily with the tools and techniques of archaeology: survey, testing, excavation, artifact collection, analysis and reporting. The human subjects are generally Native American peoples or ancestral Native American groups whose exact identity and origins are not fully understood. The historic period contexts address the activities of all peoples who inhabit, or inhabited, North Dakota lands after European contact. The tools and techniques used in these studies may include some of the methodologies of archaeology but rely primarily on the written records and physical materials left by the participants and observers of the events that comprise the history of this state.

The following descriptions are included to provide a general introduction to North Dakota's typical historic properties. While contexts have been, and remain, an important part of the Historic Preservation Program in North Dakota, their continued development and revision are subject to the *de facto* prioritization imposed on all program elements by available time, personnel and fiscal resources.

## PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT THEMES

### Paleo-Indian 9,500 B.C. - 5,500 B.C.

The first people to explore North Dakota arrived some 13,000 years ago when glaciers from the last ice age began to melt. North Dakota was covered with scattered conifer forests and open, tundra-like plains. People followed and hunted herds of large mammals, such as mastodons, mammoth, and bison.

Small groups of people lived in temporary camps and moved across vast distances. They hunted big game, but also smaller animals, fished in lakes and rivers, and gathered wild plants. We know very little about their beliefs, languages, and customs, but their finely crafted spear points are found all over North America.



Biface from the Beach Clovis Cache (32GVX48) (AHP)

### Plains Archaic 5,500 B.C. - 400 B.C.;

North Dakota's climate became warmer and dryer. Alternating periods of severe drought and rain may have caused the extinction of large herds of Ice Age mammals. People adapted to the environment by changing their behavior and experimenting with new technologies. Hunters and foragers made use of local plants and animals. They continued to move seasonally, but traveled shorter distances than their Paleo-Indian ancestors. People now stayed longer in camps and traded with their neighbors.

### Plains Woodland 400 B.C. - A.D. 1200:

Groups of several families lived in open campsites, building hide, bark, or brush shelters. These larger communities experimented with new forms of architecture, technology, and crafts. The manufacture of pottery and a new weapon, the bow and arrow, are important technological innovations from this period.

People traded more extensively than their ancestors. Archaeologists' discovery of copper, obsidian, and objects made of seashells are evidence of large and active trade networks. Trade stretched as far south as the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

### Plains Village A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1780

Growing and cultivating crops changed Native American life. People could now produce and store food to last through the winter. They built permanent villages and used their food surpluses for

trade. As a result, these villages became major centers of trade. Nomadic tribes exchanged hides and meat with villagers for corn and other farming products.

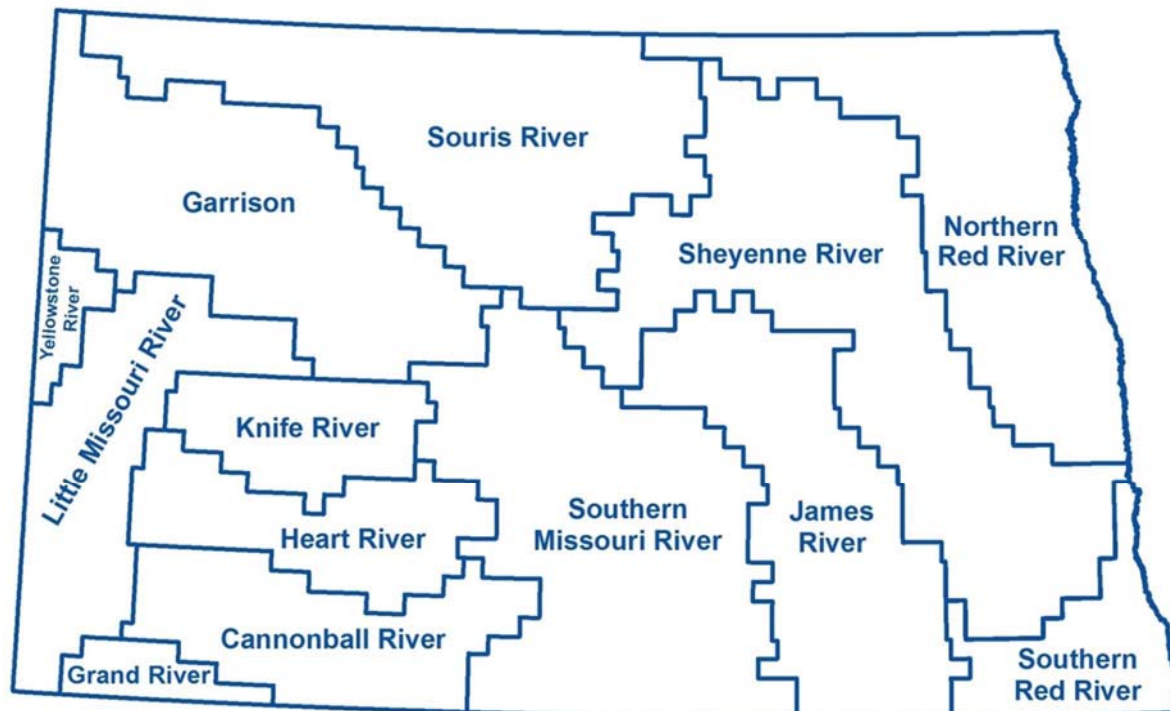
During this time people developed larger, more permanent houses, such as rectangular lodges and earth lodges. Larger populations required a more organized form of political leadership. They developed social and religious organizations that helped maintain order, and created a sense of community. Early village farmers were the ancestors of North Dakota's Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes.

### Equestrian Nomadic (1780 - 1880)

While some Native Americans settled in villages, others continued moving from camp to camp as the seasons changed. They hunted the herds of bison across the Plains and traded with other Indians and Euro-Americans. By the middle of the 18th century, the horse and gun became central to the lives of nomadic tribes. During this time, a shift in power occurred from the great village nations, ravaged by disease, to the nomadic peoples of the Plains.

These nomadic tribes are the direct ancestors of the Teton-Lakota, Santee-Dakota, Yankton, Yanktonai, Crow, Plains Cree, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, and Chippewa people.

Each of cultural/temporal affiliations are examined and discussed as pertinent to each of the 13 river drainage-based geographical regions illustrated in Figure #1. *The North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component* is available for public use electronically, in searchable .pdf format at [http://history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan\\_arch.html](http://history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html).



## HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT THEMES:

Aviation: relates to the beginning, development and use of aircraft in North Dakota. *Typical property types may include: airports, airfields, landing strips, hangars, airport facilities, and homes of important air-industry persons.*

Bridges: relates to historical and/or design, engineering and/or architectural values of *bridges, grade separations, and trestles.*



Sorlie Bridge, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Photo by Tuey on Flickr

Colonization: relates to the planned and organized immigration, settlement and/or resettlement of groups to, into, or within North Dakota from other areas. Groups may be religious, social, ethnic, or others, such as a Hutterite colony. *Typical property types may include: towns, colonies, settlements, reservations, businesses, residences, and farms.*

Commerce: relates to the establishment, growth, and operations of the sale or exchange of goods, including banking and financial support services. *Typical property types may include: trading posts, retail stores, wholesale stores, general stores, banks, savings and loan institutions, brokerage houses, mail order houses, shipping and transportation facilities, and the homes of prominent merchants, bankers and other people of business and trade interests.*

Communications: relates to the transmission of messages and information. *Typical property types may include: powwow sites, traditional cultural properties, newspaper offices, telegraph and telephone facilities, post offices and mail stations, post roads, radio, T.V. and microwave stations and towers.*

Depression, The Great: relates to the causes, effects of, conditions during, and/or relief and recovery from the Great Depression, 1929-1940. *Typical property types may include: abandoned farms, banks, business buildings, city parks, civic improvements, relief facilities, Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps and project sites.*

Education: relates to the organized transmission of formal knowledge, training and skills. *Typical property types may include: schools, boarding schools, colleges, universities, business schools, trade schools, campuses, campus living quarters, administration buildings, and homes of prominent educators.*



Babcock Hall, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota (AHP)

Energy Development: relates to the establishment, development and use of mechanical, hydro- and electrical power sources, their generation, distribution and use. *Typical property types may include: water wheels, steam and/or electrical generating and transmission facilities, dams, and power stations. This context should not include coal or petroleum production facilities.*

Entertainment: relates to activities by which people entertain and/or amuse themselves or others and to places where entertainment and/or amusement are offered, provided or experienced. *Typical property types may include: amusement parks, circus grounds, concert halls, fairgrounds, powwow*

grounds, museums, opera houses, parks, playgrounds, sports facilities, theaters, the homes of prominent entertainers and impresarios.

Exploration: relates to the exploration, discovery, recording and dissemination of information about the characteristics, attributes, and values of the state. *Typical property types may include: trails, camp sites, camps, forts, battlefields, storage yards, and the residences of prominent explorers.*

Farming, Bonanza: relates to the establishment and operation of the Bonanza Farm phenomenon in North Dakota. *Typical property types may include: Bonanza farm headquarters, barns, corrals, farm buildings, outlying (satellite) farm stations, barracks, dormitories, loading and/or shipping facilities.*

Farming, Dairy: relates to the establishment and operation of dairy farms. *Typical property types may include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, milking houses, privies, dumps, and grain storage facilities.*

Farming: relates to the establishment and operation of farms other than those specifically categorized elsewhere. *Typical property types may include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, privies, dumps, grain storage, animal shelters, indoor and outdoor storage facilities, and water sources.*



Barn and equipment Grand Forks County, North Dakota (SHSND)

Fur Trade: relates to the establishment, operation and adaptations of the fur trade industry in North Dakota, particularly (although not exclusively) from the late 18th to the late 19th centuries. *Typical property types may include, fur trading posts and forts, trails, loading and shipping facilities, trapping,*

trading and hunting grounds, camps and camp sites, steamboat docks, stores, dwellings, warehouses, and residences of prominent fur trade participants.

Government, National: relates to the establishment and operation of U.S. authority over, control of, and services to the area within North Dakota's current boundaries. *Typical property types will generally include: federal government office buildings, federal courthouses, border stations, reservation headquarters, customs houses, and post offices, but may also occasionally include: mail stations, forts, trails, roads, highways, camps, camp sites, and dwellings.*

Government, Territorial: relates to the government and administration of Dakota Territory, 1861-1889. *Typical property types will be similar to those of "State Government" except that they must have been established, constructed, and/or used for territorial government purposes prior to November 2, 1889.*

Government, State: relates to the government and administration of North Dakota since November 2, 1889. *Typical property types may include: state government offices and office buildings, trails, roads, highways, maintenance shops, storage yards and facilities, state institutions, dwellings on state property for state employee use, and homes of prominent political leaders.*

Government, Local: relates to the governance and administration of local governments including counties, cities, towns, or townships. *Typical property types may include: courthouses, city halls, town halls, township halls, office buildings, offices, jails, police and sheriff's offices, maintenance shops, storage yards, buildings and facilities, dumps, warehouses, roads, highways, streets, alleys, bridges, water and sewage treatment facilities, and homes of prominent local political leaders.*

Horticulture: relates to the raising and harvesting of plants on a scale smaller than commercial farming. *Typical property types may include: gardens, garden plots, greenhouses, nurseries, canneries, irrigation facilities, and "Victory Gardens."*

Industrial Development: relates to all industrial pursuits not specifically categorized elsewhere. *Typical property types may include: brick plants, concrete plants, bottling plants, meat packing plants, food processing plants, assembly plants, factories, foundries, saw mills, gristmills, gravel, potash and uranium mines. The context should not include coal or petroleum related sites.*

Irrigation and Conservation: relates to the conservation and planned use of land and water resources. *Typical property types may include: historically significant shelter belts, conservation-oriented farming sites, pumping stations, water pipelines, dams, reservoirs, canals, and flumes.*

Military: relates to all aspects of the military presence in the state. *Typical property types may include: forts, cantonments, posts, Air Force installations, armories, battlefields, trails, roads, bridges, fords, mail stations, cemeteries, villages, camps, camp sites, dumps, defensive works, corrals, barns, storage areas, and dwellings and residences.*



Mining, Coal: relates to the establishment, development and operation of the coal mining industry in North Dakota. *Typical property types may include: tipples, mines, mine entrances, loading and transportation facilities, storage yards, railroad spurs, office buildings, camps, and dwellings.*

Petroleum: relates to the establishment, development and operation of the petroleum industry (oil and gas) in North Dakota. *Typical property types may include: oil wells, gas wells, petroleum product refineries, tank batteries, pipelines, and pumping stations.*

Railroads: relates to the establishment and operation of the railroad industry in North Dakota. *Typical property types may include: railroad grades, bridges and trestles, depots, freight yards, switch yards, barracks, dormitories, construction yards, section houses, roundhouses, loading facilities, construction camps, trails, camps, camp sites, office buildings, warehouses, dumps, and signal devices.*

Ranching, Open Range: relating to the breeding, raising, gathering, transportation and marketing of domesticated animals (e.g. cattle, sheep, horses) during the late 19th century before widespread private land ownership and the common use of fences. Usually large, often owned or financially supported by foreign investors or prominent cattlemen already established in other states, these ranches operated on a philosophy of exploiting the natural resources of the area for as long as economic feasibility allowed. *Typical property types may include: ranch buildings, single and multiple unit dwellings, corrals, barns, barracks, bunk houses, wells, line shacks, camps and camp sites, rodeo grounds, cattle trails, and possibly round-up grounds.*

Ranching, Fee Simple: although similar to "Open Range Ranching" in general activities and products, important differences separate this context from the other. Fee Simple Ranching is characterized by the widespread use of privately owned, fenced land. Usually intended to be permanent occupants of limited space, these ranches were oriented towards continual re-use of the natural resources, perpetuation and improvement of smaller herds, were usually locally owned and financed, tended to operate on a smaller scale and remain a part of the state's agricultural economy. *Typical property types may include: single and multiple unit dwellings, barns, corrals, feed lots, equipment storage yards and buildings, and wells.*

Religion: relates to the establishment and operations of religious groups and institutions. *Typical property types may include: colonies, traditional cultural properties, shrines, holy places, churches, synagogues, rectories, parsonages, church schools and colleges, convents, and monasteries.*

Roads, Trails, and Highways: relates to the development and use of overland transportation systems (excluding railroads) including trails, roads, highways, automobile and truck traffic, stagecoach, and bus traffic and wagon routes. *Typical property types may include: trails, historically significant roads and highways, bridges, fords, stage stations, rest stops, auto dealerships, gasoline stations, freight yards, barns, relay stations, maintenance shops, dwellings, repair shops, bus depots, bus barns, and possibly camps, campsites, motels, inns, and diners.*

Rural Settlement: relates to factors that influenced (or were influenced by) settlement in rural areas including rural institutions, rural industries (except farming and ranching), ethnicity, colonization, and social institutions. *Typical property types may include: churches, factories, assembly plants, brick making factories, roads-trails-highways, fords, ferries, river crossings, cemeteries, social gathering places, rural schools, township halls, mills, forts, and railroad properties.*

Urban Settlement: relates to the establishment and growth of towns and cities as whole entities rather than as separate parts. Abandoned settlements and towns as well as existing towns and cities should be included. The context seeks to describe the town-building and settlement phenomena. *Typical property types may include: towns, settlements, colonies, and reservations as well as those property types which relate to more specifically defined urban institutions, urban industries, community services and businesses, ethnicity, and demographic patterns.*

Water Navigation: relates to the commercial use of North Dakota's lakes and rivers for transportation of goods and people. While focusing on the steamboat industry, the context is intended to include other forms of commercial water navigation, but to generally exclude recreational boating. *Typical property types may include: steamboat docks, wharfs, piers, wood yards, ferries, storage yards, freight yards, loading facilities, wrecks or wreckage, boatyards, and dry docks.*

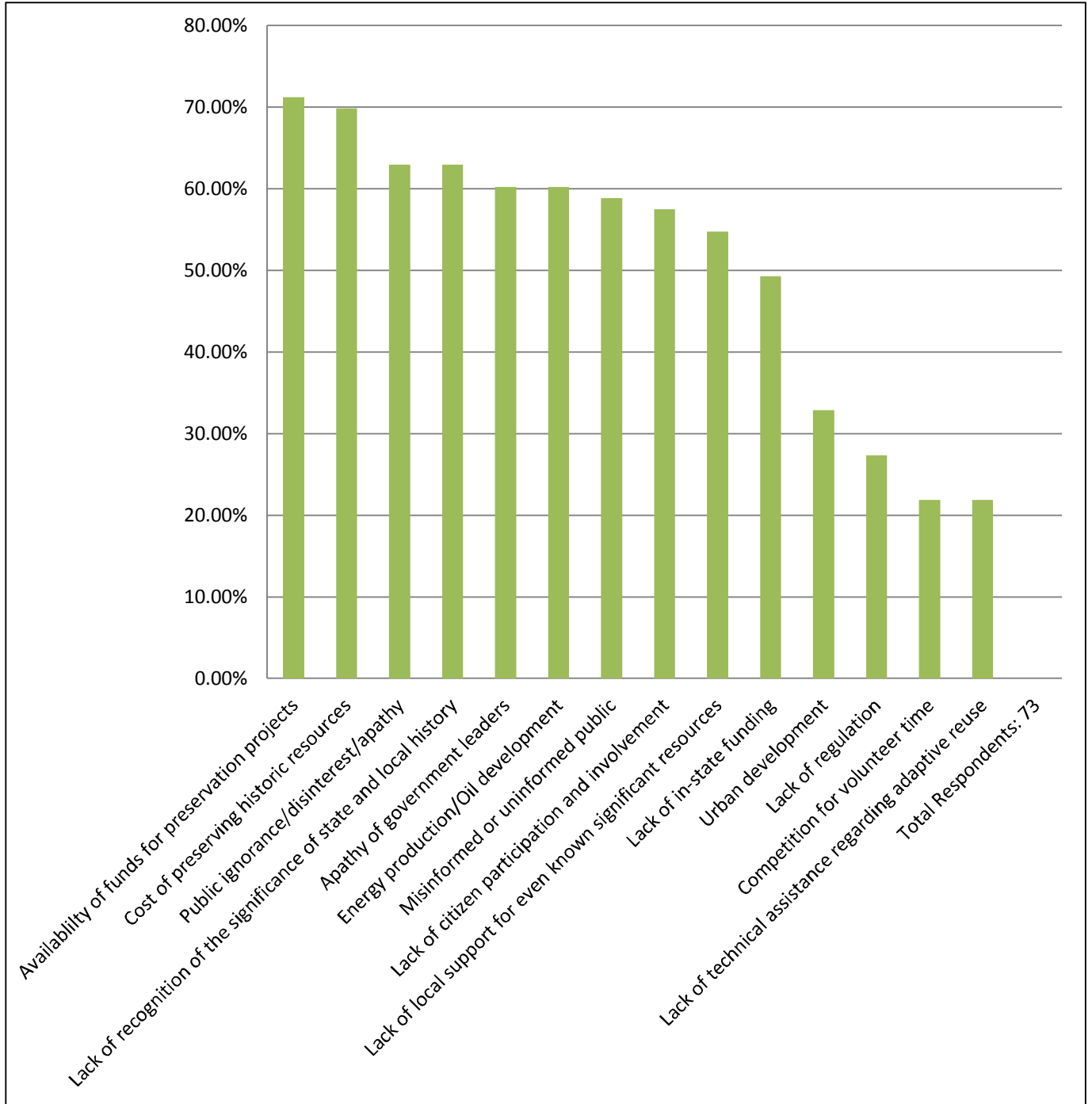
These contexts examine each theme on a statewide basis with variable applications definable by geographical regions and time periods. Research and documentation processes for the historic period contexts are constantly in progress and proceeding at various rates. Current contexts are available online at <http://www.history.nd.gov/hp/historiccontexts.html>.



Swedish Zion Lutheran Church, Bottineau County, North Dakota (AHP)

# THE PRESERVATION PLAN

## OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



Challenges to historic preservation in the state, as expressed by survey participants

## ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

North Dakota has diverse energy resources. Not only is North Dakota home to the world's largest deposits of lignite coal, but increased production of oil and gas from the Bakken and Three Forks formations has significantly raised North Dakota's output of oil and has boosted both tax revenues and economic activity. North Dakota is now the second largest oil-producing state in the nation. The success of the state's efforts to diversify its economic bases has led to an increase in median income from 13% below the national average to 19% above and the lowest unemployment rate in the country at 2.4%. Oil and gas revenues have provided a large pool of funding available to the state, with 96% of oil and gas tax revenue channeled into a special reserve for one-time projects not included in the regular state budget. With informed direction and effective advocacy, a portion of this revenue is available to fund preservation projects.

The growing interest in renewable energy production has had a notable impact on the state in recent years. North Dakota is nationally recognized as having the greatest potential of any state to produce energy through wind power, and new crop varieties are being developed to decrease the cost and increase the efficiency of biofuel production.

In response to the state's efforts to diversify its economic base, myriad businesses and industries in North Dakota find themselves on an upward trend. Transportation, construction, manufacturing, tourism, technology and healthcare have all grown in the last few years.

Continued growth of the state's economy (and the resultant increase in tax dollars) can effectively carry forth the state's interest in pursuing multiple avenues of preserving the past. History has shown, however, that this growth can be unpredictable or short-lived, while the disruptions and damages caused by energy production and other industrial projects may last forever.

Although oil and gas production has surpassed agriculture as the leading economic sector, North Dakota is still a major producer of agricultural products, especially wheat, corn, soybeans, sunflower and sugar beets. North Dakota has traditionally been subject to the cyclical nature of farm commodity prices and weather patterns. When crops are abundant and prices are high, increases in disposable income commonly creates an upsurge in preservation activity. However, favorable conditions in an agricultural-based economy may increase pressure to put more land into production. This land use often occurs at the expense of previously undisturbed areas containing historic properties, necessitating the removal of old buildings, farmsteads, and similar properties. While commodity prices are currently low, crop production is at an all-time high, presenting an opportunity for increased income. However, the oil industry has had an impact here as well. With the transport of oil by rail increasing at such a rapid rate, the railroads have not kept up. Crops stored in rail cars wait to be transported to buyers, creating a backlog of thousands of rail cars full of perishable farm commodities.

The strength of the farming economy in North Dakota affects other economic sectors including main street businesses and government. In recent years determined efforts to diversify the state's economy have met with considerable success, though its longevity is impossible to predict. Consequently, monies available for historic preservation remain an unknown and unstable variable, both from private, charitable sources and government budgets.

All of these endeavors carry a host of positive opportunities for historic preservation. Industry brings new residents to the state to open and operate oil collection and distribution systems, to build and operate generation stations, to construct and maintain transmission facilities and to operate stores. More people are visiting the state and spending money in its cities. These people require infrastructure, new or updated, and related businesses, wholesale and retail. This increased economic base provides new avenues of funding for historic preservation. However, all of these endeavors are also potentially destructive to historic resources. All, for example, require soil disturbance, whether for mines, plants, stations, pipelines or power lines, as well as the roads needed to service them and for the neighborhoods and the stores and other amenities of social interaction that modern American societies demand.



Oil pump jack, rural Billings County, North Dakota, Photo by Brian Austin (SHSND)

## PUBLIC ATTITUDES

In general, North Dakotans continue to become more aware and respectful of their history and of the places associated with that history. This is not, however, universally true. For example, some North Dakotans lack a broad understanding of the state's history and, consequently, do not recognize or appreciate many of the state's historic resources. Some who are aware of the state's historic properties genuinely do not place high priority on the preservation of such resources. Some North Dakotans see archaeological, architectural, and historic properties as obstacles to achieving other needs and benefits. In part, this attitude may result from continuing misinformation about, or misunderstanding of, legal protections afforded to significant cultural resources by federal, state and local governments.

Headway in creating public awareness and cooperation is being made, however, as a result of the state's recent emphasis on enhancing its tourism industry. The completion of the expanded North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum (2014) has led to increased public interest, awareness and involvement from residents and non-residents alike. Heritage tourism has become one of North Dakota's largest economic generators. The celebration of the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of statehood provided additional incentives and opportunities to promote history and preservation across the state.

Another vehicle for strengthening preservation attitudes is the operation of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) on all of the American Indian reservations in the state. Although in various stages of development, these offices, along with other tribal groups, have opened previously underutilized avenues of communication, and cooperation to everyone's mutual benefit.

Despite the progress made, there is still much to be done in developing public awareness and support. A lack of public knowledge or consideration for historic resources made up 5 of the top 10 perceived concerns facing historic preservation in the recent survey used to develop this plan. Without public support at both a statewide and a local level preservation efforts cannot succeed.

State and local agencies, especially those with interests in economic development and promotion, heritage tourism, and social programming, must continue to recognizing the potential contributory values historic properties offer. The resurgence of supportive, collaborative and partnership organizations, such as Preservation North Dakota, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota Foundation, and the continued influence of groups such as the North Dakota Archaeological Association, can assist with this effort tremendously. Continuing strong support from the state's educational community at all levels remains vitally important.



Garrison Dam National Fish Hatchery October 2014 (AHP)

The challenges and opportunities posed by North Dakota's population dynamics may be viewed as two sides of the same phenomenon. As of 2010, the last census year, the population of North Dakota had grown five out of the previous six years, and in the last ten years the population of North Dakota has grown at a yearly rate of 10.3%, nearly three times the national average. In 2012, North Dakota set a new record with a population of nearly 740,000, with North Dakota communities among the fastest-growing in the country. Not only are new residents moving to North Dakota, but the birth rate has increased by 18% between 2001 and 2009, and young graduates no longer flee the state in droves. After many years of outmigration, North Dakota now faces an increasing population and the challenges and opportunities that come along with it.

This population increase has its own effects on historic preservation considerations. In the cities where both economy and population are growing, demands for new housing, public infrastructure and commercial developments pose some of the greatest challenges to historic preservation. Accommodating this growth results in land clearing, land disturbance, and/or demolition of older neighborhoods, buildings and structures as part of redevelopment projects and expanding infrastructure such as highway projects and water distribution networks. In addition, an influx of new residents to our smaller communities has the potential to erode the sense of community traditionally found in places that have been inhabited by the same small groups for a long time.

Concern for historic resources is not confined to neighborhoods and towns. The building of new oil wells, wind farms, and transportation infrastructure also impacts the areas between the towns—the open prairies for which the state is known. Obviously there will be a continuing need to encourage awareness of, and appreciation for, historic properties in these types of settings. Regulatory considerations provide a start but are traditionally less productive and more precarious than other forms of persuasion and incentive.



## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Historic resources do not exist in a vacuum. Those events that threaten other properties throughout the state do not discriminate. Hail and ice storms are common in North Dakota, and flooding continues to be a concern. The communities of Fargo, Devils Lake and Minot routinely face spring flooding and new flood protection and water diversion projects are in development. In order to protect against flooding, buildings and land must be cleared to make way for levee systems and other flood control methods. It is important that these projects be carefully considered in order to minimize the effect on historic resources located in those areas.



Elkhorn Ranch Historic District, Billings County, North Dakota (AHP)

## PROGRESS

This section details the progress that has been made towards the goals set forth in the previous version of this plan.

**1. Provide financial and non-financial incentives for participation in historic preservation efforts and program activities.**

- The archaeology lab in the SHSND provides volunteer opportunities for students to earn community service hours for school participating in historic preservation activities; it also provides service hours to volunteers over the age of 55 through the RSVP program (Corporation for National and Community Service). (Ongoing)
- Annually, the SHPO administers the federally funded Historic Preservation Fund Grants program with the goal of increasing public participation in preservation planning, training and projects. This includes announcing available funds, reviewing reports and making awards. (Ongoing)
- Annually, the SHPO administers the state funded Cultural Heritage Grants program with the goal of increasing public participation in preservation planning, training and projects. This includes announcing available funds, reviewing reports and making awards. (Ongoing)
- Annually, the SHPO administers the CLG grant program with the goal of increasing public participation in preservation planning, training and projects. This includes announcing available funds, reviewing reports and making awards. (Ongoing)
- The SHPO administers the Rehabilitation Tax Credit section of the Renaissance Zone Program, reviews applications, provides technical assistance, promotes the program and conducts inspections. (Ongoing)
- Each year, the SHPO plans and presents a National Register Awards Ceremony. (Ongoing)
- SHPO manages 56 state historic sites and markers. (Ongoing)
- State Cultural Heritage grants offer funding for various preservation projects. (Ongoing)



2015 Annual CLG meeting, Park River, Walsh County, North Dakota (AHP)

**2. Increase awareness of the presence and value of cultural resources.**

- With the goal of developing and distributing information about types and examples of cultural resources that exist in North Dakota and the importance and benefits of preserving them, the SHPO creates annual North Dakota Archaeology Awareness posters designed to provide information about specific archaeological resources in the state. (Ongoing) These include:
  - 2007 - Double Ditch Village
  - 2008 - Huff Village
  - 2009 - Menoken Village
  - 2010 - Fort Clark
  - 2011 - Knife River Flint Quarries
  - 2013 - Paleoindian Period
  - 2014 - Archaic Period
  - 2015 - Woodland Period
- SHPO staff gives archaeology presentations to local organizations in the Bismarck-Mandan community, including the OLLI program and schools. Staff also presents walking tours and informational seminars on architectural topics throughout the year in various locations in the state to community groups and the OLLI program. (Ongoing)
- The SHPO sponsored an annual Photo Contest to encourage private individuals to document historic resources. A poster or other media is then created to focus on historic preservation in North Dakota (Ongoing)
- The Historic Preservation section of the State Historical Society of North Dakota webpage is dedicated to presenting valuable information about historic preservation to a wider audience and provides access to downloadable forms, contexts, permit applications and other documents. (Ongoing)

- SHPO develops and distributes informational brochures, manuals and guidance materials, both print and electronic, about the SHPO, its programs and activities such as:
  - A poster highlighting the program areas and responsibilities of the SHPO.
  - *A Traveler's Companion to North Dakota State Historic Sites* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (2014)
  - North Dakota State Historic Site interpretive cards (2015)
  - *Highways to Prehistory* brochure
  - A poster highlighting historic higher education buildings (2014)
  - *Passport to North Dakota*
- In order to develop or acquire preservation-related education program materials for schools and other local groups and organizations, the SHPO has actively developed posters, pamphlets, an archaeology lab volunteer program, and an archaeology SEND Trunk and assisting with the new 8<sup>th</sup> grade North Dakota Studies curriculum. (Ongoing)
- To increase the visibility of historic preservation in local communities through participation in public events the SHPO participates in the following:
  - Spring and Fall meetings of the North Dakota Archaeological Association
  - Annual Preservation North Dakota meeting
  - "Heritage Outbound" in partnership with Knife River Indian Villages
  - Annual CLG Conference
  - "Sensational Sundays" presentations at the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum.
  - Programming for Historic Preservation Month in May
- Additional interpretive signs were developed and installed at Cold War State Historic Sites, Gingras Trading Post State Historic Site and other sites owned by the State(2014)
- Presentations at various State Historical Society managed sites promote the importance of preservation. (Ongoing)
- Create opportunities for broader and more frequent preservation programming through establishment of effective relationships with media outlets such as the Dakota Datebook program. (Ongoing)
- SHPO develops, promotes and delivers informative and entertaining programs about the relationships between North Dakota's heritage, its culture, its resources and the importance of preserving them. Examples include gallery presentations at the Opening of the Early Peoples Gallery (July 2014) and the Grand Opening of the expanded Heritage Center and State Museum (November 2014).
- SHPO and SHSND enhanced the research potential of the archaeological, architectural and historical collections by providing preservation-related information through digital databases of sites, collections and photographs, and make these data accessible through commonly accessible networks. The SHSND has developed Collections Albums on Facebook and added preservation themed entries to the SHSND blog. (Ongoing)
- SHSND purchased new cataloging software (which includes a web module for public browsing).
- Work is ongoing in the digitization/photography of archaeological collections and records (SHSND). (Ongoing)

- SHPO Staff produces professional correspondence directing inquiries to pertinent resources available (e.g., State Plan) on the SHPO webpage to increase public accessibility to products of research, especially to SHPO-produced and SHPO-supported projects. (Ongoing)



Rim of cord-impressed pot found at village site 32ME4, Mercer County, North Dakota

**1. Increase the effectiveness of the state’s preservation network.**

- Using a Geographic Information System (GIS), the SHPO digitizes site boundaries and inventory areas. (Ongoing)
- SHSND and SHPO staff participated in exhibit planning, research and assist with text for exhibits (2014).
- SHSND and SHPO staff participate on the Exhibit Scheduling Committee, providing guidance in the selection of temporary exhibits for installation at the Heritage Center and State Museum and Historic Sites. (Ongoing)
- Increase membership of preservation support groups:
  - SHSND staff are officers, members, and planners for the Preservation North Dakota and North Dakota Archaeological Association organizations
  - One or more SHPO Staff members attend all meetings of Preservation North Dakota
- Bolster the dedication of the state's historic preservation constituency by providing technical assistance to State and Federal agencies to encourage participation in and promotion of preservation practices. (Ongoing)
- Increase public recognition of the SHPO as an acknowledged, primary source of accurate, reliable and readily accessible information, expertise and assistance about historic preservation theory, issues, techniques, procedures and benefits by the creation of a SHPO poster designed to explain various program areas and responsibilities of the SHPO office.

(Ongoing)

- SHPO-sponsored annual meeting with federal and state employees and cultural resource management specialists to discuss program updates and preservation issues. (Ongoing)
- Meetings and correspondence have been exchanged with Velva, Valley City and Bismarck with the goal of expanding participation in the CLG program. (Ongoing)
- SHSND collaboration with the Three Affiliated Tribes on a film “*In the Words of Our Ancestors: The Mandan Language and Oral Traditions Preservation Project: Vol II*” highlighting the Mandan language has expanded participation of interest groups in the preservation of North Dakota history.
- SHSND produced the Mandan video “*People of the Upper Missouri: The Mandans*” (2012)
- SHSND provides information about our programs, activities, and increases public access to our collections through our participation in the SHSND Blog to inform constituencies about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities. (Ongoing)
- SHSND developed an archaeology collections policy; collections procedural manual; various forms and security protocols for receiving and tracking collections; and Guidelines for Submissions of Archaeology Collections to the SHSND for cultural resource management specialists/federal agencies increase the efficiency and effectiveness of North Dakota’s preservation network. (Ongoing)
- Improved the effectiveness of long- and short-range planning processes, including the completion and updating of contexts and other planning documents that reflect priorities and strategies for historic preservation including the following new contexts:
  - Farms in North Dakota (2014)
  - Joseph Bell DeRemer and Samuel Teel DeRemer Architects in ND (2012)
  - Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943 (2010)
  - Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956 (2009)
  - Prairie Barns of North Dakota (pending)
- Enhances public understanding of, and participation in, preservation planning and program development through the development of an online Planning Survey for use in developing goals for the next five- year North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. (Ongoing)
- Offers prompt and professional technical assistance. This includes correspondence with federal, state and local officials and other interested individuals. (Ongoing)
- Conducts on-site reviews of at least two CLGs per year (Ongoing)
- Works with CLGs to establish local historic district ordinances or design guidelines. (Ongoing)

**4. Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant cultural properties. Conduct or sponsor surveys to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant archaeological, architectural, historic and other cultural properties:**

- Auto-CAD plans were created to assist in the preservation and restoration of the state

historic sites.

- Coordination of the North Dakota Historic Preservation Review Board meetings and technical assistance was provided for the National Register of Historic Places program. (Ongoing)
- The following nominations of significant cultural properties to the National Register of Historic Places were completed in the plan period:
  - St Olaf Lutheran Church in Devils Lake (2015)
  - Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features at Double Ditch State Historic Site (2014)
  - Wells-Denbrook Architects Office Building (2014)
  - Freborg Homestead (2014)
  - U.S. Inspection Station - Ambrose (2014)
  - U.S. Inspection Station - St. John (2014)
  - Hotel Brown (2014)
  - Edinburg WPA Auditorium (2013)
  - Vikur Lutheran Church at Mountain (2013)
  - White Stone Hill (2013)
  - Hariman Sanatorium (2013)
  - Skarsbo Apartments (2013)
  - Alderman School District #78 (2013)
  - Clark House (2013)
  - Swedish Zion Lutheran Church (2013)
  - Downtown Bismarck Historic District Amendment (2012)
  - Woodrow Wilson School, Fargo (2012)
  - Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch and Greater Elkhorn Ranchlands (2012)
  - Florence Lake School No. 3 (2011)
  - Green Consolidated School #99 (2011)
  - B'nai Israel Synagogue and Montefiore Cemetery (2011)
  - Fargo Oak Grove Residential Neighborhood District (2011)
  - Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge Airplane Hangar(2011)
  - The Kegs Drive-In (2011)
  - Lynch Quarry Site National Historic Landmark (2011)
  - Williston High School (2011)
  - Amphitheater and Fieldstone WPA Features at Valley City Pioneer Park (2011)
  - Alkabo School (2010)
  - Crystal Springs Fountain (2010)
  - Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features at Menoken SHS(2010)
  - Travelers Hotel (2010)
  - WPA Stone Structures in Memorial Park and Calvary Cemetery (2010)
  - Denbigh Station-Denbigh Station and Experimental Forest (2010)
  - Old Settlers Pavilion (2010)
  - Walla Theater (2010)
  - Bismarck Cathedral Area Historic District (Boundary Increase II) (2010)
  - Ingersoll School (2010)
  - University of North Dakota Historic District (2010)
  - Evangelisch Lutheraner Dreieinigkei Gemeinde (2009)
  - Custer Military Trail Historic Archaeological District (2009)

- Grand Forks County Fairgrounds WPA Structures (2009)
  - Fort Abercrombie (2009)
- 
- Expanded federal, state, and local government agencies' knowledge of the full range of historic resources under their jurisdiction by creating notecards of historic higher education buildings in North Dakota (2015).
  - Mid-century School Survey, Grand Forks (2012-2015).
  - Increased federal, state and local government agency understanding of Section 106 responsibilities and understand the importance of cooperative compliance. (Ongoing)
  - Increase public and private acquisition of significant properties for preservation and interpretive purposes. (Ongoing)
  - SHPO provided grant funding for the creation of a brochure outlining the purpose of the Dickinson Historic Preservation Commission (2011) and for the city of Grand Forks on the UND Historic District (2011).
  - Using CLG grant funding, Fargo hosted a Historic Preservation Expo designed to explain preservation principles to building professionals and other interested parties (2011)
  - SHPO provided Historic Preservation Month speakers (2012-2015).
  - A Survey was conducted in the city of Napoleon (2012).
  - Assisted Preservation North Dakota with the Prairie Barns of North Dakota publication that showcases barns in North Dakota. (2015).



32ML189 Freborg Homestead Barn, McLean County, North Dakota (AHP)



5. **Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties.**
- Expanded knowledge and acceptance of, and adherence to, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation by funding the National Register property brochure and masonry repair and tuck-pointing at the Buffalo High School as well as providing technical assistance for the Old Stone Church project in Buffalo (2011) and a building assessment of the 1916 Buffalo High School (2012).
  - Provided federal grant funds for rehabilitation/restoration of the following historic properties:
    - Barnes County Public Library, Valley City (2014)
    - Empire Arts Center, Grand Forks (2014)
    - James Memorial Building, Williston (2014)
    - Phi Beta Phi house, 409 Cambridge Street, Grand Forks (2014)
    - Stutsman County Courthouse (2013)
    - Stratford Block Grand Forks (2012)
    - 918 Belmont Road Grand Forks (2012)
    - Casselton Heritage Center (2012)
    - Ellendale Opera House (2012)
    - Lander House (2012)
    - Phi Beta Phi house, 409 Cambridge Street, Grand Forks (2011)
    - 28 Conklin Avenue, Grand Forks (2011)
    - 808 Belmont Road, Grand Forks (2011)
    - Dickey County Courthouse (2011)
    - Emmons County Courthouse (2011)
    - Masonic Temple Devils Lake (2011)
    - Sheriff's House, Devils Lake (2011)
  - Provided state grant funds (Cultural Heritage Grants) for rehab/restoration of the following historic properties
    - Lisbon Park Board-Log Cabin(2009-2011)
    - Grand Forks Masonic Center(2009-2011)
    - Griggs County Courthouse(2009-2011)
    - Hillsboro Union Block(2009-2011)
    - Buffalo 1916 High School(2009-2011)
    - Sheldon Community Center (Mizpah Lodge) (2009-2011)
    - Bagg Bonanza Farm Main House(2009-2011)
    - James Memorial Art Center(2009-2011)
    - VCSU President's House(2009-2011)
    - Coghlan Castle(2009-2011)
    - Emmons County Museum(2009-2011)
    - Walhalla Theater(2009-2011)
    - Northwood Museum(2009-2011)
    - Coghlan Castle(2009-2011)
    - Buxton Bank(2009-2011)

- Hatton-Eielson Museum(2009-2011)
  - City of Tuttle-WPA Public Office Building(2009-2011)
  - Valley City Municipal Auditorium(2009-2011)
  - Opera House(2009-2011)
  - Buffalo 1916 High School(2011-2013)
  - 809 1st Avenue SE, Minot (2011-2013)
  - Grand Forks Masonic Center(2011-2013)
  - Devils Lake Masonic Temple(2011-2013)
  - Lake Region Heritage Center(2011-2013)
  - Bagg Bonanza Farm-Main House(2011-2013)
  - Wells County Fairgrounds Grandstand(2011-2013)
  - Baldwin's Arcade(2011-2013)
  - Coghlan Castle(2011-2013)
  - 426 4th Avenue NW, Minot(2011-2013)
  - Florence Lake School (2011-2013)
  - Walhalla Theater(2011-2013)
  - Belle Mehus Auditorium(2013-2015)
  - Cartwright Tunnel(2013-2015)
  - Welk Site(2013-2015)
  - Sims Lutheran Church(2013-2015)
  - Valley City Park Band Shell(2013-2015)
  - Walsh County Historical Museum(2013-2015)
  - Dakotah Rose Bed & Breakfast(2013-2015)
  - Bagg Bonanza Farm(2013-2015)
  - Florence Lake Township(2013-2015)
  - Foster County Courthouse(2013-2015)
  - Walhalla Theatre Storefront(2013-2015)
  - Greater Grand Forks Community Theater historic Fire Hall Theater(2013-2015)
  - Ellendale Opera House(2013-2015)
  - McCanna House(2013-2015)
  - Hutmacher(2013-2015)
  - Touchstones, Inc.- Stone Bank(2013-2015)
- Increased awareness of, and access to, federal, state, and local government-produced and privately produced guidance on appropriate treatment for historic properties by participating in exhibit planning, research and assisting with text for exhibits (2014).
  - The SHPO manages federal, state, and local government-owned historic properties in accordance with sound preservation principles. On a rotating basis properties with covenants are inspected to insure compliance, approximately eight properties per year are inspected (Ongoing)
  - The Menoken National Historic Landmark was resurveyed after preliminary survey indicated misinterpretation of site when it was listed as a National Historic Landmark. The documentation was revised to reflect the significance of the site. The final technical report is in preparation. (Ongoing)

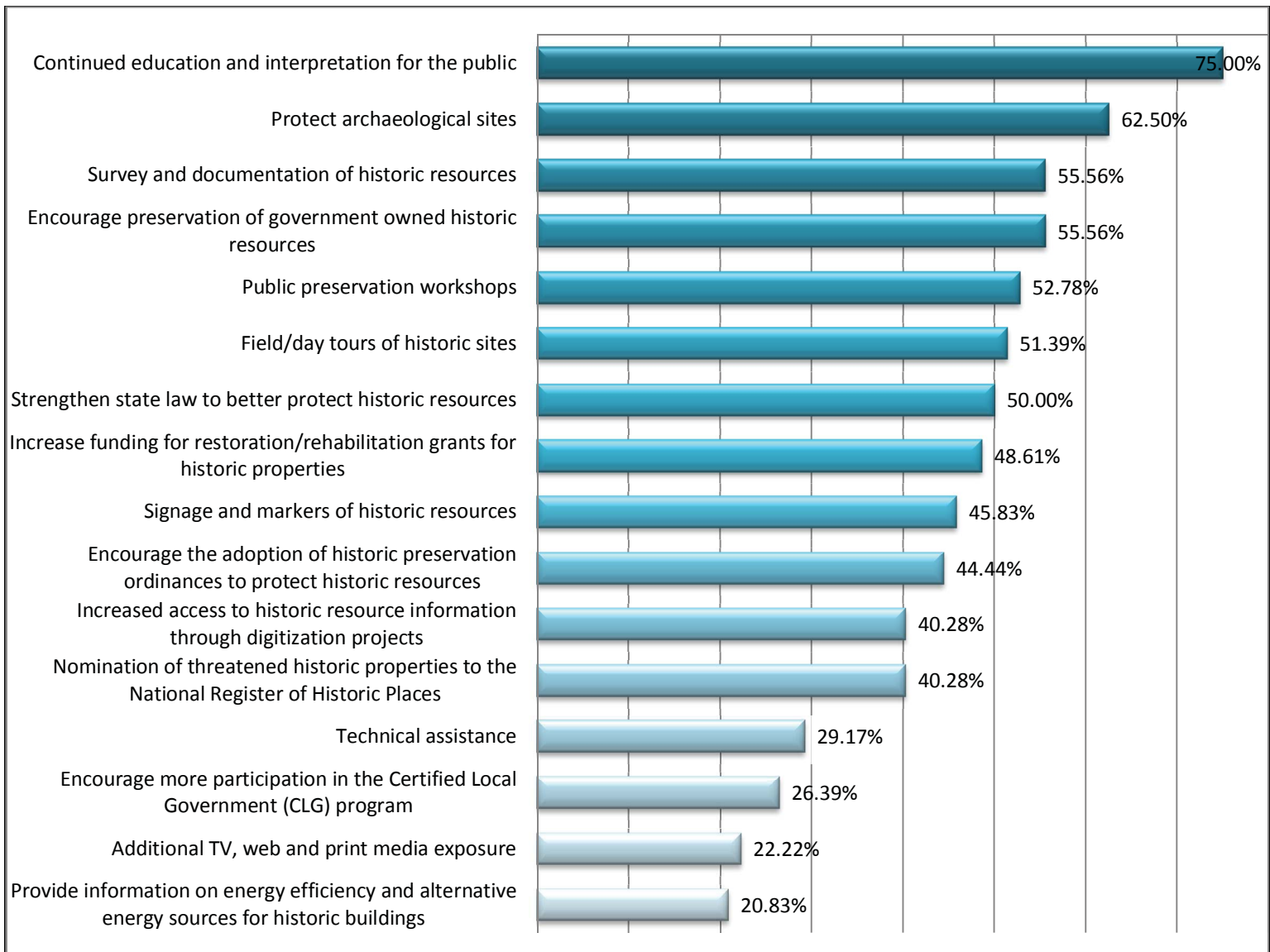
- SHSND staff maintains up-to-date curation standards for all object collections in its care, and rehabilitates collections as appropriate for long-term preservation.
- SHPO staff provided archaeological assistance as needed to the Beacon Island Project (2011).

**6. Increase regular inclusion of historic preservation concerns in the planning and decision-making processes of agencies, organizations and individuals whose activities have a potential to effect significant cultural resources.**

- The Historic Preservation Planner at the SHPO coordinated a division review of the Statewide Comprehensive Plan and made recommendations for revision. The current plan is available online and in print. (Ongoing)
- North Dakota signed a national Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2014).
- Expanded the historic preservation planning potential of the North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) site files database, manuscript collection and other documentary collections through increased use of SHPO GIS. SHPO GIS has become a critical part of the review process. Cultural resource reports have been scanned and SHPO will need to scan site forms in the future. (Ongoing)
- SHPO develops and maintains regular communication among governmental agencies, private and public organizations and individuals whose activities and interests have an impact on the mission and programs of historic preservation in North Dakota through publications such as the *North Dakota History Journal*. (Ongoing)
- SHPO develops and maintains an advocacy program able to identify and address preservation issues in a statesman-like manner at opportune times and appropriate settings. (Ongoing)
- A conservation plan was developed to address management concerns, resources needed and monitoring schedules to ensure preservation of SHSND-owned archaeological and architectural sites that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Airborne LiDAR Mapping and processing of Fort Clark and Double Ditch State Historic Sites (2012).

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The process of developing goals for this plan involved assimilating the data from the online survey to ensure that the needs of preservationists throughout the state were addressed. Some of the most common objectives mentioned by commenters were combined into a single goal, while others were kept as a goal in themselves. The following chart shows the frequency with which each objective was selected as an important consideration for the future of Historic Preservation in North Dakota.



## GOALS:

### **#1 Expand Educational Opportunities Related to Historic Preservation**

- Educating students and citizens of all ages about the heritage of North Dakota

### **#2 Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant cultural properties**

- Increasing the number of resources identified and recorded throughout the state

### **#3 Increase the Effectiveness of the state's preservation network**

- Encouraging partnerships statewide to help in the mission of historic preservation

### **#4 Increase access to cultural resource data and other information**

- Providing more effective access to the products of cultural resource work

### **#5 Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties**

- Defining, describing and preserving historic resources in North Dakota

These five goals were created to focus on the ways that Historic Preservation can be integrated into various programs throughout the State of North Dakota. Each goal directly relates to those priorities defined within this plan which determine the direction of preservation over the next five years. Public comment and survey results were used to develop these goals with the aim of addressing those concerns and conditions which stakeholders felt to be most urgent at this time. Within each goal, there are specific objectives and strategies designed to further the main objectives laid forth. Some of these goals and objectives are ongoing, while others dictate one time projects to be completed in order to create a stronger base for historic preservation in the future. Each goal is as important as all the others, and attention to each is necessary to achieve the environment necessary for future achievement.

## **Goal #1: Expand Educational Opportunities Related to Historic Preservation**

In order to create a framework for historic preservation, it is first necessary to educate not only students, but citizens of all ages on the types of cultural resources available in North Dakota and of the importance of preserving them. Many North Dakotans feel a sense of connection with the place they call home, but not all of them know what factors have contributed to making this state what it is today. While all school children are required to study North Dakota history in both the 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades, education often ceases after these requirements are met. While these curriculums teach how North Dakota came to be as it is, they do not teach anything about preserving that history for future generations. It is the goal of this plan to extend opportunities for learning to all sectors of the population, from school children to senior citizens.

Many methods of delivery can be beneficial to the teaching of historic preservation to citizens of the state. The integration of preservation topics into already existing conferences and the presentation of specialized preservation events can provide the opportunity for a wide range of people to learn about preservation in a framework that is both engaging and educational.

Those citizens who are already engaged in historic preservation at some level should be encouraged to learn more about it. Through written materials and public events, this information can be disseminated to a wide audience. While encouraging preservationists to attend preservation conferences allows them to experience the wider scope of these efforts.

Another vital group which needs to appreciate the importance and benefit of historic preservation are local and statewide lawmakers and public officials. By reaching out to local governments, legislators and other decision makers, the preservation ethic can be encouraged at all levels of government.

Finally, ordinary citizens should be afforded opportunities to become involved in the practice of historic preservation. Workshops, fieldtrips, internships and adult learning experiences can all enhance the attraction of historic preservation to a wide range of people. The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the NHPA provides an ideal platform for a state-wide effort to highlight the benefits of historic preservation to multiple audiences.

#1 Expand Educational Opportunities Related to Historic Preservation

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Integrate historic preservation topics into statewide association conferences and meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Annual CLG Conference</li> <li>b) Governor’s History Conference</li> </ul>	CLGs SHSND Bismarck State College Independent Scholars
Provide Increased Training and Education Opportunities within the SHPO and through partnerships with other preservation groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Preservation Week/Month activities</li> <li>b) Annual CLG Conference</li> <li>c) Preserving Past Investments Poster</li> </ul>	SHSND CLGs
Increase the participation of ND Preservationists in local, state, regional and national preservation groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) National Trust for Historic Preservation</li> <li>b) National Alliance of Preservation Commissions</li> <li>c) AALSH</li> <li>d) Society for American Archaeology</li> <li>e) Plains Anthropological Society</li> </ul>	National Trust for Historic Preservation SHSND NAPC
Increase the visibility of historic preservation in local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Cultural Heritage Grants</li> <li>b) Develop community tours highlighting local historic attractions and buildings</li> </ul>	Local Community Leaders CLGs SHSND ND University System
Participate in activities related to the 50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) SHPO video</li> <li>b) Traveling exhibits</li> <li>c) Preservation Event (mid-October 2016)</li> <li>d) Dakota Datebook</li> <li>e) Learning lab and gallery (theme tours)</li> <li>f) Website enhancements</li> <li>g) Presentations statewide (at historic sites and elsewhere)</li> </ul>	NPS SHSND NDDOT USFS FEMA BLM NDAA
Support preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Offer internship and volunteer</li> </ul>	ND University System

higher education programs	opportunities b) Develop collaborative research projects	SHSND
Create lifelong learning opportunities	a) The Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI)	ND University System SHSND
Create programs to engage citizens of all ages in understanding and appreciating cultural and historic resources	a) Exhibits-Heritage Center, Pembina State Museum, Fort Totten State Museum, Fort Abercrombie, Chateau de Mores, MYCIC b) Traveling exhibits and SEND trunks c) North Dakota Archaeological Association programming and collaborative projects	SHSND Regional Museums Educational institutions NDAA



## **Goal #2: Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant cultural properties**

Knowing the resources that exist and how they fit within the history of the local community, the state, and the nation provides the best avenue for evaluating individual resources and making preservation decisions. As more places become eligible for consideration each year, the need for additional survey and updated surveys increases. Survey gathers the information about places and resources but understanding those survey results comes from evaluation of a lot of resources combined with studies of context. Survey and context inform each other for recognizing popular trends and patterns or unique places and being able to understand how those came about and fit together.

With current technologies, the first place the public checks for resources is the internet. Making contexts readily available to everyone broadens the likelihood of a shared understanding about the level of significance of a place. That increased understanding leads to better working relationships between officials, professionals, and the public which in turn should lead to more consideration for preservation in all aspects of planning.

#2 Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant cultural properties

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Evaluate the fundamentals of the survey process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Explore new technology and techniques</li> <li>b) Collect multiple levels of data that reflect a resource’s history</li> <li>c) Devise a system for electronic submissions in addition to hard copy submittals</li> <li>d) Create comprehensive maps of historic and cultural resources</li> <li>e) Convene survey forum at annual SHPO information meeting</li> </ul>	SHSND
Prepare additional historic contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify themes needed</li> <li>b) Connect context development with thematic exhibits and programs</li> <li>c) Increase the development of Multiple Property Documentation Forms</li> </ul>	NPS Local Communities Cultural Resource Professionals SHSND
Encourage Survey and inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify underrepresented and threatened resources</li> <li>b) Identify key resources in need of intensive survey</li> <li>c) Increase outreach to private landowners and rural communities to identify sites and gather oral histories</li> <li>d) Advocate the federal land management agencies update and maintain resource data</li> <li>e) Encourage public-private partnerships, especially at the grassroots level, towards these ends</li> <li>f) Encourage Tribal-state partnerships</li> </ul>	Cultural Resource professionals Local Community Leaders ND Citizens CLGs Federal Agencies Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation
Increase the dissemination of historic and cultural resource information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Showcase survey results through local meetings</li> <li>b) Engage in systematic information sharing with elected officials and local governments</li> <li>c) Engage realtors and historic property owners</li> </ul>	Local Government Officials CLGs Realtors Historic Property Owners
Increase historic and cultural resource preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Examine ways to promote designation of eligible resources surveyed</li> <li>b) Nominate historic and cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places</li> <li>c) Promote Federal Tax Credits</li> </ul>	NPS federal, state and local government agencies Archaeological Conservancy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>d) Advocate for comprehensive local historic preservation planning</li><li>e) Devise creative mitigation strategies that contribute to broader development of historic preservation statewide</li><li>f) Increase federal, state and local government agency understanding of their Section 106 responsibilities and the importance of cooperative compliance</li><li>g) Encourage the use of preservation easements or covenants</li><li>h) Maintain partnership with the Archaeological Conservancy as a means of preserving endangered resources</li></ul>	
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### **Goal #3: Increase the Effectiveness of the state's preservation network**

Though historic preservation is often achieved through the work of individuals, it is a community endeavor. In its ideal form, historic preservation is achieved through the efforts of interconnected individuals, organizations, and institutions that share a common sense of purpose – to preserve that which embodies the heritage and identity of their communities. The cultivation of a network where like-minded individuals, organizations, and local stakeholders are communicating with one another about preservation-related needs, initiatives, and issues cannot be underestimated.

Inherent in this goal is the recognition that historic preservation does not occur in a vacuum. Preservation needs are situated within a social, economic, and political context, as is public support. The best way to understand and work within the constraints of these evolving contexts is to ensure effective and consistent communication between preservation partners (including local/state/federal government agencies, local historical and preservation organizations, and private individuals) and the general public. The ND SHPO aims to increase the size and scope of this network by seeking out new partnerships, particularly with non-traditional collaborators (private businesses, private landowners, environmental agencies and advocacy groups, etc.). This would expand our preservation advocacy network, and keep preservation in the minds of people who are not typically associated with or involved in directed preservation work.

To facilitate communication and coordination between preservation partners, we need leaders. Any headway made in preservation education is moot if that preservation ethic is not passed on to next generation. Through the development of local mentorship programs, the availability of preservation-based internships, collaborations with tribes on oral history and language revitalization projects, and partnerships between the ND SHPO and universities, we will focus resources on projects that help younger generations recognize value in preservation work, that provide mentorship in heritage preservation fields, and that empower them to make preservation decisions affecting their communities.

Perhaps most vital in increasing the effectiveness of our preservation network is how we communicate the importance of preservation to the general public, and how we demonstrate its collective benefits. Too often, preservation projects do not engage the public effectively. Furthermore, preservation successes are not often explained to the public in ways that seem relevant, beneficial, or logical to them. To this end, we will develop a strategy for empowering local stakeholders to engage in preservation dialogue – making it clear that what is preserved and why is built upon their unique knowledge and experience of the place they live.

We also need to more effectively broadcast preservation's positive local impact. This should be done in creative ways that go beyond the usual press releases or short newspaper articles. The ND

Heritage Center is positioned to be a leader in this regard, where we can make a focused effort to educate, engage, and excite the public about their collective history. This can be done through the use of social media, presentations in unlikely places (assisted living facilities, grade schools, cafes, bookstores, etc.), the development of preservation-based lesson plans for educators, development of exhibits and self-guided tours, and outreach to smaller communities interested in putting together exhibits that speak to the specific historical significance of their place or population.

#3 Increase the Effectiveness of the state’s preservation network

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Nurture preservation leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create new and strengthen existing local preservation advocacy organizations</li> <li>b) Establish mentorship relationships through local leaders</li> </ul>	Statewide and Local Preservation groups SHSND
Establish a preservation advocacy network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Maintain a list of preservation minded contractors for reference purposes</li> <li>b) Assist communities that do not have an active preservation program</li> <li>c) Increase communication through social media, blog posts and other means</li> </ul>	SHSND Local Community Leaders
Increase interagency coordination and dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Host annual SHPO meetings</li> </ul>	Cultural Resource specialists Federal agencies
Form new partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify non-traditional partners</li> <li>b) Ally with conservation partners</li> <li>c) Increase participation in the CLG program</li> <li>d) Engage local downtown associations</li> </ul>	Statewide and Local Preservation groups
Expand positive perceptions of preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Dispel common misconceptions such as that the National Register designation implies property restrictions</li> <li>b) Demystify elements of the historic preservation process</li> <li>c) Provide easily accessible remote listing of properties contributing to historic districts</li> <li>d) Demonstrate the connection between preservation and mainstream popular culture</li> </ul>	Historic Property owners
Develop a promotional plan and communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify promotional tools and partners</li> <li>b) Identify spokespeople</li> <li>c) Identify new audiences and information channels</li> <li>d) Establish a framework for developing local messages</li> <li>e) Target public relations campaigns and events with structured advocacy</li> <li>f) Weave preservation into existing media</li> <li>g) Explore non-traditional delivery methods</li> </ul>	Statewide and Local Preservation groups

Demonstrate the relevance of preservation to the individual citizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Stimulate greater citizen participation</li> <li>b) Strategize self-identification of a broader group of preservationists</li> <li>c) Generate awareness among community leaders</li> </ul>	Statewide and Local Preservation groups
Establish a historic preservation focus at the North Dakota Heritage Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Take advantage of the North Dakota Heritage center as a place to promote education and outreach related to historic preservation</li> <li>b) Develop docent programming or self-guided tours for all ages</li> </ul>	SHSND NDAA
Broadcast preservation's positive local impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Celebrate preservation successes</li> <li>b) Generate additional publicity for local preservation initiatives</li> <li>c) Communicate to lawmakers the proven economic value of historic preservation</li> <li>d) Mini exhibit</li> <li>e) NR awards/recognition</li> </ul>	Statewide and Local Preservation groups SHSND
Demonstrate collective social, educational, economic and cultural benefits of historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establish research questions</li> <li>b) Focus on quantifiable, defensible statistics</li> <li>c) Develop a strategy to gather data</li> <li>d) Solicit endorsements</li> <li>e) Link printed material to economic, social, and environmental benefits of preservation</li> <li>f) Update research regularly</li> <li>g) Establish NDSHPO as a clearinghouse for this information</li> </ul>	SHSND
Articulate the benefits of protection of private lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Publicize the benefits of conservation easements</li> <li>b) Publicize best practices and success stories, as well as losses and lessons learned</li> <li>c) Publicize the benefits of private economic investment in historic preservation</li> <li>d) preservation</li> </ul>	SHSND Federal agencies
Demonstrate the intrinsic connection between environmental sustainability and historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create publications on leveraging benefits that highlight regional case studies</li> <li>b) Promote awareness amongst craftspeople</li> <li>c) Provide educational workshops</li> </ul>	SHSND

#### Goal #4: Increase access to cultural resource data and other information

Access to paper and digital records at the ND SHPO is complicated by the issue of confidentiality. Locations of archaeological sites are protected by the [North Dakota Century Code](#). Currently, access to these records is limited to professionals with a cultural resource permit and vetted researchers. Landowners may only research records for their own landholdings. Confidentiality is a concern of Tribal governments and federal agencies. If site information is publicly accessible the chances of looting and vandalism significantly increase. If remote access is deemed possible, access should be limited to permitted professionals and vetted researchers. Landowners could continue to access records in-house at the ND SHPO with the assistance of staff. A feasibility study for remote access is needed to determine if the existing ND SHPO in-house web application and Microsoft databases be used. Funding is necessary whether the existing applications are refined or a new application(s) is developed.

In 2015, the U.S. Forest Service committed money to scan North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) forms for several counties. The ND SHPO must develop a workflow for scanning site forms and accepting digital copies of newly recorded sites. It is highly probable the existing forms will need to be scanned by a third party off-site. More funding is required to scan all counties in the state. The ND SHPO may seek funding by applying for grants.

Digital copies of NDCRS site forms, NRHP forms, and photographs allow for easy access to site information and function as a back-up format for the paper copies. The ND SHPO archives print photographs. The print photographs need to be scanned. Much of the existing digital photograph collection needs to be labeled and cataloged. As the prints are scanned and cataloged and the digital images are properly archived, the collection may be made available online at a website such as <http://digitalhorizonsonline.org/>. This will allow access to the public.



**#4 Increase access to cultural resource data and other information**

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Enhance the research potential of archaeological and historical collections within the ND SHPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Scan North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey forms</li> <li>b) Scan National Register of Historic Places forms</li> <li>c) Digitize and catalog ND SHPO photograph collection</li> <li>d) Continue to keep the Cultural Resource report scans up to date</li> </ul>	U.S. Forest Service NPS Digital Horizons
Explore remote access possibilities while maintaining securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Feasibility study of using the existing ND SHPO web application and Microsoft Access databases</li> <li>b) Apply for grant(s) funding for development and implementation of remote access</li> </ul>	State of North Dakota Internet Technology Department 3 <sup>rd</sup> party developer SHSND

## Goal #5: Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties

Preservation of historic properties is vital to the understanding of North Dakota's heritage. As the number of identified historic properties increases in the state so will the need to provide access and information to the appropriate treatment of such properties.

The Secretary of the Interior for the Treatment of Historic Properties provides guidelines for the appropriate treatments for work on historic properties (buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts), as defined 36 CFR Part 68 as well as Preservation Briefs to assist in specific projects related to historic properties. The ND SHPO provides technical service and can provide site visits to discuss individual projects. We also work with many local, regional and statewide groups including but not limited to local city, county and tribal governments, Historic Preservation Commissions, Preservation North Dakota, Bureau of Land Management, local and state Parks and Recreation programs, downtowners groups to provide information and guidelines on the appropriate treatment of historic properties.

Spreading the word is a challenge for a geographically large state made up of primarily small rural communities. In order to share information the NDSHPO must establish working connections and networks throughout the state in order to reach all the communities in North Dakota.

**#5 Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties**

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Develop and distribute information about types and examples of cultural resources that exist in North Dakota and the importance and benefits of preserving them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increase distribution of information about significant archaeological, architectural and historic resources in the state</li> <li>b) Inspire interest in preservation activities through site interpretation and information</li> </ul>	SHSND NDAA PND
Develop and distribute informational brochures, manuals and guidance materials, both print and electronic, about the SHPO, its programs and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop or acquire preservation-related education program materials for schools and other local groups and organizations</li> </ul>	SHSND ND Public School System ND Department of Public Instruction ND University System
Develop, promote and deliver informative and entertaining programs about the relationships between North Dakota's heritage, its culture, its resources and the importance of preserving them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create opportunities for broader and more frequent preservation programming through establishment of effective relationships with media outlets</li> </ul>	Media Outlets SHSND

## APPENDIX A

### SURVEY RESULTS

#### SURVEY RESPONSES

The following are results of the public input survey used in the development of this plan:

**1. Please choose the category that best defines your involvement with historic preservation:**

Federal Agency	6	8.00%
State Agency	8	10.67%
Tribal Government	2	2.67%
Local Government	2	2.67%
Architect	1	1.33%
Archaeologist	12	16.00%
Historian	3	4.00%
Historic Property Owner	1	1.33%
Contractor/Tradesperson	0	0.00%
Museum Professional	3	4.00%
Educator	5	6.67%
Private Citizen	18	24.00%
Other (please specify)	14	18.67%
Total	75	

**“Other” Responses:**

small museum volunteer  
Trails/Byway involvement  
researcher  
volunteer  
volunteer at the N.D. Heritage  
Center  
Non-profit advocacy organization  
Non- Profit organization  
volunteer  
Librarian  
Downtown Association  
architectural historian  
Volunteer at Heritage Center  
Volunteer staff  
CLG member

**2. Where do you live?**

North Dakota	63	84.00%
Other US State	11	14.67%
Canadian Province	0	0.00%
Other (please specify)	1	1.33% Out of state student, resident of ND
Total	75	

### 3. How familiar are you with the following?

#### The current North Dakota State Historic Preservation Plan

Not Familiar	33.33%	25
Somewhat Familiar	44.00%	33
Very Familiar	22.67%	17

#### National Register of Historic Places

Not Familiar	2.67%	2
Somewhat Familiar	50.67%	38
Very Familiar	46.67%	35

#### Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Not Familiar	48.61%	35
Somewhat Familiar	37.50%	27
Very Familiar	13.89%	10

#### Federal and State Preservation Laws (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and North Dakota Century Code 55-02-07)

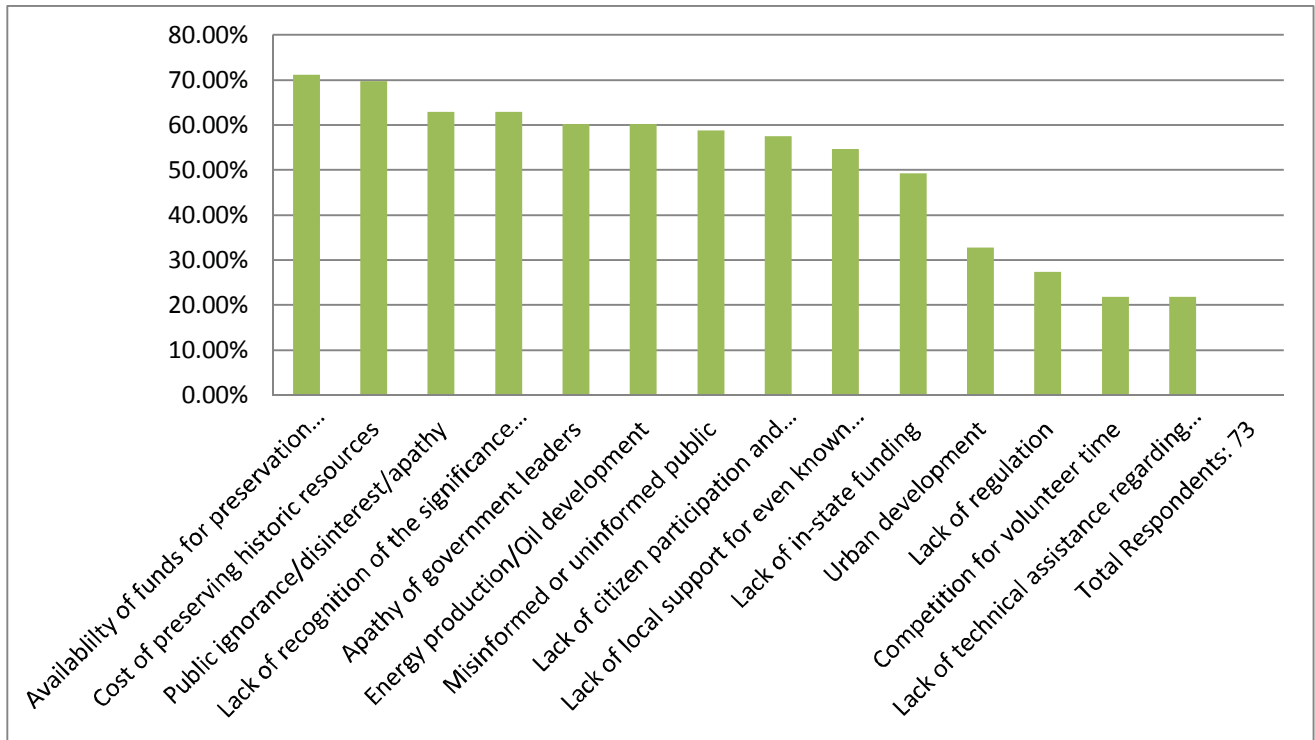
Not Familiar	33.33%	25
Somewhat Familiar	25.33%	19
Very Familiar	41.33%	31

#### Certified Local Government Program

Not Familiar	50.67%	38
Somewhat Familiar	32.00%	24
Very Familiar	17.33%	13

4. **Please rank the following Historic Preservation programs by importance with 1 being most important and 10 least important**
1. Protection of Historic Resources - Protection of significant architectural, archeological and historical properties from damage.
  2. Education - Providing public education about the importance of historic preservation and explaining available programs using brochures, workshops, presentations, classes, and other outreach methods.
  3. Survey (Class III Cultural Resource Inventory) - Physically examining areas of the state to find archaeological, architectural and historical properties that are eligible for the National Register.
  4. Development - Restoring, stabilizing, or rehabilitating National Register listed historical, architectural and archeological properties (may include grants to property owners for restoring public or private property).
  5. Review and Compliance (Section 106) - Reviewing all projects undertaken with federal involvement to comment on any impact those projects may have on significant architectural, archaeological, or historical properties.
  6. National Register of Historic Places - Nominating significant architectural, archaeological and historical properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
  7. Technical Assistance - providing the public with help in planning, undertaking or performing projects or tasks related to any of the program functions in this list.
  8. Research - Exploring documentary materials for information about the specific themes in North Dakota history as they relate to architectural, archeological or historical properties and testing (limited archaeological excavation) to gain information.
  9. CLG (Certified Local Governments) - Assisting local governments in establishing Certified Local Governments (CLGs) willing to share responsibility for historic preservation with the state for a share of federal historic preservation grant monies.
  10. Tax Credits-Assisting owners of commercial buildings in obtaining income tax credits for rehabilitating certain National Register listed commercial buildings.

5. Which of the following do you think are important issues facing historic preservation in North Dakota? (Check all that apply)



Urban development	32.88%	24
Lack of recognition of the significance of state and local history	63.01%	46
Competition for volunteer time	21.92%	16
Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy	63.01%	46
Lack of regulation	27.40%	20
Lack of in-state funding	49.32%	36
Lack of local support for even known significant resources	54.79%	40
Lack of citizen participation and involvement	57.53%	42
Cost of preserving historic resources	69.86%	51
Apathy of government leaders	60.27%	44

Availability of funds for preservation projects	71.23%	52
Misinformed or uninformed public	58.90%	43
Energy production/Oil development	60.27%	44
Lack of technical assistance regarding adaptive reuse	21.92%	16

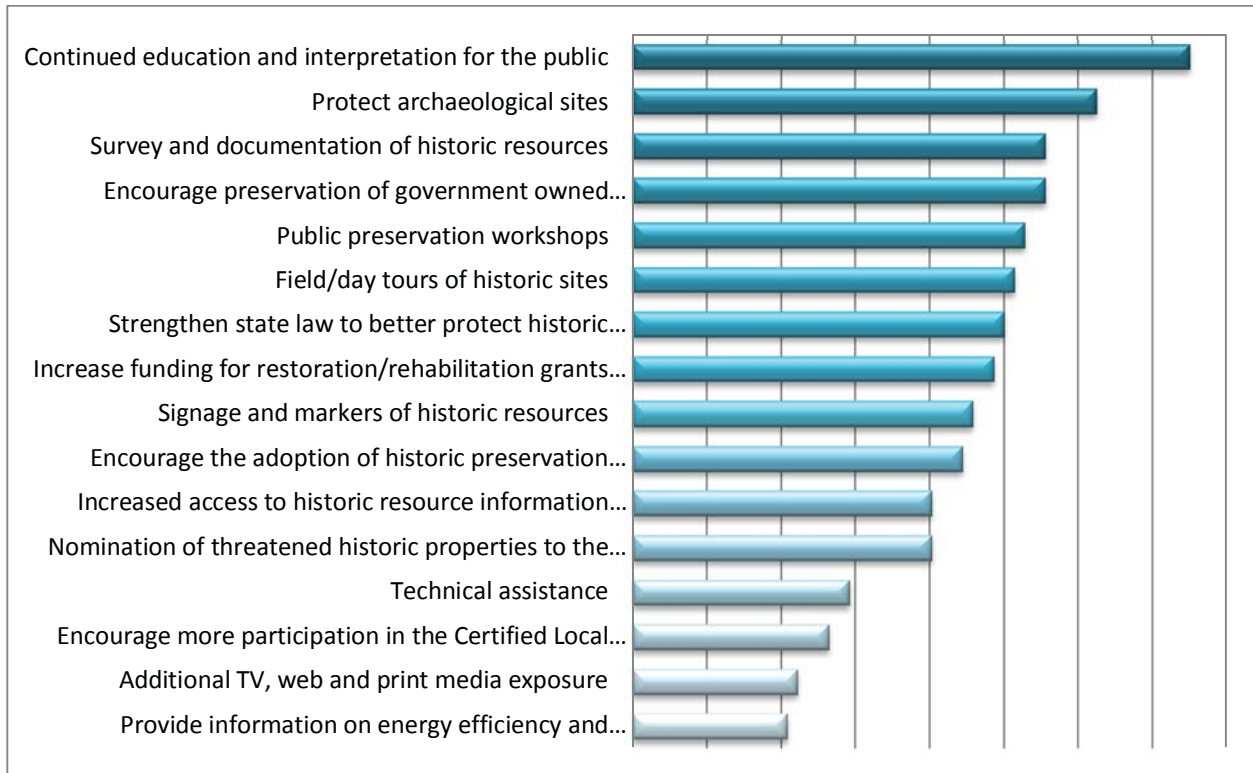
**6. What specific actions do you think the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office should undertake in the next 5 years? (Please choose up to 10)**

Technical assistance	29.17%	21
Public preservation workshops	52.78%	38
Increased access to historic resource information through digitization projects	40.28%	29
Field/day tours of historic sites	51.39%	37
Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties	48.61%	35
Survey and documentation of historic resources	55.56%	40
Encourage preservation of government owned historic resources	55.56%	40
Protect archaeological sites	62.50%	45
Signage and markers of historic resources	45.83%	33
Continued education and interpretation for the public	75.00%	54
Encourage the adoption of historic preservation ordinances to protect historic resources	44.44%	32
Additional TV, web and print media exposure	22.22%	16
Nomination of threatened historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places	40.28%	29
Encourage more participation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program	26.39%	19
Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources	50.00%	36



Provide information on energy efficiency and alternative energy sources for historic buildings

20.83% 15



Which of these do you think is the MOST important?

Survey, evaluate, and protect significant archaeological sites.

I had to pick two items that I think are closely related: "Continued education and interpretation for the public", which can be greatly enhanced by "Increased access to historic resource information through digitization projects"

The last one. Energy efficiency

Continued education and interpretation for the public

Nomination of threatened resources.

encourage preservation of government owned historic resources

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties.

Educating the public on the importance of these sites

Continued education and interpretation for the public

Educate the public on the advantages (economic as well as cultural and aesthetic) of preservation projects. Provide examples of projects. Think in terms of a marketing/promotional plan, how do you get the information out in numerous ways.

Maintain existing State Historic Sites that have been under funded, nearly all resources were spent on the Heritage Center .

Increased access to historic resource information through digitization projects.

Increased access to historic resource information through digitization projects.

Continue education of the public

Encourage preservation of government owned historic resources

Tours of historic sights

Continued Education

Survey and Documentation

lack of education and training

signage and markers of historic resources

protect archaeological sites

Continued education and interpretation for the public.

Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources

Educating the populace as to the importance of preserving particularly historic buildings and not allowing the buildings to be torn down and replaced with a "new" Morton building in the name of progress

Continued education

increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

Increased support from the state and local government for preservation of historic buildings and sites.

Continued education and interpretation for the public.

Increase funding

Encourage more participation in the CLG program.

Public Preservation Workshops

strengthen state law to better protect historic resources--specifically from damage of oil industry.

It is a dilemma to choose whether it is more important to provide the best possible legal framework for preservation, or to increase public awareness of the need for preservation and preservation laws and regulations.

Strengthen state law

Increased funding for restoration/rehab.

Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources.

Increase funding for rehabilitation/restoration of historic properties, not only those that are on the historic register, but for others which have historic significance in our smaller communities.

When the population of ND is aware of historical resources they are much more apt to preserve them so I push for the education/field trips/workshops/etc to do that connect with the Higher Ed to offer CEU units for teachers and others to achieve that providing educational materials to take back to their communities. Have class/community projects to work with area historical preservation in the same way that organizations clean areas of ND roadways. If there is an opportunity for people to be involved it makes it more feasible. All of the above are important it is a good list. On your FB Page sites that are on the ND Historical Registry should be featured with a story, maybe a featured tv story on a reg basis of sites that are on the Registry, A travel journal put out for you to visit and check off the sites visited like the ND Trails I know there is one for Historical Sites but all of the Historical Registry places are not listed. just some thoughts. I have been following with great interest the Hutmaker Homesite in Dunn County on the GFR Webpage It is exciting. good work

Nominate and evaluate historical sites.

Working with developers to allow for less restrictive review process so that more buildings are renovated. A building saved is a building saved regardless of how perfect it is compared to its original use.

Additional TV, web and print media exposure

Funding !

Survey and documentation of historic resources

Continued education and interpretation for the public

Survey

Continued education and interpretation for the public

Increase funding for restoration

Funding is the most important. \$500,000-\$600,00 from the government is a joke. Especially, for what is needed to protect cultural resources from the oil boom. The apathy of politicians in this state is a disgrace.

Education and interpretation for the public. Most people don't have a clue about historic preservation or the importance and significance of historical and archaeological site.

This is going to sound pedantic, so please brace yourselves (it won't take long): Education, without question, is the most important. The second most important is educating the public about the carrot rather than the stick as it regards historic preservation policy. If the public perceives preservation as punitive, than we as professionals need to correct that perception. This happens with one-on-one conversations.

Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources

survey and documentation of historic resources

Increased access to historic resource information through digitization projects

Technical assistance

Protect archaeological sites

Digital access to sites and surveys information.

There are two items that are the most important - survey and documentation of sites and protecting those sites. This is a particular concern in the oil patch, where our governor and legislators have allowed oil companies to run ramshod over our sites and our cultural heritage. I support development, but only if it's done in a responsible manner.

I believe the most important thing is to accurately record everything possible with as much information, photographs, tests, samples, etc... as possible. Staying ahead of the oil boom in particular.

Protect archaeological sites

Increased funding for restoration grants due rising cost of labor and materials.

They are all important, but none can be accomplished without education and increased funding.

**7. Are there specific architectural, archaeological or historical properties you think we should be aware of to protect? Restore? Nominate to the National Register? Is there a specific topic we should research? (Please list below)**

I think the state should be more involved in the Carl Ben Eielson home/museum in Hatton, ND

I will let Lisa or Susan know if there are any of specific need.

Fort Rice: protect, restore, revere

school buildings

Ethnic-based architecture

Farmsteads

no

None that particularly comes to mind.

Focus on identifying and protecting those historic and cultural resources that are particularly threatened by the oil and gas development in western North Dakota.

the Griggs County Courthouse. It needs protection and restoration as the oldest court house in the state

Griggs County Court house

The topic of the coal mining boom at the beginning of the 20th century may be of interest in comparison to the oil boom of today.

Re-inventory/evaluate bridges in high impact areas (i.e., west area of state and in locations where urban development is expanding into rural areas. The 2005 bridge report is not very good in some portions of the document. And things change.

ND, and Bismarck in general, is still suffering the effects of Urban Renewal or "Urban Removal". Stiffer protections for our Downtown buildings to keep them operating, may also include more incentives and grants for the developers as the cost to rehabilitate/restore is getting cost prohibitive with our market conditions.

Historic Masonic buildings in the state and their significance in the early communities.

Not at this time, but will suggest via message to FB page if I do.

Midcentury architecture

A context for Mid-century architectural resources please!

Aber Park, Museum and Pavilion - City Owned -Excellent pioneer artifacts and buildings wasting away because of mold issues, due to lack of climate control. Local history needs help!. Contact Abercrombie Mayor Kevin Brenier, 701-553-9149. Please help!

Provide more insight and context for historic farm sites in ND. That might ensure that professionals in the field are evaluating them in the same manner and not completely dismissing the site as having no potential to yield significant information pertaining to the past.

Nightwalker Indian Village (32DU1)

1.Oil patch is stretching it's arms into the KRF District. It will be a great challenge to protect the numerous cultural resources. 2. Geoarchaeological study along the Little Missouri is long overdue and has high potential to yield early Holocene age deposits. 3. Geoarchaeological survey of the Apple Creek drainage.

Researching the history of downtowns in North Dakota, or updating extant research, is important, especially as North Dakota downtowns become increasingly busy. This historical research can inform projects today and help shape plans for tomorrow.

Continuing to link up with downtown associations remains the way to become informed about the important architectural and historic properties in need of rehabilitation and reuse.

Nominate the Dakota War Battlefields A resource that discusses the various types of lithic materials used in ND, and their origins.

traditional cultural property sites

Fort Rice State Historic Site

State promotion & awareness for all properties listed on the National Register located in N,D,

None that I am aware of.

#### **8. Anything else that you would like to say about historic preservation in North Dakota:**

Another priority: - collect oral history about local communities and businesses from older individuals in different communities

I would like to see more outreach away from Bismarck. Maybe create some "satellite" locations around the state. These locations could be mini versions of the SHSND. They could host history talks, author visits, etc. They could display traveling exhibits from the main museum in Bismarck. It would be a good opportunity to get some of the many items out of storage and into the public's view. These locations could be at some of the state colleges, or maybe be located at some of the existing state history sites.

That items in small museums are just as important to preserve. When an item is gone it is gone!

Get more funding and keep up the great work!

More emphasis on the historic sites in North Dakota that are more broadly of NATIONAL significance. Thinking outside the borders to see the larger picture

Needs more funding

There are great programs in place, educating more community leaders and doers to the advantages of preservation is the challenge.

Put funding with National Register, most people think if on National Register all is well but does not mean it will be saved as perception if building on National Register I do not want as it will cost me more to own. Maintain all ND State Historic facilities and historic sites that have experienced significant cuts or lack of attention due to deferred maintenance or routing of resources to Heritage Center.

A deeply ignorant, hostile, bitter, angry public to deal with.

Working with people like Doug Burgum who have connections and an interest in preserving local character to create a sense of place conducive to attracting and retaining talent is important. I think your most important task is to create a network of advocates in positions of power.

Better training for volunteers

Not at this time.

Greater collaboration between SHPO and federal land managing agencies.

We have a duty as citizens to preserve the past and educate the future generations to the value of that past

The Griggs County Courthouse is the states invest and is in danger of being razed. The state needs to stop the destruction of the building!

Keep up all your great work!

We are on the right track and have great people working on various projects throughout the state.

We don't do enough of it and I'm afraid the oil boom will have an adverse effect on unidentified historic resources.

One of the underlying problems for historic preservation (speaking as an owner of a 118 yr old house) is the complete ignorance on the part of building contractors on how to preserve, restore, and protect historic buildings. We had to hire a tuckpointing firm from MN to stabilize our basement-no one in ND was competent to work on it. Local contractors response is just to destroy & build (shoddy) new construction, not to restore or rehabilitate.

Thank you for the work you do.



The ranking question didn't work quite right. It automatically generated 1 to 10 from top to bottom.

We need a law that bans municipalities from demolishing historically significant structures. I believe other states have similar statutes.

Some of us need help to become ADA compliant, such as installation of an elevator or restrooms while still maintaining the historic integrity of our building!

I think this is such an important piece of ND and if the people are engaged they will push for funding both local and state ...

:)

There needs to be more forceful communication from the State regarding the importance of saving old buildings, especially in an urban / downtown setting. They can be more economical since they are already connected to existing infrastructure

Keep fightin' the good fight!

Thanks for work on post offices and public schools

Preservation is heading in the right direction to continue public awareness

People at the NDSHPO are doing an incredible job of keeping up on the number of oil related projects to review.

It needs to be a strong, visible presence in North Dakota.

Continue emphasizing the tax credits and the benefits of historic preservation to city leaders and council members and legislators.

Our state universities, and tri-colleges in Fargo, Moorhead need funding to start doing more research. UND was big back in the 70s, 80s, and 90s, but little seems to be happening anymore. Instead out of state universities are coming in and doing research. Our priorities should be kept local. We should foster the growth, knowledge and curiosity of our young people. ND should also have a university that provides high quality MA degrees in Anthropology and CRM. Instead we send our bright young people, the potential researchers, and their dollars out of state.

I do not believe ordinances/State laws need to be created or strengthened, but instead modified to be more consistent with NHPA Section 106 requirements.

The SHPO does a great job with what it's given, but their funding should be increased and there should be greater recognition at the state level of the importance they play in preserving our past. Once it's gone, it's gone!

Focus on preservation of early photos of historic buildings that no longer exist in order to keep their memories and importance alive.

Continue the CLG program and start including other towns in that program.



## LISTING OF SHPO STAFF

- Claudia Berg, State Historic Preservation Officer and Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota
- Amy Bleier, Research Archaeologist
- Nancy Eley, Administrative Assistant
- Thomas Linn, Architectural Project Manager
- Lorna Meidinger, Architectural Historian and National Register of Historic Places Coordinator
- Amy Rouleau Munson, Grants & Contracts Officer
- Paul Picha, Chief Archeologist
- Susan Quinnell, Review and Compliance Coordinator
- Timothy Reed, Research Archeologist
- Lisa Steckler, Historic Preservation Planner and Certified Local Government Coordinator
- Fern Swenson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota

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