

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
IN  
NORTH DAKOTA, 2010-2015:  
A Statewide Comprehensive Plan**



**NORTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
(NDSHPO)**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH DAKOTA**

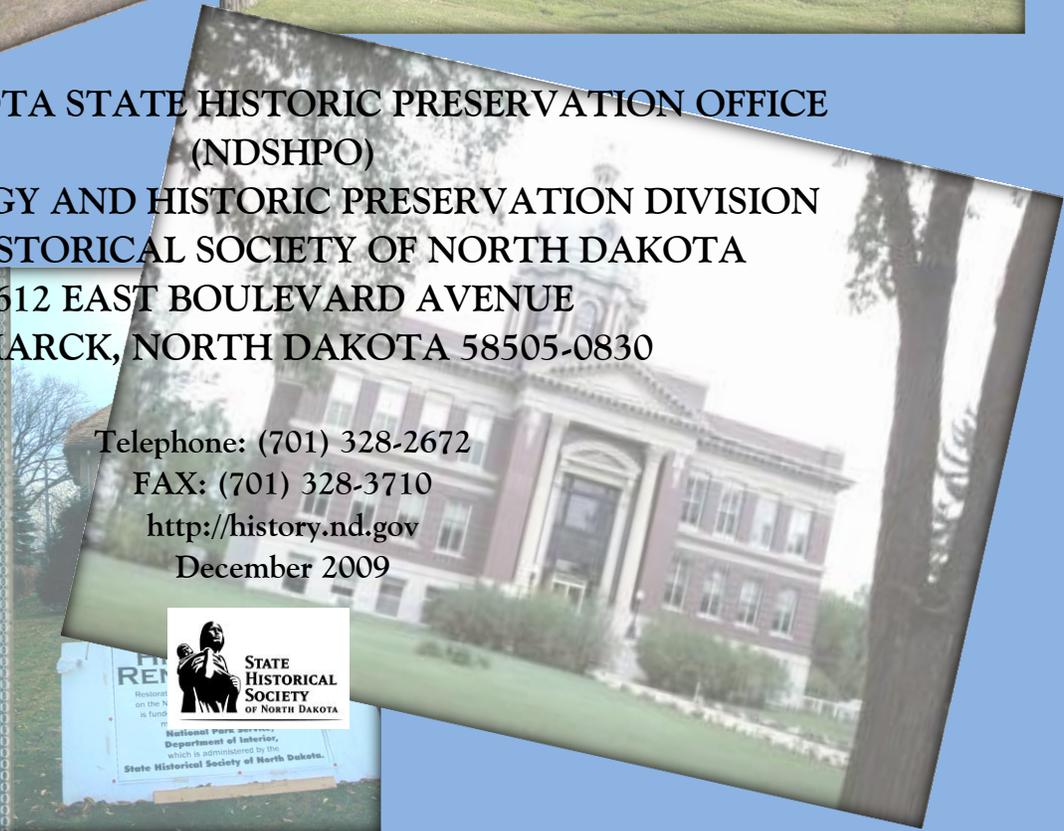
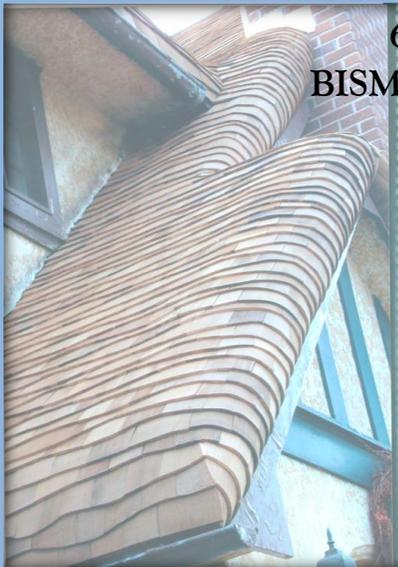
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# INTRODUCTION

## WHY PLAN, WHY NOW?

As the state agency most directly charged with responsibility for preserving the state's historic legacy, the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) has, since 1895, been collecting information, documents, artifacts and, more recently, sites that help illustrate, interpret and explain the history and the heritage of the diverse cultures that comprise modern North Dakota. During these 115 years, the operations, functions, and goals of the SHSND have evolved to reflect changing tenets adopted by both the preservation community and the public at large about the importance, as well as the methods, of preserving history. In the progression of moving beyond the collection of just documents and artifacts as ways of illustrating 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 links 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 profound 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 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.

During the SHSND's 115 years of preserving history and after 44 years of specific concentration on identifying, recording, evaluating and preserving major physical manifestations of the state's heritage, it has proven useful to periodically reflect on what has been accomplished in the past and to determine appropriate directions for the future. This is one of those times. As a part of this reflection, long range planning efforts both for the State Historical Society of North Dakota as an integrated entity and for the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division of that historical society have been undertaken.

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. This is also one of those times. 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 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) While fulfilling one of the requirements for continued participation in the national program, the plan summarizes accomplishments and intentions 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.

It should also be noted, however, that this plan is not intended to be a specific blueprint for the future — a function more appropriate to an annual planning process. Nor is this plan intended only for the use of the SHSND or the State Historic Preservation Office. Rather this plan is intended to provide guidance for anyone and everyone – 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 in and 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.

Lastly, 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.

## **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, 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 none-the-less encouraging to see the 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 historic events important to any

of the state's many heritage groups, appreciation of the state's architectural diversity, and recognition of ethnically significant building styles and decor, are among the pleasures 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 bitter 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.

Awareness of the economic values of preservation also appears to be increasing among justifications cited for preservation. Whether those associations are based on something as practical as financial help in preserving "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 these concerns over the past four 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 for preservation through state Renaissance Zones, a tax incentive program with valuable potential implications for historic buildings and, most recently, 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 ever more 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 all the defining characteristics of its many peoples. People of all walks of life, of varied economic status, of varied educational accomplishments, of varied racial, ethnic, and religious traditions have become participants in all or parts of the program. Federal, state and local 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 highly active promoter and organizer of multiple preservation efforts ranging from advocacy, to information dispersal, to "hands on" stabilization and restoration projects. Local historical societies, specific site "friends" groups, veterans organizations, church groups, ethnic clubs, economic development associations, professional and trade organizations among others have found cause to join the preservation movement at a level comfortable to their needs. All in all,

historic preservation has become a grand partnership of these diverse groups and causes working towards a common goals for many reasons. This plan is intended to report the most current assessment of the needs and desires of this partnership as determined by information provided by the members of the partnership over the past eighteen months. Hopefully, this plan can accurately assess the predominant concerns of the next several years.

# 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, historic, and other cultural sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts (hereinafter referred to as historic properties).

In North Dakota, the Historic Preservation Program is administered by the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) through the Society's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division (AHPD). The SHSND attempts to preserve North Dakota's historic heritage and examples of its significant historic properties through the activities of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), one of the functions of the AHPD. Despite noble intentions and strong mandates, 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 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Acting as North Dakota's agent, the SHPO coordinates the state's participation in the preservation program established by the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.) or, the NHPA. The NHPA provides a framework for the protection and preservation of historic properties.

## THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Currently, the Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota also serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the chief executive officer of the State Historic Preservation Office. Through delegation to his staff under the day to day direction of the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer (DSHPO), the SHPO:

- surveys, identifies, records and evaluates historic properties;
- nominates eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places;
- assists owners of National Register listed properties develop 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 develop 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/>.

## ADMINISTRATION

The administration function oversees the day-by-day operations of the total program. Budget management, staffing, and equipment and supply purchases, are among the routine functions of this program area.

## 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. Still other surveys are undertaken as part of the Section 106 historic property protection program. 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, seeks to identify all historic properties of whatever type within a specified area. More specialized surveys may seek only archaeological sites or only standing structures. Reconnaissance level surveys record only selective data or information in limited amounts; intensive level surveys record very detailed information in many categories. Information is recorded on specialized 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 54,000 site forms, a digital inventory of site data and more than 11,500 manuscripts reporting on the survey, evaluation and mitigation of adverse effects to cultural resources in the state. Despite all this data, it is

estimated that less than 4% of the state's land area has been intensively surveyed for historic properties.

## REGISTRATION - NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Following identification and evaluation of historic properties, it is a function of the SHPO to nominate culturally significant archaeological, architectural, and historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places, a list maintained by the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. Significant historic properties may include 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. 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. Properties listed on 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 384 properties individually listed on the National Register, plus 23 listed historic districts encompassing a total of 2,523 properties. In addition to the National Register listings, a separate, but complimentary, State Historic Sites Registry lists 78 properties.

## SECTION 106 - REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, (NHPA) protects historic properties by requiring that federally sponsored, funded or licensed projects be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review. This is done to assure 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 2,200 such projects each year. Of these, approximately 10% involve historic properties. Of these, 80% are routinely and quickly resolved. Chapter 55-02-07 of the North Dakota Century Code contains a requirement comparable to that of the NHPA by addressing protection of significant properties owned by State agencies and local governments.

## PLANNING

Comprehensive historic preservation planning attempts to provide widespread coordination among, and direction to, historic preservation program activities by assessing long term needs, opportunities and challenges and by establishing long term goals, objectives and strategies to attain them. 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 SHPO's Comprehensive Planning Committee and from the public at large. 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 other organizational units, 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, Certified Local Governments or historic districts. The SHPO staff offers assistance in preservation planning processes.

Annual planning functions (task planning) establish shorter term projects and tasks designed to guide progress towards accomplishing longer term goals.

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

More than 20 percent of North Dakota's population lives within the seven (7) local government jurisdictions that have become certified. Other jurisdictions have passed preservation ordinances but have chosen not to become certified. The seven current Certified Local Governments in North Dakota are:

- City of Buffalo \*
- City of Dickinson \*
- City of Fargo \*

City of Devils Lake \*  
City of Grand Forks \*  
Pembina County \*  
Walsh County \*

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

## INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

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, turned a school into a cable television studio and an opera house into a apartment house, 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, also 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 whether historic or not.

## ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT: GRANTS-IN-AID

Using National Park Service matching grant funds, the SHPO has provided over \$9,462,024 in federal grant monies, matched by \$6,521,576 of cash or "in kind" value provided by local project sponsors, a total of \$15,983,000 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 of project planning studies, as well as specific project plans and reports. These funds may also be used to assist public agency acquisition of endangered significant historic properties for preservation.

## COVENANTS

Properties that receive 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 and to accord public access to the property during the covenant period. Covenanted properties are inspected periodically by the SHPO to assure conformance with the terms of the covenant.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance for any of the program's functions, including technical advice for the protection, preservation, restoration or development of historic properties available to interested parties from SHPO staff. Potential problem-solving or simply informative technical assistance can be provided to interested persons or groups in several presentation formats including: on-site visitation, demonstrations, workshops, classroom instruction, written correspondence, by telephone or in person. Written material such as brochures, preservation briefs, and instructional manuals can be delivered by mail, fax or email. Informative talks and slide or "Power Point" presentations are also available to clubs, organizations, school or church groups, historical societies, and other interested groups.

See, for example, the following:

All forms and program information: <http://history.nd.gov>  
Archaeological Contexts: [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>

# TARGETS OF PRESERVATION

## 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 hypothetical 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 framework 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;
- 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 history of 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:

- \* a narrative overview discussing the origination, function of, and changes to, the context elements;
- \* data about the numbers and types of historic properties relating to the context;
- \* information about appropriate application of National Register eligibility criteria and integrity standards to individual properties;
- \* pertinent research questions and recommendations for appropriate treatment for applicable properties;

- \* a bibliography pertinent to the context.

In reality, this approach, carried to completion, would involve literally 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 first.

Particular characteristics of information organization systems and study methodologies have resulted in somewhat different organizational styles for the prehistoric and the historic sections of the context sets. The prehistoric sets focus 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 period contexts focus on historical themes which essentially 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, limited 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 only partially understood. The historic period contexts address the activities of all peoples who inhabit, or inhabited, North Dakota lands during post-prehistoric times. The tools and techniques used in these studies may include some of the methodologies of archaeology but rely primarily on the 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.

This tradition is characterized by hunting and gathering adaptation, primarily of now extinct big game animals. Diagnostic artifacts or sites attributed to the Clovis, Goshen, Folsom, Hell Gap, Agate Basin, Cody, Parallel-Oblique Flaked, Pryor Stemmed, and Caribou Lake Paleo-Indian complexes are represented in North Dakota. Housing types and family lifeways are not well known. *Property types include camps, Knife River flint quarry sites, other lithic procurement areas, lithic workshops and isolated artifact finds.*

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

The Plains Archaic is divided into Early (5,500 B.C. - 2,800 B.C.), Middle (2,800 B.C.

-1,000 B.C.), and Late (1,000 B.C. - 400 B.C.) periods. Plains Archaic complexes recognized in North Dakota include Logan Creek, Hawken, Oxbow, McKean Lanceolate, Duncan, Hanna, Pelican Lake, and Yonkee. This tradition subsumes hunting and gathering adaptations to essentially modern flora and fauna. The atlatl (spear thrower) was the new weapon of choice. *Known property types include animal kill sites, camps, Knife River flint quarry sites, lithic workshops, and burial sites.*

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

The Plains Woodland tradition is also divided into Early (400 B.C. -100 B.C.), Middle (100 B.C.-A.D. 600), and Late (A.D. 600-A.D. 1200) periods. Hunting and gathering adaptations continued. However, the practice of mound burial mortuary ceremonialism, the production and use of ceramic vessels, and possibly intensified use of indigenous seedy plants and grasses for food appear to have been Plains Woodland developments. The bow and arrow replaced the atlatl around A.D. 600. Plains Woodland complexes recognized in North Dakota include Sonota/Besant, Laurel, Avonlea, Arvilla, Kathio, Blackduck, Charred Body, and Sandy Lake. *Typical property types include burial mounds and other burial sites, occupations, camps, quarries, lithic procurement areas, and bison kill sites.*

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

People of the Plains Village tradition were horticulturists, hunters, and gatherers. Plains Villagers dominated the North Dakota cultural scene from as early as A.D. 1200 until 1780 after which they were decimated by plagues of European diseases. It is generally believed that the key element in Plains Village adaptive strategies was the production of a dependable, storable surplus food supply primarily in the form of dried corn. Stored surpluses of food facilitated the formation of larger, more permanently situated residential earthlodge village communities. *Typical property types include occupations (fortified and unfortified earthlodge villages), winter villages, camps (hunting), flint quarries, eagle trapping sites, conical timber lodges, burials, lithic workshops, bison kill sites, and rock art sites.*

#### Equestrian Nomadic (1780 - 1880)

The Equestrian Nomadic tradition subsumes those lifeways that were dependent upon horses during protohistoric and early historic times in the Northern Plains. The use of horses (with reference to pre-horse cultures) included significant changes in subsistence economies, demographics, social organization, and settlement patterns. *Known property types include camps, battle sites, and animal kill sites.*

Each of these prehistoric cultural traditions are examined and discussed as pertinent to each of the 13 river drainage-based geographical regions illustrated in Figure #1. The entire set of prehistoric contexts is complete and 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) .

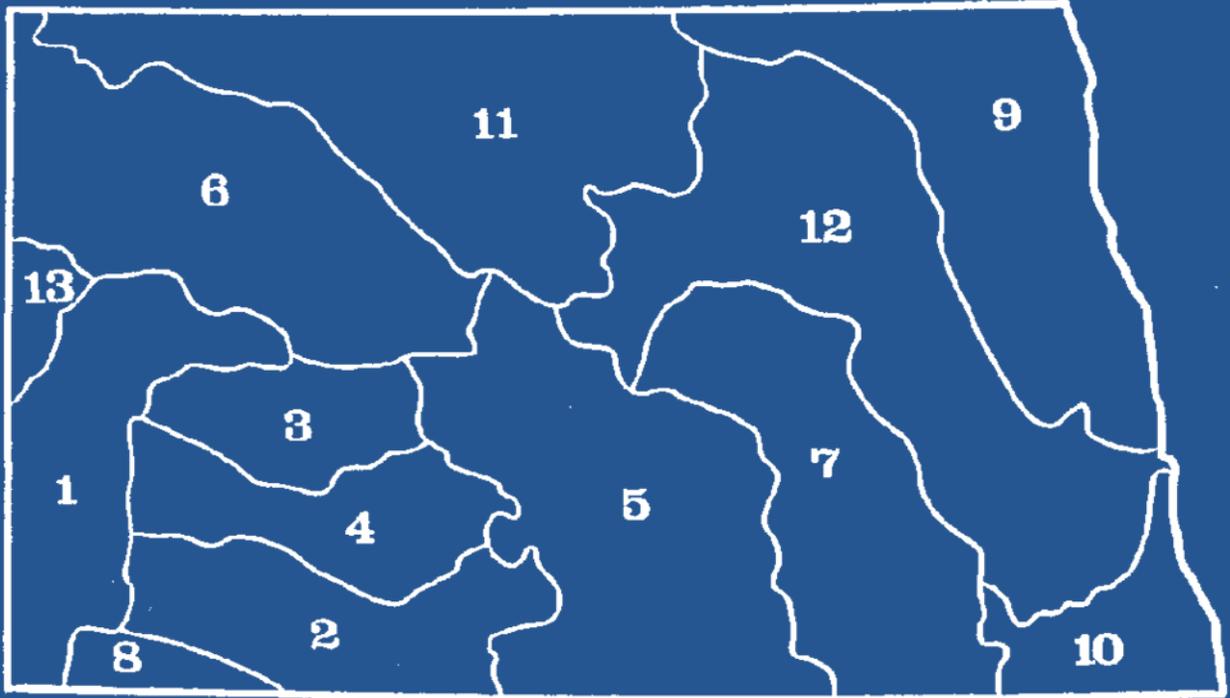


Figure 1. Study Units for the archeological component of the Historic Preservation Planning Contexts.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Little Missouri River   | 8. Grand River         |
| 2. Cannonball River        | 9. Northern Red River  |
| 3. Knife River             | 10. Southern Red River |
| 4. Heart River             | 11. Souris River       |
| 5. Southern Missouri River | 12. Sheyenne River     |
| 6. Garrison                | 13. Yellowstone River  |
| 7. James River             |                        |

## HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT THEMES:

1. 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.*
2. Bridges: relates to historical and/or design, engineering and/or architectural values of *bridges, grade separations, and trestles.*
3. 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.*
4. 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.*
5. 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.*
6. 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.*
7. 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.*
8. 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.*

9. 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.*
10. 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.*
11. 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.*
12. 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.*
13. 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.*
14. 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.*
15. 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.*
16. 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.*

17. 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.*
18. 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.*
19. 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."*
20. 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.*
21. 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.*
22. 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.*
23. 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.*
24. 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.*

25. 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.*
26. 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.*
27. 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.*
28. 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.*
29. 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.*

30. 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.*
31. 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.*
32. 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 themes may be presented in either of two formats. One format examines each theme on a statewide basis with variable applications definable by geographical regions and time periods. An alternative organizational scheme defines 13 geographical regions (Figure 2) and examines each theme within each region. Research and documentation processes for the historic period contexts are in progress and proceeding at various rates of effort and completion. Use of currently available data and interpretations can be arranged with the SHPO.

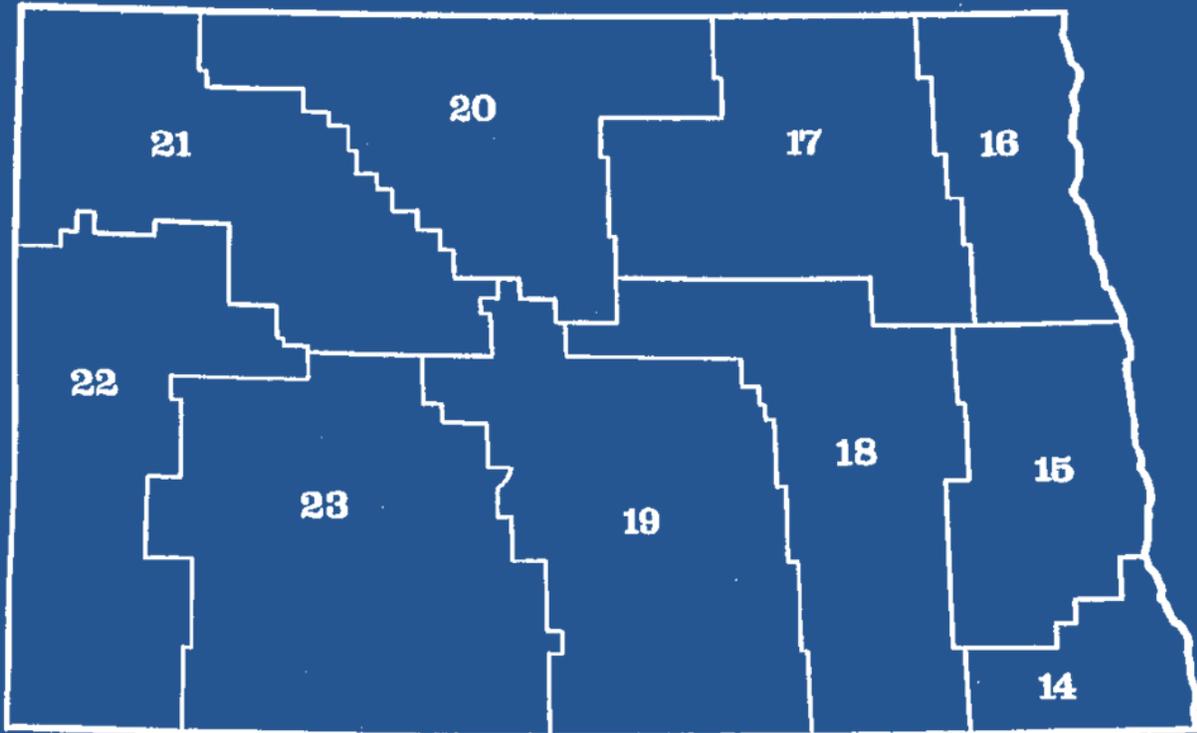


Figure 2. Study Units for the historic component of the Historic Preservation Planning Contexts.

## CURRENT HISTORIC PRESERVATION ISSUES

Although not the only issues to surface during planning studies, the following issues are those most frequently and adamantly noted by both professional and public participants in the planning process.

### PUBLIC ATTITUDES

In general, North Dakotans continue becoming more aware and respectful of their history and of the places associated with that history. This is not, however, universally true. For example, many North Dakotans still 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 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 significant cultural resources by federal, state and local governments.

Headway in creating public awareness and cooperation is being made, however, in part, as a result of the state's recent emphasis on enhancing its tourism industry. The bicentennial (2004-2006) of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery Expedition from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific coast created considerable public interest, awareness and involvement from residents and non-residents alike. Considerable financial support was provided by private and government sectors to improve related sites and interpretive facilities. This renewed enthusiasm did not apply only to the Lewis and Clark related event, but spilled over to other sites and broadened into a new recognition and respect for a decidedly enhanced and energized Heritage Tourism industry which has become North Dakota's second largest economic generator. The recent celebration of the Bicentennial of President Abraham Lincoln's birth and continuing celebration of President Theodore Roosevelt's ties to the state's history have provided additional incentives and opportunities to promote history and preservation across the state.

Despite the progress made, there is still much to be done in developing public awareness and support. State and local agencies, especially those with interests in economic development and promotion, heritage tourism, and social programming, must continue the interest they have shown in recognizing the potential contributory values historic properties offer to other tourism incentives. Need for continued information distribution was also indicated by public responses to planning questionnaires and in public meetings in which respondents expressed concern as to the public's lack of knowledge about the state's cultural resources, about the preservation program and about materials available from, and disseminated by, the SHPO. The resurgence of supportive, collaborative and partnership organizations, such as Preservation North Dakota, the State Historical Society of North

Dakota Foundation, Museums in North Dakota (MIND), and the continued influence of avocational groups such as the veteran North Dakota Archaeological Association can assist this effort tremendously. Continuing strong support from the state's educational community at all levels remains vitally important.

Another promising vehicle for strengthening preservation attitudes is the establishment of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) on most of the American Indian reservations in the state. Although in various stages of development and stability, some of these offices have begun operations and, along with other tribal groups, have opened previously underutilized avenues of communication, cooperation, insight and mutual benefit.

Of the five reservations in North Dakota, the following have developed Tribal Historic Preservation Offices:

Sisseton-Whapeton Oyate, Tribal Historic Preservation Office,  
Sisseton, South Dakota\*

Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Fort Yates, North Dakota\*  
Three Affiliated Tribes: Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara, Fort Berthold Reservation,  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, New Town, North Dakota\*

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Tribal Historic Preservation Office,  
Belcourt, North Dakota\*

\*for detailed contact information, please contact the NDSHPO at <http://history.nd.gov/hp/>.

The Spirit Lake Tribe has not entered the THPO Office program.

## ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

North Dakota, with its dominant agriculture-based economy has traditionally been subject to the cyclical nature of farm commodity prices and weather patterns. When crops are abundant and prices are high, disposable income commonly results in an upsurge in preservation activity. However, favorable conditions in an agricultural-based economy may also encourage pressures to put more land into production at the expense of previously undisturbed areas containing historic properties and to remove old buildings, farmsteads, and similar properties for additional crop land. During periods of poor crops or low commodity prices, money available for activities such as historic preservation tends to become scarce with the predictable opposite results for preservation projects. Since the last revision of this plan (2003) the cyclical pattern has continued, first with several years of adverse growing seasons – too wet or too dry; sometimes both conditions evident during the same growing year, in different parts of the state. Most recently (the past two growing seasons) certain factors have combined to provide significant benefit to the agricultural economy.

The condition of the farming economy in North Dakota also affects other economic sectors including main street business and government. In recent years determined efforts have been started to diversify the state's economy and while these have met with considerable success, the process of change is slow. Consequently, monies available for historic preservation remain an unknown and unstable variable, both from private, charitable sources and government budgets.

In 2005, studies showed that tourism had become North Dakota's second greatest economic sector. There can be little doubt that historic preservation has contributed to the growth of the tourism industry in North Dakota both in concept and understanding of heritage and its importance in modern life and through the infusion of dollars to encourage the implementation of preservation projects.

A growing economic factor in North Dakota is the multi-faceted energy industry. In the state's "oil patch," recent development of practical technologies allowing recovery of oil from the Bakken Shale deposits of western North Dakota, eastern Montana and southern Saskatchewan hold promise of considerable revenues affecting both private and public sectors.

The growing interest in producing alternative energy from renewable vegetation and the burgeoning industry of doing so has also had a notable impact on the state in recent years, and is considered an industry with considerable future in the state. The greater demand for corn, for example, has caused and continues to cause more land to be dedicated to growing corn with direct and indirect consequences for land utilization as currently fallow lands are re-turned to crop production, and as previously untilled land becomes dedicated to crop production. As seen in previous farming booms in the state, it is likely that even abandoned farmsteads and abandoned towns could be demolished and the underlying lands put into crops.

Wind power generation likewise has made its presence and promise known. Wind farms are a growing enterprise on both large and small scales.

Uranium mining, extraction of U308 from unraniferous lignite deposits, once a promising industry in the state came to an inglorious end in the 1960s as fears of nuclear power and its potential hazards caused a waning of nuclear generation nationwide. Now, in part due to the perception of a growing energy crisis, exploration for nuclear reserves is once again being studied with the prospect of a resumption of mining becoming a real possibility.

Other business and industrial pursuits also appear to be trending upward in sympathy to those noted above and in response to the state's efforts to diversify its economic bases. Transportation, construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail merchandising, tourist and family services all appear to be in a promising and expectant mood.

All of these endeavors carry a host of positive opportunities for historic preservation. They are likely, for example, to bring new residents to the state, to open and operate mines, to

build and operate generation stations, to construct and maintain transmission facilities and to operate stores. These people will require infrastructure, new or updated, and related businesses, wholesale and retail.

All of these endeavors also carry a host of negatives for historic preservation. All, for example, require soil disturbance for the mines, plants, stations, pipe or power lines, and the roads needed to service them and for the neighborhoods and the stores and other amenities of social interaction that modern American societies demand.

While the promise of increased industry and business also promise continued growth of the state's economy and the resultant increase in tax dollars to carry forth the state's interest in pursuing the multiple avenues of preserving the past, that very same history has shown that many of these prospects can be short lived, while the disruptions and damages caused by the projects can last forever.

As surely as the economic outlook for North Dakota appears positive, its citizens have learned to be cautious in times of economic good fortune. North Dakotans are acutely aware of the economic stresses currently casting a shadow across the nation. They have experienced drastic changes in economic fortune too often to treat any apparent reversal of such a pattern with unbridled optimism.

The message that becomes increasingly clear is that additional and more innovative methods of funding preservation pursuits must be sought. In part, this implies increased effort to identify additional funding sources; it also indicates a need to develop additional arguments useful in persuading potential funding sources to participate in preservation.

## POPULATION CONSIDERATIONS

The challenges and opportunities posed by North Dakota's population dynamics may be viewed as two sides of the same phenomenon. Although the state's population has been trending generally lower since the 1930s, recent census reports indicate that not only has the out-migration trend stabilized but the state's population has actually increased over the past few years. While factors such as birth rates and attrition of an aging population will continue to influence the overall population, the exact effect is less clear than it has been for the past several decades. The success of the state's efforts to diversify its economic bases, while promising, is still unproven; consequently the overall effect of that effort is also not clearly predictable. What is certain at this time is that the state's population is in a period of transition and only frequent monitoring will provide pertinent information for annual planning cycles.

Even among residents who remain in the state, certain residential dislocations and changing living patterns compound the concerns associated with a diminishing or static population. Population continues to dwindle in rural areas and small communities as rural and

small town residents move to the larger cities, some of which have been growing at substantial rates for long periods. This relocation has two aspects each with its own effects on historic preservation considerations. Areas vacated by former residents experience a reduction of their active volunteer support base and diminishment of their funding base whether private/charitable or public/tax. At the opposite end of the quandary, i.e., in the cities where both economy and population appear to be growing, demands for new housing, public infrastructure and commercial developments result in land clearing, land disturbance, and/or demolition of older neighborhoods, buildings and structures as part of redevelopment projects and expanding infrastructure.

Obviously there will be a continuing need to encourage awareness of, and appreciation for, historic properties in both types of settings. Regulatory considerations provide a start but are traditionally less productive and more precarious than other forms of persuasion and incentive.

## AGING STRUCTURES

The traditional economic conservatism of North Dakotans has had benefits for historic preservation in several noticeable ways. While that conservatism may have limited some expression of architectural variety, exuberance and grandeur, it did result in many extremely well constructed structures, many of which received excellent maintenance for many years. The result of this care has been the survival of buildings that might otherwise have been discarded long ago. Many of these buildings, however, are now reaching stages of neglect and disrepair that require decisions concerning stabilization, repair, and preservation, or recording and disposal. Other resources similarly affected include roads, bridges and abandoned coal mines, some of which have the added encumbrance of presenting serious hazards to public safety.

## THE PRESERVATION PLAN

## 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 people 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 citizens are knowledgeable of, and respectful towards, the full range of cultural values 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 historic values pertinent to their jurisdictions and routinely arbitrate preservation issues in accordance with local values;
- \* cultural diversity is recognized as a valued part of the state's heritage and routinely receive 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 each contribute to economic growth;
- \* the preservation ethic is so widely accepted by the state's citizens that preservation of cultural resources is accepted as a 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 is willing to invest 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;
- \* the SHPO is routinely recognized as an important, contributing part of the research function of the SHSND Dakota which generates and disseminates professional publications and materials of the highest quality.

## A PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

- 1.A. - Expand and enhance incentives to encourage and support broader public and private participation in preservation activities;
- 1.B. - Administer the state funded Historic Preservation Fund Grants program for increasing public participation in preservation planning, training and projects;
- 1.C. - Establish a statewide revolving loan program for preservation projects;
- 1.D. - Increase private funding for preservation activities;
- 1.E. - Propose legislation to provide state tax incentives for preservation;
- 1.F. - Conduct an annual awards program recognizing notable preservation achievements.

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

- 2.A. - Develop and distribute information about types and examples of cultural resources that exist in North Dakota and the importance and benefits of preserving them;
- 2.B. - Increase distribution of information about significant archaeological, architectural and historic resources in the state;
- 2.C. - Develop and distribute informational brochures, manuals and guidance materials, both print and electronic, about the SHPO, its programs and activities;
- 2.D. - Develop or acquire preservation-related education program materials

for schools and other local groups and organizations;

- 2.E. - Increase the visibility of historic preservation in local communities through participation in public events such as street fairs, Historic Preservation Week/Month activities, local media presentations, and similar events and occasions;
- 2.F. - Inspire interest in preservation activities through site interpretation and information;
- 2.G. - Create opportunities for broader and more frequent preservation programming through establishment of effective relationships with media outlets;
- 2.H. - 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;
- 2.I. - Enhance 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;
- 2.J. - Increase public accessibility to products of research, especially to SHPO-produced and SHPO-supported projects.

### **3. Increase the effectiveness of the state's preservation network.**

- 3.A. - Increase membership of preservation support groups;
- 3.B. - Broaden the perspectives of preservation support groups;
- 3.C. - Bolster the dedication of the state's historic preservation constituency.
- 3.D. - Increase public recognition of the NDSPHO as an acknowledged, primary source of accurate, reliable and readily accessible information, expertise and assistance about historic preservation theory, issues, techniques, procedures and benefits;
- 3.E. - Expand familiarity and cooperation among preservation oriented organizations such as the SHSND, Preservation North Dakota, the

North Dakota Archaeological Association, Museums in North Dakota (MIND) local historical societies, ethnic organizations, and similar groups;

- 3.F. - Enact local historic preservation ordinances;
- 3.G. - Expand participation in the Certified Local Government program;
- 3.H. - Expand participation of American Indian and other specific interest groups, such as The National Trust for Historic Preservation, in preservation activities;
- 3.I. - Develop and maintain effective systems and mechanisms, including the use of modern technology, to inform constituencies about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities and to enable their mobilization when necessary;
- 3.J. - Develop and implement an effective preservation advocacy program;
- 3.K. - Improve the effectiveness of long- and short-range planning processes, including the completion and updating of contexts and other planning documents that reflect priorities strategies for historic preservation;
- 3.L. - Enhance the publics' understanding of, and participation in, preservation planning and program development;
- 3.M. - Offer prompt and professional technical assistance to those in need.

**4. Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant cultural properties.**

- 4.A. - Conduct or sponsor surveys to identify, record, evaluate and preserve significant archaeological, architectural, historic and other cultural properties;
- 4.B. - Increase nominations of significant cultural properties to the National Register of Historic Places, the North Dakota Historic Sites Registry and the Registry of National Landmarks;
- 4.C. - Expand federal, state, and local government agencies' knowledge of the full range of historic resources under their jurisdiction;

- 4.D. - Increase federal, state and local government agency understanding of their Section 106 responsibilities and understand the importance of cooperative compliance;
- 4.E. - Increase public and private acquisition of significant properties for preservation and interpretive purposes;

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

- 5.A. - Expand knowledge and acceptance of, and adherence to, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation;
- 5.B. - Increase awareness of, and access to, federal, state, and local government-produced and privately produced guidance on appropriate treatment for historic properties;
- 5.C. - Manage federal, state, and local government-owned historic properties in accordance with sound preservation principles.

**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.**

- 6.A. - Expand the historic preservation planning potential of the North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey site files database, manuscript collection and other documentary collections;
- 6.B. - Develop and maintain 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;
- 6.C. - Develop and maintain an advocacy program able to identify and address preservation issues in a statesman-like manner at opportune times and appropriate settings;
- 6.D. - Develop and distribute accurate, factual, well-reasoned, issue papers

on pertinent preservation issues;

- 6.E. - Develop and distribute a periodic newsletter addressing emerging preservation issues, current status of previously identified issues, and information about how previous issues were resolved;
- 6.F. - Establish an historic preservation programming feature to be aired periodically in local news outlets to present interpretive information about area cultural resources.

## HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

### THE PLANNING PROCESS

This edition of North Dakota's comprehensive historic preservation plan is a revision of the 2003 plan rather than an entirely new plan. Early revision studies indicated that much of the work identified and directed by the earlier plan has been undertaken and although much progress has been made, there is still much to be accomplished. Early reviews and studies showed that although some of the conditions and circumstances affecting and influencing historic preservation in North Dakota had changed, by-in-large the changes were neither overwhelming nor profound, being changes of degree rather than substance. Consequently, the conditions and circumstances of, the issues affecting and influencing, and the needs of, and challenges to, the historic preservation program in North Dakota had really not changed in substance. Because this plan is written at the level of broad goals and objectives rather than the more definitive strategies, action steps and tasks (more the purview of annual work plans than long range strategic plans) the program's accomplishments had effects within, rather than to, the goals, directions and motivations of the continuing programs.

At various stages of this planning process all segments of the public have been invited, to participate in the process in various ways. To attract and encourage broad public participation in this project, several techniques were used. First the planning project was announced and described through press releases and articles in the SHSND's newsletter, "Plains Talk," and to all the news media outlets in the state. These releases explained the project's purposes, described the research methods to be used and invited public participation. Next, a needs assessment and information questionnaire was prepared for distribution to interested parties. During the summer of 2008 public meetings were held in the state's seven largest cities: Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot and Williston following another set of news releases announcing, again, the meetings' purpose, invitation to participate, and meeting times and places. The media releases and the questionnaire were also posted on the SHSND's website. During the meetings, the program was described and discussed, questions answered and discussed, and each attendee was asked to complete a questionnaire. During the course of these community meetings, SHPO personnel gave four television, two radio and three newspaper interviews. Notes from the meetings and the complete questionnaires were returned to the SHPO office for analysis.

During the development process the SHPO Comprehensive Planning Committee, which consists of the SHPO's professional staff, met to review and discuss those sections of the current plan most sensitive to changing conditions and circumstances, especially those parts detailing vision, goals and objectives, as well as issues, challenges and opportunities for continued relevance or needed change.

Additional comprehensive planning participation opportunities were offered by presentations to special interest groups and distribution of preservation planning questionnaires. Upon completion of the draft plan, the public was invited to review and comment on the draft.

Upon completion of final reviews the plan will be published online on the SHSND website (<http://history.nd.gov/hp/>). In addition, paper copies will be printed in sufficient quantity to allow distribution to those persons and organizations who request paper copies.

## 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.

Following future Community Conversation tours and 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 State Plan, the Plan shall be formally reviewed for continued validity by the SHPO professional staff. This review shall essentially 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 planned major revision of the North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan is scheduled for publication on December 1, 2015.

## APPENDIX A

### SAMPLE SURVEY RESULTS

#### SURVEY RESPONSES (SAMPLE)

The following responses were selected for illustration because they best indicate public opinion on matters of preferred directions for future historic preservation programs in North Dakota. Additional survey questions served to verify these questions or to provide information more germane to annual program funding preferences.

#### HOW FAMILIAR ARE YOU WITH NDHP PROGRAMS?

Very	=	41.4%
Somewhat	=	44.8%
Not very	=	13.7%
Unfamiliar	=	0.0%

#### SHOULD PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY/AUTHORITY FOR PROTECTING, DEVELOPING AND PRESERVING HISTORIC PROPERTIES RESIDE WITH:

Federal government/agencies	=	3.57%
SHPO	=	53.57%
Local government/agencies	=	10.71%
Local Historical groups	=	10.71%
SHPO/Local Gov't. agencies	=	14.29%
Other*	=	7.15%

(\* includes various combinations of the above and "no opinion" responses.)

WHICH OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM AREAS DO YOU CONSIDER MOST IMPORTANT TO BE CONTINUED? (Percentage of responses indicating importance of program area and importance of continuation.)

1.	Grants/Technical Assistance	=	93.10%
2.	Education	=	89.66%
3-5.	CLG	=	82.76%
3-5.	Development	=	82.76%
3-5.	Protection	=	82.76%
6.	Research	=	79.31%
7.	National Register	=	72.41%
8-9.	Survey	=	68.97%
8-9.	Review/compliance	=	68.97%
10.	Tax credit	=	62.07%

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACING HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN NORTH DAKOTA? (Composite of common responses - unweighted)

- Availability of money for preservation projects
- Lack of in-state funding
- The cost of preserving historic resources
- Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy
- Apathy of government leaders
- Lack of citizen participation and involvement
- Lack of local support even for known significant properties
- Lack of regulation
- Competition for volunteer time
- Energy production
- Urban development
- The misinformed or uninformed public
- Lack of recognition of the significance of state and local history
- Lack of technical assistance regarding adaptive reuse

WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES SHOULD THE SHPO UNDERTAKE OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS? (Composite of common responses - unweighted)

- Field/day tours
- TV news exposure, “good news” programming/reporting
- High profile TV or web ads that show what can be done
- Cultivate volunteers to promote historic preservation
- Increase education
- Increase funding
- Continue education and interpretation for the public
- Public preservation workshops
- More surveys
- More public workshops
- More technical assistance
- Keep young adults and children involved
- Discourage improper development in historic areas
- Publicize endangered properties
- More educational programs and publicity
- Publicize and support local preservation efforts
- Signage and marker of local sites

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