AMENDING NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

- Jim Gabbert – National Park Service
- Lena Sweeten McDonald – Virginia Department of Historic Resources
- Gregory Smith – Texas Historic Commission
Amending National Register Nominations

Tuckahoe (2019 Update)
Name of Property
Goochland and Henrico Counties, Virginia
County and State
Name of Property
Pulaski County, Kansas

Jim Gabbert
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Wait, What?
We can change nominations?

• Accepted Nominations are not set in stone.

• Can be amended to make technical changes, to add new Criteria, or new area(s) or period(s) of significance

• Boundaries can be revisited
• Can be submitted by any nominating authority – State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation officer (THPO), or Federal Preservation Officer (FPO)

• Any person or group may submit documentation to the nominating authority
Authorities

  - Authorizes Secretary of the interior to “expand and maintain” a National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR 60
  - Regulations for administering the NRHP
- National Register Bulletin 16A
  - How to Complete the National Register Registration Form
Why amend or update nominations?

• Older nomination often lack much information

• “It only takes one”

• Time passes; things change
ISSUES

• Perception that NRHP documentation is the “be all, end all” history of a property

• Understanding of relationship between significance and historic integrity

Buck Creek Rosenwald School, Finchville, KY – listed 2013 (13000113)
Nomination prepared by a Girl Scout
“It only takes one”

- Nominations are prepared for a variety of reasons
  - Tax credits
  - Mitigation
  - Grant projects
  - Owner interest
  - Federal law
Signigrity/Inteficance

• Too often done backwards
  • Section 106 reviews
    • “Not eligible due to lack of integrity”

• Must fully assess significance before assessing integrity

• Integrity assessment is directly related to significance of property
Integrity

• Seven Aspects of Integrity
  • Location
  • Design
  • Setting
  • Materials
  • Workmanship
  • Feeling
  • Association
Significant Relationships

• Criteria A & B

• Criterion C

• Criterion D

Location
Design
Setting
Materials
Workmanship
Feeling
Association
Other Changes

• Boundary Changes
  Southern University Historic District (Boundary Increase) (1000558), Baton Rouge, LA

• Removals
Examples from the States

https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm
Updating Nominations to Meet Program Priorities

National Trust for Historic Preservation
2021 PastForward Conference

November 10, 2021

Lena McDonald
National/State Register Historian
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
First, the “Easy” Ones...

• Correcting minor professional errors in the original nomination
• Adding a new property name
• Technical updates such as adding a current count of Contributing and Noncontributing resources and a new inventory
• Adding new information to the Narrative Description and/or Statement of Significance
• Establishing more specific start/end dates to the Period of Significance
• Consulting federal agencies for a nomination update that includes a federally-owned property
• Updating a nomination to improve preservation planning
• Correcting errors discovered after field investigations yield new information
Correcting Technical Errors

Marion Historic District
Smyth County, VA

Listed in 2000
Boundary Increased in 2011

Corrections to Inventory and Sketch Map in 2017

Updated Information was Submitted to Facilitate Historic Tax Credit Applications. Also Facilitates Preservation Planning at the Local Level.

Adding a Name to the Cover Sheet

Southern Seminary Main Building
Buena Vista, VA

Listed in 1972

New Name Added to Cover Sheet in 2019

Updated Cover Sheet was Requested to Aid Visitors to School Campus and Online Researchers

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/103-0002/

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Southern Seminary Main Building
   Other names/site number: Buena Vista Hotel; Southern Virginia University Main Hall; VDHR #103-0002
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 1 University Hill Drive
   City or town: Buena Vista
   State: VA
   County: Independent City
   Not For Publication: N/A
   Vicinity: N/A
St. Mary’s Church
Norfolk, VA
Listed in 1979
New Information Added in 2019
Updated Information was Added to Facilitate Historic Tax Credit Application


Introduction

St. Mary’s Church, now the Basilica of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 25, 1979. The property was listed at the State level of significance. At the time of listing, National Register Eligibility Criteria were not identified. The property is listed as significant in the areas of Religion and Architecture. The property’s period of significance was identified as 1800-1899, with specific dates of 1857-1858. Contributing resources that were discussed in the nomination’s narrative description consisted of the church itself and an 1894 rectory, both of which were enclosed with a wrought-iron fence. A 20th-century school building on the property was not considered contributing to the property’s significance.

Since 1979, several important changes have occurred to the property. First, the original nomination was written before the church had been named a basilica in 1991. This nomination update includes a new cover sheet to reflect the property’s name change in Section 1. Second, the 1894 rectory was destroyed by fire in 1980, just one year after the NRHP listing; it was razed and replaced with a parking lot. The wrought-iron fence also was replaced around the same time.

The 1979 nomination also provided little information about other resources associated with the property. A 1979 rear addition to the church, the current fellowship hall, is not mentioned. A 1953 statue of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, located at the edge of the property along Virgin Street, and a cemetery along the church’s northeast side also were not discussed.

With this Additional Documentation, the property’s period of significance is updated to extend from 1857, when the church was built, to 1963, and completion of the International Style school building, which was erected after the congregation of the African American congregation of nearby St. Patrick’s Church merged with St. Mary’s.
Clarifying Contributing Status

The Almshouse
Richmond, VA

Listed in 1981

Boundary Increase in 1989

Clarified Conflicting Information in the 1981 and 1989 Nominations; Created a Current Inventory and Descriptions; Extended the Period of Significance

Updated Information was Added to Facilitate Historic Tax Credit Application and Conservation Easement Management


Introduction

THE ALMSHOUSE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA (period of significance amendment)
- DHR# 127-0353
- Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register: July 21, 1981
- Listed on the National Register: October 29, 1981
- Virginia Landmarks Register update with expanded boundaries: May 15, 1989
- National Register update with expanded boundaries: June 13, 1990

The National Register nomination for The Almshouse in Richmond, Virginia, is being updated to clarify a conflict between the listed period of significance and the contributing status of all buildings on the site. Currently, the period of significance listed in the National Register nomination excludes buildings identified as contributing in the nomination. This amendment clarifies the period of significance to include four buildings within the previously delineated historic boundaries: The Almshouse (1860-1861); the Garage (c.1899-1905); the West Building (c.1908-1929); and the Administration Building (1926-1928). The Boiler Room (1946) sits within the historic boundaries but is not a contributing building.

This amendment provides documentation to substantiate the clarification of the property’s period of significance beyond the currently interpreted 1800-1899 period of significance. To avoid additional confusion resulting from various amendments, this amendment combines text from both the original and amended nominations and provides updated building descriptions; additional historic context based on archival sources; and existing condition assessments of the buildings. The property’s historic boundaries have not changed as a result of this update. Only the sections of the nomination form that are updated are included herein.
Period of Significance End Date

Jackson Ward Historic District
Richmond, VA

Listed in 1976; NHL Designation in 1978

Civil Rights History Added in 2002

Boundary Increase Nominations in 2005 and 2008

In 2015, the Period of Significance End Date was Established Based on Information in the Original Nomination

Facilitates Environmental Review, Historic Tax Credit Applications, and Preservation Planning at the Local Level


Additional Documentation, August 2015

The Jackson Ward Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1978. At the time of both designations, a specific end date to a property’s period of significance was not required, but rather, time spans, such as 17th century, 18th century, 19th century, and 20th century, were used. This additional documentation has been prepared to clarify the end date of the historic district’s period of significance.

Section 8
As originally written, the National Register nomination for the Jackson Ward Historic District discussed events within the district through the mid-20th century. The statement of significance in the nomination noted that

“Jackson Ward has suffered considerably during the past generation. The northern part of the neighborhood was cut off, with much physical destruction, by the [Richmond-Petersburg] Turnpike developed in the 1950s. The eastern portion has been leveled in favor of the [Richmond] Coliseum and expanded facilities for medical education at the Health Sciences center of Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU-MCV).”

Based on the information contained in the nomination, and confirmed by current research by DHR staff documenting the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike’s completion on July 1, 1958, the evaluation committee recommended that the end date for the Jackson Ward Historic District’s period of significance is 1958. This period of significance is applicable to the original historic district as listed in the National Register in 1976, and does not apply to the buildings included in the 2002 Additional Documentation (which have an end date of 1970) and to the 2005 and 2008 Boundary Increase areas, each of which has a specified end date of 1926.
Updating a Nomination that Includes Federal Property

City Point Historic District
Hopewell, VA

Listed in 1979

Nomination Updated in 2019

District Includes the City Point Unit of the Petersburg National Battlefield. NPS Staff at the Park Unit were Asked to Review and Comment on the Updated Information

Facilitates Environmental Review, Historic Tax Credit Applications, and Preservation Planning at Local Level

Preservation Planning for a College Campus

Hampden-Sydney College Historic District
Prince Edward County, VA

Listed in 1970

Nomination Updated in 2019

Added Information not Typically Included in Early Nominations – Period of Significance, Comprehensive Inventory, County of C/NC Resources, and Expands Statement of Significance.

Includes Association with 1960s Civil Rights events in the County (events that were still “current” at time of original listing).

Facilitates Historic Tax Credit Applications and Preservation Planning at a Private College, as well as Potential Easement Donations

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/073-0058/
Adding a New Area of Significance

Chandler Court and Pollard Park Historic District Williamsburg, VA

Listed in 1996

Nomination Updated in 2020

Adds a New Area of Significance (Landscape Architecture) and Extends the Period of Significance.

Narrative Description Expanded to Discuss Landscape Design. Count of C/NC Resources Updated Accordingly.

Facilitates Preservation Planning

Located in the City of Williamsburg, Virginia, the Chandler Court & Pollard Park Historic District (DHR ID 135-0478) was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, Criterion B in the areas of Politics/Government and Education, and Criterion C for Architecture. The historic district was originally listed with 28 contributing resources and 3 non-contributing resources, and had a period of significance beginning in 1922 and ending in 1940. The purpose of this additional documentation is to update the Chandler Court & Pollard Park Historic District to provide additional information and justification for the addition of Landscape Architecture under Criterion C as an area of significance, and to extend the end date of the period of significance from 1940 to 1968. Additional documentation provided herein are in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with number of contributing and noncontributing resources based on this update); Section 7: Description (limited to an update of the inventory entries for the new contributing resources, as well as significant site and landscape features); Section 8: Statement of Significance (limited to period of significance and support for adding Landscape Architecture as an area of significance); Section 11: Information Regarding Authors; and Section 12: new Additional Documentation including an updated Sketch Map showing new contributing resources, and photographs of new contributing resources and significance site and landscape features.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/137-0478/
Correcting Substantive Errors through New Research

Cedar Lane
New Kent County, VA

Listed in 2017
Nomination Updated in 2020


College of William & Mary Professor (and State Review Board Member) Carl Lounsbury Conducted the Additional Investigations.

Facilitates Historic Tax Credit Application, Easement Donation, and Future Preservation Work.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/063-0005/

Introduction

Cedar Lane, located at 9040 New Kent Highway in New Kent County, Virginia, was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2016 and the National Register of Historic Places in 2017. The property includes one resource, the manor house, which is situated on a low knoll about ¼-mile north of the highway. Since the property’s listing, repairs and rehabilitation work at Cedar Lane have revealed new information about the construction of the primary dwelling. This additional documentation, prepared by architectural historian and State Review Board member Dr. Carl Lounsbury after a site visit to the property, updates and clarifies the construction and evolution of Cedar Lane from the second quarter of the 19th century through the early 20th century. Alterations made in the early twentieth century, including a small addition, are largely in keeping with the alterations discussed in the original nomination, but are explained further below. The most recent alterations occurred in 2017-2018 to accommodate renewed residential use.

All new information herein is organized by section headings as listed in the current NRHP nomination form. Additional documentation is in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 7, Description; Section 8, Statement of Significance; and Section 11, information regarding author. Only fields that have been updated are included in this additional documentation. Cedar Lane’s historic boundary has not changed as a result of this additional documentation.

In Section 7, the construction and alteration history of Cedar Lane is discussed at length by construction period: Period I, 1826; Period II, 1829; Period III, 1865; Period IV, Late 19th – Early 20th Century; Period V, Late 20th Century Repairs and Alterations, and Period VI, 2017-2018 Repairs and Alterations. The updated description herein supersedes the description of Cedar Lane’s evolution found in the 2017 nomination. This more developed understanding of the house’s construction calls for a revision to the period of significance, originally 1782-1860. Therefore, in Section 8, Cedar Lane’s period of significance is revised to begin more appropriately in 1826, the most likely date of construction for the house’s earliest section, and end in 1865, the date associated with alterations likely occurring at the end of the Civil War.
Major Updates

Historic Districts

• Resurvey of entire district to create current counts of Contributing and Noncontributing resources, a detailed narrative description, and inventory of all resources.
• Establishing/changing start and end dates for period of significance
• Determining applicable NRHP Eligibility Criteria and Areas of Significance
• Establishing level(s) of significance

Comprehensive updates for nationally significant properties to bring them to current NRHP standards

Adding information concerning underrepresented communities
Comprehensive Update for a Historic District
Lexington Historic District
Lexington, VA

Listed in 1972

Entire Nomination Updated in 2019 to Current Standards
• Section 5 – Resource Counts
• Section 6 – Historic Functions
• Section 7 – Description and Inventory
• Section 8 – Statement of Significance – including a new Area of Significance (Ethnic Heritage: African American)
• Section 9 – Bibliographic sources
• Current Sketch Map (historic boundaries did not change)

Facilitates Preservation Planning, Historic Tax Credit Applications, Easement Donations, and Environmental Review.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/117-0027/

Introduction

The Lexington Historic District (117-0027) was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) on March 2, 1971, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on June 26, 1972, with areas of significance in Architecture, Education, Military, and Urban Planning, and a period of significance broadly defined as from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. Nomination forms from this period do not contain a complete inventory of individual resources within a district, extensive historic contexts, or discussion of Criteria A, B, C, and D, criteria considerations, or integrity.

The purpose of this additional documentation is to update the Lexington Historic District nomination to provide more current information about the district’s physical condition and history. Additional documentation provided herein are in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with number of contributing and non-contributing resources); Section 6, Function or Use of resources; Section 7, Description (including a complete inventory); Section 8, Statement of Significance; Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); Section 11, information regarding authors; and Section 12, new Additional Documentation, including an updated Sketch Map (showing contributing and non-contributing resources), an 1877 map of Lexington, and photographs showing current general streetscapes. The historic boundaries of the district have not changed as a result of this update.
Facilitating State Preservation Program

Scott House
Richmond, VA

Listed in 2007

Nomination Updated in 2020

One of Richmond’s Most Significant Architectural Works. Rehabilitation Work Allowed Re-examination of the Building and a New Understanding of the Dwelling’s History, Including Adding a New Eligibility Criterion and Area of Significance.

A DHR Staff Member Conducted the Additional Investigations. This property is owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Facilitates Historic Tax Credit Applications, State Stewardship, and Future Preservation Work.

Comprehensive Update for NPS Unit

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County, VA

Administratively Listed in 1966

First Nomination Documentation in 1978

Comprehensive Nomination Update in 2018 (262 pages!)

A nationally significant Civil War battlefield.

NPS managed the nomination update process and DHR staff provided review and comment. Prepared in compliance with Section 110 of NHPA.

Facilitates Preservation Planning at the Federal Level and Environmental Review.

Updating Documentation for a Nationally Significant Property

Tuckahoe
Henrico County, VA

Listed in 1968

Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1969

First Comprehensive Survey of Architectural Resources and Inventory with Contributing/Non-contributing Status

Additional Research to Expand and Justify the Period of Significance and add New Areas of Significance

Created Maps to Current Standards

Facilitates Conservation Easement Management and Historic Tax Credit Applications

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/037-0033/

Introductions

The following contribution (0033), located in Gooch's Landmarks Register (Virginia), is designated a National Historic Landmark in 1969. The additional information included in this update is limited to information that was not included in the original nominations. The property's historic boundaries have not changed as a result of this update.

One of the very first properties in Virginia to be listed in the NRHP and designated a NHL, Tuckahoe has long been recognized as one of the finest examples of early-to-mid-18th century domestic architecture representing the colonial period in the United States, as well as Virginia. The architecture has been intensely studied, including dendrochronology analysis of the main house and survey of the numerous outbuildings. Tuckahoe is also an agricultural complex in continuous operation since the early 18th century. This unbroken history has extended its historic significance beyond the 18th century and includes those resources constructed through the mid-20th century.

The purpose of the nomination update is to 1) chronicle in greater detail the significant architectural features of the main house and the plantation grounds, 2) expand the period of significance and the areas of significance to recognize the continuum of significant owners, agricultural operations and historic events beyond the Randolph family’s ownership and 3) create a comprehensive inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources. The inventory included in this update will further describe those already-identified resources as well as provide descriptions of newly inventoried resources. A digitally generated location map showing the property’s historic boundary, a sketch map keyed to the inventory, and a photo key are included with this nomination update, along with representative photographs showing the property’s current condition.
Updating Documentation for a Nationally Significant Property

St. Luke Building
Richmond, VA

Listed in 1981 at the statewide level of significance

Updated to Provide a More Detailed Architectural Description and Inventory of Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources

Adds Criterion B for the Property’s Association with Maggie Lena Walker

Established the Property’s National Significance due to its Association with Walker

Defines the Start and End Dates for the Period of Significance

Facilitates Preservation Planning, Historic Tax Credit Applications, Easement Donations, and Environmental Review.


Introduction

The St. Luke Building originally was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1981 and the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 at the state level of significance in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Black History with a period of significance roughly defined as “1900-” and specific dates of 1902 and 1915-1920. This nomination update has been prepared to provide additional information about the property’s architectural design, current physical condition, and significance. Only numbered sections of the original nomination that have been updated are included in this additional documentation. For example, in Section 5, a small concrete fountain has been added as a contributing structure (the St. Luke Building itself is counted as a resource previously listed in the National Register). In Section 7, an updated, more detailed architectural description is provided. Section 8 has been updated to provide additional context for the St. Luke Building’s statewide significance under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

This nomination update adds Criterion B to the St. Luke Building’s eligibility criteria for its association with Maggie Lena Walker in the areas of Commerce and Ethnic Heritage: African American. Walker herself is a nationally significant figure, and her extensive achievements and contributions are documented at her former dwelling at 600 N. 2nd Street in the National Historic Landmark-designated Jackson Ward Historic District (NRHP 1976; NHL 1978) of Richmond, Virginia. The house was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1975, and, just three years later, as the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site. From the headquarters building, Walker oversaw operations of the St. Luke Herald newspaper, the St. Luke Educational Fund, the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, and the St. Luke Emporium. Walker was the first African American woman to found a bank in U.S. history, and she leveraged her entrepreneurial success to advocate for African Americans’ civil rights. Because the St. Luke Building is so closely associated with Walker’s productive career and contributions, it is appropriate to list the property under Criterion B at the national level of significance. Also for this reason, the property’s period of significance has been established as 1902-1934, beginning with its design and construction and ending with Walker’s death. In Section 9, the bibliography has been updated to include sources used to update the nomination.
Updating Documentation for a Nationally Significant Property

Malvern Hill
Henrico County, VA

Listed in 1969 at State level of significance

Additional Documentation in 2020

First Comprehensive Survey of Architectural Resources and Inventory with Contributing/Non-contributing Status

Additional Research to Expand and Justify the Period of Significance, Levels of Significance, and Add New Criteria and Areas of Significance

Created Maps to Current Standards

Facilitates Conservation Easement Management and Battlefield Preservation

Introduction
Malvern Hill was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on May 13, 1969, and in the National Register of Historic Places on November 12, 1969. The property was listed at the State level of significance and at the time of listing, National Register Eligibility Criteria were not identified. The property was listed as significant in the areas of Art, Military, and History. The property’s period of significance was broadly defined as 17th century. The only contributing resource that was discussed in the nomination’s narrative description was the ruins of the primary dwelling, thought to have been constructed 1690-1700 and destroyed by fire c. 1905.

At the time of the NRHP listing, the area of significance of “Art” was understood to include Architecture, and the nomination notes that Malvern Hill was significant as one of the few known examples of a cruciform-plan dwelling in Virginia and its one remaining chimney displayed outstanding workmanship in its 17th century diapered brickwork. The nomination included three significant events in the area of Military: General Lafayette’s encampment from July-August 1781, a Virginia Militia camp made here during the War of 1812, and a major Civil War battle on July 1, 1862. All three events postdate the stated 17th century period of significance. The property’s significance in the area of History was related to the described military events, as well as Thomas Cooke (1639-1697), a high sheriff of Henrico County and a member of the House of Burgesses. The Cooke family owned the property until the late 18th century. The nomination was not updated between 1969 and the present.

All new information is organized by section headings as listed in the current NRHP nomination form, with parenthetical reference to the original nomination headings where applicable. Additional documentation is in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with a current number of contributing and non-contributing resources); Section 6, Function or Use, Section 7, Description (including an inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources as well as photographs showing the property’s current condition); Section 8, Statement of Significance, including justification for extending the period of significance and adding new areas and levels of significance; Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); Section 10, geographical data, including latitude/longitude coordinates; Section 11, information regarding authors; and Section 12, new Additional Documentation, including an updated Location Map with
Updating Documentation to Include Underrepresented Communities - Comprehensive

Lawrenceville Historic District
Brunswick County, VA

Listed in 2000

Nomination Updated in 2021
- Section 5 – Resource Counts
- Section 7 – Description and Inventory
- Section 8 – Statement of Significance – included Adding Criterion B for two local Civil Rights Leaders and a new Area of Significance (Social History: Civil Rights)
- Section 9 – Bibliographic sources
- Current Sketch Map (historic boundaries did not change)

Facilitates Preservation Planning, Historic Tax Credit Applications, Easement Donations, and Environmental Review.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/251-5001/

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Lawrenceville Historic District (251-5001), located in Brunswick County, Virginia, was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 and the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1999. The original nomination form identified nine areas of significance: Architecture, Archaeology, Commerce, Education, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, Law/Poltics/Government, Religion, and Transportation. The district was listed under Criteria A, C, and D at the local level of significance, with a period of significance of 1784 to 1949. This update to the Lawrenceville Historic District extends the period of significance to end in 1973 to include the full and comprehensive growth and development of the town into the mid-twentieth century. This nomination update also provides additional context and justification for several areas of significance identified in the original nomination. Specifically, the areas which continued to contribute to the significance of the district through the mid-twentieth century include Architecture, Commerce, Transportation, Education, Ethnic Heritage: African-American, and Politics/Government. A new area of significance, Social History, has been identified due to contributions of James Solomon Russell and Nellie Pratt Russell as well as events associated with the Civil Rights movement in Lawrenceville. J. S. Russell and N. P. Russell each are significant individuals under Criterion B. J. S. Russell in the areas of Education, Ethnic Heritage: African American, and Social History and N. P. Russell in the areas of Social History and Ethnic Heritage: African American. The district also is locally significant in the area of Social History: Civil Rights as a place where St. Paul College students engaged in protests against segregation including at locations in downtown Lawrenceville. This update to the Lawrenceville Historic District adds 1961, associated with the construction of U.S. Highway 58, as a significant date. Lawrenceville leadership opposed constructing Hwy 58 through downtown Lawrenceville. The construction of the new transportation route around the town resulted in the preservation of the main street core.
Updating Documentation to Include Underrepresented Communities - Comprehensive

Farmville Historic District
Prince Edward County, VA

Listed in 1989

Additional Documentation in 2016

Resurvey of District and Updated Inventory

Period of Significance Extended


Added Criterion B – District is Significant at the statewide level for its association with Civil Rights Leader the Reverend L. Francis Griffin

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/144-0027/

These continuation sheets provide additional documentation for the Farmville Historic District (VDHR File 144-0027), located in the Town of Farmville, the courthouse seat of Prince Edward County, Virginia. The Farmville Historic District was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 1989 and in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1989. The original district encompassed 313 resources—including residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and institutional properties—with a period of significance spanning from the early nineteenth century to the 1930s.

The purpose of this nomination update is to expand the period of significance to end in 1966 to include additional historic trends and architecture dating from 1940 to 1966. Five areas of significance were added to the historic district at the state level of significance under Criterion A (Education, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Law, Politics/Government, Religion, and Social History). The historic district also is significant at the statewide level under Criterion B for its association with Reverend L. Francis Griffin, who played a major role in the struggle to integrate Prince Edward County’s public schools. The expanded period of significance includes events associated with the Civil Rights movement in Farmville and Prince Edward County up through 1966, the 50-year cutoff where significant activities have continued into the more recent past. Forty-seven resources with a recorded construction date between 1940 and 1966 that were previously considered to be non-contributing were resurveyed and their contributing statuses reevaluated. A new historic district inventory was generated to include these updated survey records. A total of 59 secondary resources (i.e., sheds, garages, and other small outbuildings) are listed in the inventory as “unrecorded” because they were not recorded during the original late 1980s survey effort, likely because they were not visible from a public right-of-way or they had not yet been constructed. Many backyard outbuildings indicated on parcel maps are obscured by houses and foliage. Because the construction date and integrity of these resources are unknown and they are not of substantial size or scale, they were not assigned a contributing or non-contributing status or included in the total resource count. Demolished resources are included at the end of the inventory. An updated sketch map was prepared to match the current inventory and is included herein.
Kentland Farm Historic and Archaeological District
Prince Edward County, VA

Listed in 1991
Nomination Updated in 2006
Updated Archaeological Site Descriptions
Described Archaeological Investigations, including Identification of a Slave Cemetery
Oral History Project with Descendants of Enslaved Persons
Updated Analysis of Sites’ Significance and Information Potential

The archaeological assessment around the Kentland farmhouse heightened our substantive understanding of Kentland’s core area in general, and the horizontal complexity of its component sites, 44MY260 and 44MY431, in particular. Subsurface testing demonstrated that both sites retain archaeological deposits with sufficient vertical integrity to permit functional, temporal and processual interpretations. Retention of the core area of the Kentland plantation as a single landholding, and its uninterrupted use as an agrarian landscape, presents a rare opportunity to develop a case study in agricultural, economic and social history in Southwest Virginia.

Continued research will enable an understanding of the tempo and development of a 19th-century plantation supported by the institution of slavery, and its position in a regional system of plantations interspersed among smaller farms and commercial centers in Southwest Virginia. Research of this property will also enable a single-property study of the transformation of this antebellum system during the social and economic reconstruction following the Civil War.

Our understanding of the number, nature and form of slave cemeteries in Southwest Virginia is poor. Few slave cemeteries have been documented, and no others have been assessed archaeologically in this area. Continued assessment of site 44MY527 will provide formal data on size, design and internal site structure to develop a greater understanding of 19th-century slave cemeteries in Southwest Virginia. Continued research using methods that do not intrude graves can directly address questions including: site size and location; the presence, form and size of enclosure types and grave markers; and the internal structure of a cemetery. Palynological studies can address the presence and use of ornamental plants in the cemetery as decorative features or as markers for graves. Comparative studies with coeval cemeteries for free and other slave populations should reveal similarities and variation in mortuary patterns.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historical-registers/060-0202/
The Meadow Historic District was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 2015. The property is significant at the statewide level under Criteria A and B in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation, Commerce, and Agriculture, and is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The property’s period of significance is 1936-1973. At the time of listing, the property met Criteria Consideration G for its direct association with the Triple Crown winner Secretariat as the horse was born and trained at The Meadow. The additional documentation herein provides additional information for Section 8, the Statement of Significance, including interview excerpts and personal recollections, about the African American grooms who worked at The Meadow during the historic period and their experiences with Secretariat. The property’s historic boundary has not changed as a result of this nomination update.

Section 8. Statement of Significance
The African Americans in the community of Duval Town (now known as Dawn) in Caroline County, Virginia, have a history with Meadow Farm that has origins in the 18th century, when the Morris, Tillman, Mines, Iverson, and Goodall families were enslaved by the Morris family. A cemetery for enslaved persons is located at The Meadow but is not within the Register-listed historic boundary. The community of Duval Town was established by emancipated African Americans after the Civil War. They and their descendants continued to work for the Morris family after emancipation as servants, grooms, and cooks, as well as for Chris Chenery, a cousin of the Morrises who bought the farm in 1936. The majority of the grooms who worked at The Meadow lived at Duval Town. Each morning, the farm truck would make its rounds through the community, picking up the grooms and bringing them to work. They and other African American workers played an integral role in the birth and training of several prize-winning racehorses. Writing in 2013, Steve Haskins observed, “Riva Ridge Road and Sadie Lane comprise the settlement known as Duval Town… Sadie Lane was named by the county after the matriarch of the extended family that lived...
Thank You!

National Trust for Historic Preservation
2021 PastForward Conference
Amending National Register Nominations

Gregory Smith
National Register Coordinator
VI. AMENDING NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

Documentation on a National Register registration form may be revised, expanded, or updated at any time after National Register listing. Amendments may be made for many reasons:

- change a property’s historic name
- update the condition of the property
- clarify boundaries
- expand significance for:
  1. additional levels (including recommendations for NHL designation)
  2. additional criteria
  3. new areas of significance
  4. additional periods of significance

- document the individual significance of a resource within the property
- increase boundaries
- decrease boundaries
- reclassify contributing and non-contributing resources
- gain approval to move the property
- list a property that was previously determined eligible
- remove a property from the National Register

GUIDELINES FOR AMENDING FORMS

When amending a registration form, revise all items affected by the proposed change. The items requiring revision are outlined below.

NAME CHANGES
- Enter, in section 1, the new name, and explain, in section 8, the reasons for the name change.

INCREASING SIGNIFICANCE
- Revise counts and identification of contributing and noncontributing resources in sections 5 and 7 and on sketch map.
- Revise areas of significance, period of significance, and other items in section 8.
- Discuss, in section 8, additional significance and related historic contexts.
- Provide additional photographs if necessary to represent new significance or contributing resources.

BOUNDARY CHANGES (INCREASES AND DECREASES)
- In section 1, enter the name of the property previously registered, and in parentheses indicate whether the documentation is for a boundary increase or decrease, for example, Abington Historic District (boundary increase). A name change may also be requested.
- In section 2, enter only the address of the area being added or deleted.

Registration forms may be amended in any of the following ways:

1. Submit continuation sheets with the new information and an explanation of the amendment.
2. Complete a new form that incorporates former documentation, new information, and proposed changes.
3. For boundary changes, provide a form that documents just the area being added or deleted.

The SHPO or PPO must certify the amendment. This is done on a continuation sheet with the certification statement (see Appendix VIII).
Documentation may be revised, expanded, or updated at any time after listing

- Change a property's historic name
- Update the condition of the property
- Clarify boundaries
- Expand significance for:
  - additional levels
  - additional criteria
  - new areas of significance
  - additional periods of significance
  - document the individual significance of a resource
- Increase or decrease boundaries
- Reclassify contributing and noncontributing resources
Main and Military Plazas Historic District (Period of Significance and Boundary Increase) San Antonio

“The purpose of this amendment to the Main and Military Plazas Historic District nomination (1979) is to extend the period of significance to 1973, reevaluate all properties within the original district boundaries, and increase the boundary area of the district.”

Alameda Commercial Block
Main and Military Plazas Historic District
(Period of Significance and Boundary Increase)
San Antonio
Reassessment of all Properties

“Intrusive”

“Compatible”
The Strand Historic District
Galveston

“The purpose of this document is to amend the 1970 National Register nomination for The Strand Historic District.”

- The district was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1976, but neither nomination meets current documentation standards.
- The NRHP nomination had no inventory, no district map, no clearly defined period of significance (other than the 19th century), and a limited bibliography.
- Additionally, numerous buildings not fifty years old at the time of the listing are now eligible to be included.
- The original boundary remains the same, although the south boundary bisects a 1972 skyscraper (indicated as noncontributing on the inventory).
The Strand Historic District

Legend
- Contributing
- Non-contributing

Note: the areas indicated in this map relate to lot lines and may not correspond to actual building footprints.
The Strand Historic District

Medical Arts Building

Galveston Cotton Exchange Building
Stagecoach Inn
(Amendment to Increase Boundary and Period of Significance)
Salado, Bell County
The purpose of this nomination update:

- Increase the boundaries of the nominated resources
- Extend the period of significance to recognize the significance of buildings, structures, and landscapes through 1966.

The original 1983 nomination does not cite any criteria nor areas of significance other than “architectural/historical,” which correspond to Criteria A and C.
Stagecoach Inn
Salado, Bell County

Motel resort landscape with central clover-leaf pool

1960 clubhouse building
Paris Commercial Historic District
(Boundary Increase for Blake & Hinkle Lumber Co.)
Beaumont Commercial District
(Boundary and Period of Significance Increase)
Beaumont Commercial District
(Boundary and Period of Significance Increase)
1963 First Security Bank

Beaumont Commercial District (Boundary and Period of Significance Increase)
Dallas Downtown Historic District

(amendment to justify national level of significance for the Municipal Building)
Addressing Underrepresented Communities: Preparing NEW nominations

- Inclusivity in the properties nominated -
  - Inclusivity in the stories told -
Galvan Ballroom
Corpus Christi, Nueces County

Criterion A: Entertainment and Commerce
Criterion B: of Ethnic Heritage/Hispanic (Mexican)
Criterion C: Architecture

Representation in NEW nominations
New Nominations
Questions of Integrity
New Nominations
Questions of Integrity

Dr. James Dickey House
Taylor, Williamson County
New Nominations
Questions of Integrity

Grand Lodge of the Colored Knights of Pythias, Texas
Dallas
New Nominations
Questions of Integrity

Anderson Stadium
Austin
Childress Commercial and Civic Historic District
Childress, Childress County

New Nominations
Strive for Inclusivity
New Nominations
Strive for Inclusivity

Rhoads School Gymnasium (1953) and Playground
Monte Verdi Plantation
Cushing vicinity, Rusk County

Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage - African American)

New Nominations
Recognize Contributions

Helen “Mahala” Devereux Caddell
New Nominations
Address Segregation

Edna Theatre
Edna, Jackson County
New Nominations
Address Segregation

Pittsburg Commercial Historic District
Pittsburg, Camp County
January 12, 1952

*Saturday Evening Post*

“Texas Tackles the Race Problem”

John Medrano and Dick Frazar at drinking fountains

New Nominations
Address Segregation

Stephen F. Austin School
Wharton, Wharton County
Bayou Brae Historic District
League City, Galveston County

New Nominations
Acknowledge Systemic Exclusion
Amending Nominations to include underrepresented communities

Apply current documentation standards and strategies to old nominations
Amending Nominations—Where to Start?

Freeman Plantation House
Jefferson, Marion County
NRHP 1969

William M. Freeman bought the land and began building his plantation home in 1850. His slaves cut the timber, shaped the lumber, and molded and baked the brick on the plantation. The wooden beams which extend the full length of the building to support the structure are fourteen by fourteen inches square.

Freeman was engaged in several business ventures. He was one of the founders of the East Texas Manufacturing Company, which manufactured cotton and woolen goods, spinning thread, and other fabric goods. Besides his cotton plantation he also owned several warehouses on the waterfront and one freight boat.

The Freeman's entertained extensively in their plantation home. Jenny Lind once gave a concert and Jesse James is rumored to have sought refuge there.

During the Civil War many Louisians friends visited for weeks at a time to escape the battle zones near their homes. Recent owners have worked diligently to restore the house in the same style it was originally done, retaining many of the original pieces of furniture.

In 1965 it was designated a historic landmark by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee.
Amending Nominations – Where to Start?

Woodlawn
Austin

Southern Pacific Depot
Nacogdoches

Paramount Theater
Austin
Neill Cochran House, Austin
Listed August 1970
Amendment in progress by
Dr. Tara Dudley
Neill Cochran House, Austin
Listed August 1970
Amendment in progress
Dr. Tara Dudley
Amending National Register Nominations

Gregory Smith
National Register Coordinator
Questions and Answer